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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

**DICTIONARY OF
MILITARY AND ASSOCIATED
TERMS**



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(WITH THE NATO, SEATO, CENTO AND IADS GLOSSARIES INCORPORATED)

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DICTIONARY OF
MILITARY AND ASSOCIATED TERMS

1. The Department of Defense (DOD) Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms is prepared under the direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in coordination with the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the military Services, and the Defense agencies, for planning and operational usage. The Secretary of Defense has directed its use throughout DOD by DOD Directive 5000.9, dated 20 August 1969. Subject: "Standardization of Military Terminology."

2. Terms defined herein which are designated by "DOD" will not be defined otherwise within DOD. When a term has been included in the DOD Dictionary, DOD issuances will use the definitions established. This does not preclude the use, in context, of standard dictionary definitions of the individual words comprising the terms; nor does it preclude the use of additional meanings to the terms or addition of explanatory material or descriptions when necessary to provide a complete detailed presentation of a subject. Definitions which identify a different application should be submitted to the Joint Military Terminology Group for consideration. (See subparagraph 8b below.)

3. The appendix format, as used in the 1968 edition, has been modified and all terms and titles, with their meaning, are entered in alphabetical sequence in the main body of the DOD Dictionary. For convenience and to facilitate usage in the functional areas involved, the terms and titles only, without definitions, are listed in the appendices. These specialized terms, titles, and definitions relating to tactical command and control procedures are prescribed for standard use by activities performing specific tactical tasks encountered in joint operations. The General Index has been eliminated, since all terms are now published alphabetically in the main body of the DOD Dictionary.

4. Those terms and definitions identified with "NATO," "SEATO," "CENTO," etc., represent the official position of the United States in international standardization agreements. The DOD Dictionary is the implementing document for these agreements.

5. Separate dictionaries or glossaries containing terms and definitions for joint usage within DOD will not be published without prior coordination and approval by the Director for Personnel (J-1), Joint Staff, Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

6. The DOD Dictionary is concerned only with the standardization

^{*}This publication supersedes JCS Pub. 1, 1 August 1968.

of military and associated terms and definitions. Pursuant to a joint policy agreement, abbreviations are published in Service publications.

7. The DOD Dictionary is not to be used as an editorial and style guide and, therefore, recommendations relating to matters of capitalization, singular and plural forms, hyphenation, compounding, etc., should not be submitted.

8. a. Criteria for inclusion of terms in the DOD Dictionary, as well as in the NATO, SEATO, and CENTO Glossaries and in the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB) Dictionary, may be found in the Introduction on page v.

b. Recommendations for additions, changes, and deletions to these publications will be submitted for consideration by the Joint Military Terminology Group in the format outlined on page vii. Submissions will be addressed to the joint Chiefs of Staff, Attn: Director for Personnel (J-1) through the following military service or appropriate agency channels:

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9. Changes or revisions to the DOD Dictionary will be published as required. Copies may be obtained through normal publications channels or by purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, US Government Printing Office.

For the Joint Chiefs of Staff:



J. K. BRATTON
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JCS Pub. 1

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42B	Fleet Air Wings	FH8	Medical Research Unit (2)
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42CC	Airborne Early Warning-Wings, Squadrons	FJ	Activities under the Command port of the Chief of Naval Personnel (less FJ23, FJ35)
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INTRODUCTION

1. The standardization of military terminology has become increasingly significant as a major step toward effective communication and common understanding within the Department of Defense (DOD), between the DOD and other Federal departments and agencies, between the United States and its allies, and within the civilian-military community. Better communications and understanding are achieved by the consistent use of an agreed definition for a given term and by avoiding the use of different terms when the same meaning is intended.

2. All users of the DOD Dictionary are encouraged to recommend new terms or changes to existing terms and/or definitions. (See subparagraph 8b, page ii.) This will assist in keeping the DOD Dictionary and the NATO, SEATO, and CENTO Glossaries and the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB) Dictionary current, effective, and useful.

3. Criteria for acceptability of terms and definitions are as follows:

a. *Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms (JCS Pub. 1)*:

(1) The term has joint Service or DOD interest and usage.

(2) The term has a specific military or associated significance. Technical and specialized terms may be included if they can be defined in general, meaningful language; are of sufficient interest; are subject to misunderstanding or misuse; and inclusion will contribute to the overall purpose of the dictionary.

(3) The military or associated application of the term is not adequately defined in a standard dictionary. Such terms may be included if they have joint Service or DOD interest and usage and are subject to misunderstanding or misuse.

(4) Weapons terms will be limited to significant modern weapons.

(5) Terms and definitions will not be composed of, or contain, abbreviations, unless there is special justification for including them.

b. *NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions for Military Use (AAP-6)*.

(1) Terms to be included will be those terms which are considered to have general military significance as apart from those terms which by their definition do not relate specifically to military matters. However, certain terms not meeting this specific criteria may also be considered for inclusion.

(2) Terms with detailed definitions containing formulae, symbols, equations, or other similar components are not usually considered appropriate for inclusion. However, such terms may be included if they can be defined in general, meaningful language; are of sufficient interest; are subject to misunderstanding or misuse; and inclusion will contribute to the overall purpose of the glossary.

(3) Unless there are special reasons to the contrary, terms and definitions will not be composed of, or contain, abbreviations in the form of initials.

c. *SEATO Glossary of Military Terms and Definitions (SEAP-2)*.

Subparagraph b applies.

d. *CENTO Glossary of Military Terms and Definitions (CAAP-6)*.

Subparagraph b applies.

e. *IADB Dictionary of Military Terms (T-294)*.

Subparagraph a applies.

4. Terms and definitions which have been approved for the NATO, SEATO, and CENTO Glossaries and the IADB Dictionary are also incorporated in this dictionary. Each term is followed by one or more parenthetical symbols described below to indicate the scope of applicability:

(DOD) Standardized and approved for use throughout the Department of Defense.

(I) U.S. Government interdepartmental approval has been achieved for national usage.

(NATO) Standardized and approved for NATO use by all NATO nations.

(NESN) Standardized and approved for NATO use among the English-Speaking Nations of NATO (Canada, United Kingdom, and United States).

(NFSN) Standardized and approved for NATO use among the French-Speaking Nations of NATO (Belgium and France).

(SEATO) Standardized and approved for SEATO use by all SEATO nations.

(CENTO) Standardized and approved for CENTO use by all CENTO nations.

(IADB) Standardized and approved for use by the member countries of the Inter-American System.

**SAMPLE FORMAT FOR SUBMISSION
OF PROPOSED CHANGES**

Subject: Recommendation for Changes to the DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms (JCS Pub. 1)

Thru: (Normal Military Channels) (See subparagraph 8b, page ii)

To: Joint Chiefs of Staff
Attn: Director for Personnel (J-1)
Washington, D.C. 20301

The following changes are recommended for JCS Pub. 1:

a. Change: grazing fire—Fire which is approximately parallel to the ground and where the center of the cone of fire does not rise above the height of a man standing one meter from the ground. See also fire.

Reason: (State the rationale for the recommendation, and include appropriate references to source material.)

b. Add: lines of communication—All the routes, land, water, and air, which connect an operating military force with a base of operations and along which supplies and military forces move.

Reason: (State the rationale for the recommendation, and include appropriate references to source material.)

c. Delete: frustrated cargo.

Reason: (State the rationale for the recommendation.)

(Note: In changes such as shown in paragraph a above, added words are underlined and changed and deleted words are included in the recommendation, but are lined out.)

A

A-1—See **Skyraider**.

A-3—See **Skywarrior**.

A-4—See **Skyhawk**.

A-5—See **Vigilante**.

A-6A—See **Intruder**.

abeam—(**DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB**) Bearing approximately 090° or 270° relative; at right angles to the longitudinal axis of a vehicle.

abort—(**DOD, NESN, NFSN, CENTO, IADB**) Failure to accomplish a mission for any reason other than enemy action. It may occur at any point from initiation of operation to destination.

abrasions—(**NATO, CENTO**) In photography, scratches or marks produced mechanically on emulsion surfaces or film base.

absolute altitude—(**DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB**) The height of an aircraft directly above the surface or terrain over which it is flying. See also **altitude**.

absolute dud—(**DOD**) A nuclear weapon, which when launched at or emplaced on a target, fails to explode.

absorbed dose—(**DOD, NATO, CENTO**) The amount of energy imparted by nuclear (or ionizing) radiation to unit mass of absorbing material. The unit is the rad.

acceptable product—(**NATO, CENTO, IADB**) One which may be used in place of another product for extended periods without technical advice. See also **emergency substitute**; **NATO unified product**; **standardized product**.

acceptance trials—(**NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB**) Trials carried out by nominated rep-

resentatives of the eventual military users of the weapon or equipment to determine if the specified performance and characteristics have been met.

access to classified information—(**DOD**) The ability and opportunity to obtain knowledge of classified information. A person has access to classified information if he is permitted to gain knowledge of the information or if he is in a place where he would be expected to gain such knowledge. A person does not have access to classified information by being in a place where classified information is kept if security measures prevent him from gaining knowledge of the information.

accidental attack—(**DOD, IADB**) An unintended attack which occurs without deliberate national design as a direct result of a random event, such as a mechanical failure, a simple human error, or an unauthorized action by a subordinate.

accidental war—(**DOD**) Not to be used. See **accidental attack**.

accommodation—(**NATO, CENTO**) The ability of the human eye to adjust itself to give sharp images of objects of different distances. In stereoscopy, the ability of the human eyes to bring two images into superimposition for stereoscopic viewing.

accompanying cargo—(**NATO, CENTO**) All classes of cargo carried by units into the objective area. See also **accompanying supplies**.

accompanying supplies—(**DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB**) All classes of supplies carried by units into the objective area. See also **accompanying cargo**.

accountability—(**DOD, IADB**) The obligation imposed by law or lawful order or regulation of an officer or other person for keeping accurate record of property, documents, or

funds. The person having this obligation may or may not have actual possession of the property, documents, or funds. Accountability is concerned primarily with records, while responsibility is concerned primarily with custody, care, and safekeeping. See also responsibility.

accuracy of fire—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The measure of the deviation of fire from the point of aim, expressed in terms of the distance between the point of aim and the mean point of bursts.

accuracy of information—See evaluation (intelligence).

acknowledgment—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A message from the addressee informing the originator that his communication has been received and is understood.

acoustical intelligence—(DOD) The technical and intelligence information derived from foreign sources which generate acoustical waves.

acoustical surveillance—(DOD) Employment of electronic devices including sound recording, receiving, or transmitting equipment for the collection of information.

acoustic jamming—(DOD) The deliberate radiation or reradiation of mechanical or electro-acoustic signals with the objectives of obliterating or obscuring signals which the enemy is attempting to receive and of deterring enemy weapon systems. See also barrage jamming; electronic jamming; jamming; spot jamming.

acquire—(DOD) 1. When applied to acquisition radars, the process of detecting the presence and location of a target in sufficient detail to permit identification. 2. When applied to tracking radars, the process of positioning a radar beam so that a target is in that beam to permit the effective employment of weapons. See also target acquisition.

acquire (radar)—See acquire.

action agent—(DOD) In intelligence usage, one who has access to and performs action against the target.

action deferred—(DOD) Tactical action on a specific track is being withheld for better tactical advantage. Weapons are available and commitment is pending.

action information center—See combat information center.

activate—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. To put into existence by official order a unit, post, camp, station, base, or shore activity which has previously been constituted and designated by name or number, or both, so that it can be organized to function in its assigned capacity. (DOD, IADB) 2. To prepare for active service a naval ship or craft which has been in an inactive or reserve status. See also commission; constitute.

activation detector—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A material used to determine neutron flux or density by virtue of the radioactivity induced in it as a result of neutron capture.

active aircraft—(DOD, IADB) Aircraft currently and actively engaged in supporting the flying missions either through direct assignment to operational units or in the preparation for such assignment or reassignment through any of the logistic processes of supply, maintenance, and modification. See also aircraft.

active air defense—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Direct defensive action taken to destroy or reduce the effectiveness of an enemy air attack. It includes such measures as the use of aircraft, antiaircraft guns, electronic countermeasures, and surface-to-air guided missiles. See also air defense.

active communications satellite—See communications satellite.

active defense—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The employment of limited offensive action and counterattacks to deny a contested area or position to the enemy. See also **passive defense**.

active homing guidance—(DOD, NESN, IADB) A system of homing guidance wherein both the source for illuminating the target, and the receiver for detecting the energy reflected from the target as the result of illuminating the target, are carried within the missile. See also **guidance**.

active material—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Material, such as plutonium and certain isotopes of uranium, which is capable of supporting a fission chain reaction.

activity—(DOD, IADB) 1. A unit, organization, or installation performing a function or mission, e.g., reception center, redistribution center, naval station, naval shipyard. 2. A function or mission, e.g., recruiting, schooling. See also **establishment**.

actual ground zero—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The point on the surface of the earth at, or vertically below or above, the center of an actual nuclear detonation. Also called AGZ. See also **desired ground zero; ground zero**.

acute dose—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) Total dose received at one time over a period so short that biological recovery cannot occur.

add—(DOD) A correction used by an observer or a spotter to indicate that an increase in range along a spotting line is desired.

adjust—(DOD) An order to the observer or spotter to initiate an adjustment on a designated target.

adjust fire—(DOD) 1. An order or request to initiate an adjustment. 2. A method of con-

trol transmitted in the call for fire by the observer or spotter to indicate that he will control the adjustment.

adjustment—See adjustment of fire.

adjustment of fire—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) Process used in artillery and naval gunfire to obtain correct bearing, range and height of burst (if time fuzes are used) when engaging a target by observed fire. See also **spot**.

ADM-20—See Quail.

administration—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. The management and execution of all military matters not included in tactics and strategy; primarily in the fields of logistics and personnel management. 2. Internal management of units.

administrative airlift service—(DOD, IADB) The airlift service normally provided by specifically identifiable aircraft assigned to organizations or commands for internal administration.

administrative chain of command—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The normal chain of command as determined by the administrative organization. See also **chain of command; operational chain of command**.

administrative control—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administrative matters, such as personnel management, supply, services, and other matters not included in the operational missions of the subordinate or other organizations. See also **control; operational command; operational control**.

administrative landing—(DOD) An unopposed landing involving debarkation from vehicles which have been administratively loaded. See also **administrative loading; administrative movement; logistics over the shore operations**.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

administrative lead time—(DOD, IADB) The time interval between initiation of procurement action and letting of contract or placing of order. See also **procurement lead time**.

administrative loading—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A loading system which gives primary consideration to achieving maximum utilization of troop and cargo space without regard to tactical considerations. Equipment and supplies must be unloaded and sorted before they can be used. See also **commercial loading; loading**.

administrative map—(DOD, IADB) A map on which is graphically recorded information pertaining to administrative matters, such as supply and evacuation installations, personnel installations, medical facilities, collecting points for stragglers and prisoners of war, train bivouacs, service and maintenance areas, main supply roads, traffic circulation, boundaries, and other details necessary to show the administrative situation in relation to the tactical situation. See also **map**.

administrative movement—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A movement in which troops and vehicles are arranged to expedite their movement and conserve time and energy when no enemy interference, except by air, is anticipated. (**DOD, IADB**) Also called administrative march.

administrative order—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An order covering traffic, supply, maintenance, evacuation, personnel, and other administrative details.

administrative shipping—(DOD) Support shipping that is capable of transporting troops and cargo from origin to destination, but which cannot be loaded or unloaded without non-organic personnel and/or equipment; e.g., stevedores, piers, barges, boats. See also **administrative loading; administrative movement**.

advance—(DOD) A request from a spotter to indicate that he desires the illuminating projectile to burst earlier in relation to the subsequent bursts of high explosive projectiles.

advanced base—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A base located in or near a theater of operations whose primary mission is to support military operations.

advanced fleet anchorage—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A secure anchorage for a large number of naval ships, mobile support units, and auxiliaries, located in or near a theater of operations. See also **emergency anchorage**. (Note: NATO and CENTO uses the words "naval vessels" instead of "naval ships".)

advanced fleet anchorage—(SEATO) A secure anchorage for a large number of naval vessels, mobile support units, and auxiliaries.

advanced guard—(NATO, CENTO) The leading element of an advancing force. The primary mission is to insure the uninterrupted advance of the main body. It has the following functions: a. to find and exploit gaps in the enemy's defensive system; b. to prevent the main body of the advancing force running blindly into enemy opposition; and c. to clear away minor opposition or, if major opposition is met, to cover the deployment of the main body.

advanced landing field—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An airfield, usually having minimum facilities, in or near an objective area. See also **airfield**.

advance force (amphibious)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A temporary organization within the amphibious task force which precedes the main body to the objective area. Its function is to participate in preparing the objective for the main assault by conducting such operations as reconnaissance, seizure of supporting positions, minesweeping, preliminary bombardment, underwater demolitions, and air support.

advance guard—(DOD, IADB) Detachment sent ahead of the main force to insure its uninterrupted advance; to protect the main body against surprise; to facilitate the advance by removing obstacles, repairing roads, and bridges; and to cover the deployment of the main body if it is committed to action.

advance guard reserve—(DOD, IADB) Second of the two main parts of an advance guard, the other being the advance guard support. It protects the main force and is itself protected by the advance guard support. Small advance guards do not have reserves.

advance guard support—(DOD, IADB) First of the two main parts of an advance guard, the other being the advance guard reserve. It is made up of three smaller elements, in order from front to rear, the advance guard point the advance party, and the support proper. The advance guard support protects the advance guard reserve.

adverse weather—(DOD) Weather in which military operations are generally restricted or impeded. See also marginal weather.

advisory area (air traffic)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A designated area within a flight information region where air traffic advisory service is available.

aerial photograph—See air photograph.

aerial pickets—(SEATO, IADB) Aircraft disposed around a position, area, or formation, primarily to detect, report, and track approaching enemy aircraft.

aerial port—(DOD, IADB) A facility located on an air base, consisting of one or more air terminals, and constituting an authorized port of entry to and clearance from a country.

aerial port squadron—(DOD) An Air Force organization which operates and provides the functions assigned to aerial ports to include the processing of personnel and cargo, rig-

ging for airdrop, packing parachutes and loading equipment, preparing air cargo and load plans, loading and securing aircraft, ejection of cargo for inflight delivery, and supervision of units engaged in aircraft loading and unloading operations.

aerial supply—(SEATO) The act or process by which aerial delivery of supplies is made to ground units.

aerodrome—See airfield.

aerodrome traffic—(SEATO) All traffic on the maneuvering area of an aerodrome and all aircraft flying in the vicinity of an aerodrome.

aerodynamic missile—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A missile which uses aerodynamic forces to maintain its flight path, generally employing propulsion guidance. See also ballistic missile; guided missile.

aeromedical evacuation—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The movement of patients to and between medical treatment facilities by air transportation.

aeromedical evacuation control center—(DOD, IADB) The control facility established by the commander of an air transport division, air force, or air command. It operates in conjunction with the command transport movement control center and coordinates overall medical requirement with transport airlift capability. The center also assigns medical missions to appropriate aeromedical evacuation elements in the system, and monitors patient movement activities.

aeromedical evacuation control officer—(DOD, IADB) An officer of the air transport force or air command controlling the flow of patients by air.

aeromedical evacuation coordinating officer—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) An officer of an originating, intransit, or destination medical facility establishment who coordinates aeromedical evacuation activities of the facility/establishment.

aeromedical evacuation system—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A system which provides: a. control of patient movement by air transport; b. specialized medical attendants and equipment for in-flight medical care; c. facilities, on or in the vicinity of air strips and air bases, for the limited medical care of in-transit patients entering, en route via, or leaving the system; and d. communication with destination and en route medical facilities concerning patient airlift movements.

aeromedical evacuation unit—(DOD, IADB) An operational medical organization concerned primarily with the management and control of patients being transported via an aeromedical evacuation system or system echelon.

aeronautical chart—(DOD, IADB) A specialized representation of mapped features of the earth, or some part of it, produced to show selected terrain, cultural and hydrographic features, and supplemental information required for air navigation, pilotage, or for planning air operations.

aeronautical chart—(NATO, CENTO) A representation of a portion of the earth, its culture and relief, specifically designed to meet the requirements of air navigation.

aeronautical information overprint—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Additional information which is printed or stamped on a map or chart for the specific purpose of air navigation.

aeronautical topographic chart—(NATO) A representation of features of the surface of the earth, designed primarily as an aid to visual or radar navigation, which shows selected terrain, cultural or hydrographic features and supplementary aeronautical information.

aeropause—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Region in which functional effects of the atmosphere on man and aircraft cease to exist.

aerospace—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Of, or pertaining to, the earth's envelope of atmosphere and the space above it; two separate entities considered as a single realm for activity in launching, guidance, and control of vehicles which will travel in both entities.

aerospace control operations—(DOD) The employment of air forces, supported by ground and naval forces, as appropriate, to achieve military objectives in vital aerospace areas. Such operations include destruction of enemy aerospace and surface-to-air forces, interdiction of enemy aerospace operations, protection of vital air lines of communication, and the establishment of local military superiority in areas of air operations.

aerospace defense—(DOD, IADB) All measures designed to reduce or nullify the effectiveness of hostile acts by aircraft, missiles, and space vehicles after they leave the earth's surface; an inclusive term encompassing air defense and space defense.

afterburning—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. The characteristic of some rocket motors to burn irregularly for some time after the main burning and thrust has ceased. 2. The process of fuel injection and combustion in the exhaust jet of a turbojet engine (aft or to the rear of the turbine).

afterwinds—(DOD) Wind currents set up in the vicinity of a nuclear explosion directed toward the burst center, resulting from the updraft accompanying the rise of the fireball.

AGC—See amphibious command ship.

agent—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) In intelligence usage, one who is authorized or instructed to obtain or to assist in obtaining information for intelligence or counterintelligence purposes.

agent authentication—(DOD) The technical support task of providing an agent with personal documents, accoutrements, and equipment which have the appearance of authenticity as to claimed origin and which support

and are consistent with the agent's cover story.

agent net—(DOD) An organization for clandestine purposes which operates under the direction of a principal agent.

aggressor forces—(DOD, IADB) Forces engaged in aggressive military action. In the context of training exercises, the "enemy" created to add realism in training maneuvers and exercises. This method replaces the less realistic system of fictional "red" and "blue" armies.

AGM-12—See Bullpup.

AGM-28—See Hound Dog.

agonic line—(DOD, NATO) A line drawn on a map or chart joining points of zero magnetic declination for a specified epoch.

agreed point—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A predetermined point on the ground, identifiable from the air, and used when aircraft assist in fire adjustment.

AH—See hospital ship.

AIM-4, 26, 47—See Falcon.

AIM-7—See Sparrow.

AIM-9—See Sidewinder.

AIR-2A—See Genie.

AIR-2B—See Genie.

air—(DOD) A spotting, or an observation, by a spotter or an observer to indicate that a burst or group of bursts occurred before impact.

air alert—(SEATO) The operational status of aircraft in the air that are ready for the immediate accomplishment of a mission.

air alert—(IADB) The alerting against possible enemy air attack. See also air defense warning conditions; alert; ground alert.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

air alert mission—(SEATO, IADB) Aircraft airborne in the battle area to answer calls for immediate air support from the ground forces.

air and naval gunfire liaison company—(DOD, IADB) An organization composed of Marine and Navy personnel specially qualified for shore control of naval gunfire and close air support. Also known as ANGLICO.

air attack—(DOD) 1. (coordinated)—A combination of two or more types of air attack (dive, glide, low-level) in one strike, using one or more types of aircraft. 2. (deferred)—A procedure in which attack groups rendezvous as a single unit. It is used when attack groups are launched from more than one station with their departure on the mission being delayed pending further orders. 3. (divided)—A method of delivering a coordinated air attack which consists of holding the units in close tactical concentration up to a point, then splitting them to attack an objective from different directions.

air base (photogrammetry)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. The line joining two air stations or the length of that line. 2. The distance, at the scale of the stereoscopic model, between adjacent perspective centers as reconstructed in the plotting instrument. See also air station (photogrammetry).

airborne—(DOD, NESN, NFSN, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. Applied to personnel, equipment, etc., transported by air, e.g., airborne infantry. 2. Applied to materiel being or designed to be transported by aircraft, as distinguished from weapons and equipment installed in and remaining a part of the aircraft. 3. Applied to an aircraft from the instant it becomes entirely sustained by air until it ceases to be so sustained. A lighter-than-air aircraft is not considered to be airborne when it is attached to the ground, except that moored balloons are airborne whenever sent aloft. See also air transportable units.

airborne alert—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB)

A state of aircraft readiness wherein combat-equipped aircraft are airborne and ready for immediate action. (**DOD, IADB**) It is designed to reduce reaction time and to increase the survivability factor. See also combat air patrol; fighter cover.

airborne assault—See assault.

airborne assault weapon—(**DOD, IADB**) An unarmored, mobile, full-tracked gun providing a mobile antitank capability for airborne troops. Can be airdropped.

airborne battlefield command and control center—(**DOD**) A United States Air Force aircraft equipped with communications, data link, and display equipment; it may be employed as an airborne command post or a communications and intelligence relay facility.

airborne command post—(**DOD**) A suitably equipped aircraft used by the commander for the control of his forces.

airborne early warning—(**DOD**) The detection of enemy air or surface units by radar or other equipment carried in an airborne vehicle and the transmitting of a warning to friendly units.

airborne early warning—(**IADB**) An airborne aircraft that has the capability, through radar or other means, of detecting the approach of enemy air or surface units and of transmitting an alert to friendly units.

airborne early warning and control—(**DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB**) Air surveillance and control provided by airborne early warning vehicles which are equipped with search and height-finding radar and communications equipment for controlling weapons. See also air pickets.

airborne early warning and control—(**SEATO**) An airborne radar station providing early warning and control facilities.

airborne force liaison officer—(**NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB**) An officer who is the representative of the airborne units and who works with the air force on airfields being used for airborne operations.

airborne forces—(**DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB**) Forces composed primarily of ground and air units organized, equipped, and trained for airborne operations. See also force(s).

airborne intercept equipment—(**DOD**) A fire control system, including radar equipment, installed in interceptor aircraft used to effect air interception.

airborne lift—(**DOD, IADB**) The total capacities expressed in terms of personnel and cargo that are, or can be, carried by available aircraft in one trip.

airborne operation—(**DOD, IADB**) An operation involving the air movement into an objective area, of combat forces and their logistic support for execution of a tactical or a strategic mission. The means employed may be any combination of airborne units, air transportable units and types of transport aircraft, depending on the mission and the overall situation.

airborne operation—(**NATO, SEATO, CENTO**) An operation involving the movement of combat forces and their logistic support into an objective area by air.

airborne order—(**DOD**) A command and authorization for flight when a predetermined time greater than five minutes is established for aircraft to become airborne.

airborne radio relay—(**DOD**) Airborne equipment used to relay radio transmission from selected originating transmitters.

airborne radio relay—(**NATO, CENTO**) A technique, employing aircraft fitted with radio relay stations for the purpose of increasing the range, flexibility or physical security of communications systems.

airborne sensor operator—(**DOD**) An individual

ual trained to operate sensor equipment aboard aircraft and to perform limited interpretations of imagery produced in flight.

airborne troops—(DOD, IADB) Those ground units whose primary mission is to make assault landings from the air. See also **troops**.

air-breathing missile—(DOD) A missile with an engine requiring the intake of air for combustion of its fuel, as in a ramjet or turbojet. To be contrasted with the rocket missile, which carries its own oxidizer and can operate beyond the atmosphere.

airburst—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An explosion of a bomb or projectile above the surface as distinguished from an explosion on contact with the surface or after penetration. See **types of burst**.

air cartographic camera—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A camera having the accuracy and other characteristics essential for air survey or cartographic photography.

air cartographic photography—(NATO, CENTO) The taking and processing of air photography for mapping and charting purposes.

air command—(DOD, IADB) A major subdivision of the Air Force; for operational purposes it normally consists of two or more air forces. See also **command**.

air control—See **air controller**; **air traffic control center**; **airway**; **area control center**; **control and reporting center**; **control area**; **control zone**; **controlled airspace**; **tactical air control center**; **terminal control area**; **transport control center** (air transport).

air control and reporting center—(SEATO, IADB) A subordinate air control element of the Tactical Air Control Center from which control and warning operations within its area of responsibility are conducted.

air controller—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An individual especially trained for and assigned the duty of the control (by

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

use of radio, radar, or other means) of such aircraft as may be allotted to him for operation within his area. See also **air traffic controller**; **air weapons controller**; **tactical air controller**.

air control team—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A team especially organized to direct close air support strikes in the vicinity of forward ground elements by visual or other means. See also **tactical air control party**.

air corridors—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Restricted air routes of travel specified for use by friendly aircraft and established for the purpose of preventing friendly aircraft from being fired on by friendly forces.

aircraft—See **active aircraft**; **inactive aircraft**; **nonprogram aircraft**; **program aircraft**; **reserve aircraft**; **supporting aircraft**; **unit aircraft**.

aircraft arresting barrier—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The device, not dependent on an aircraft hook, used to engage and absorb the forward momentum of an emergency landing or aborted take-off. See also **aircraft arresting system**.

aircraft arresting gear—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The device used to engage hook equipped aircraft to absorb the forward momentum of a routine or emergency landing or aborted take-off. See also **aircraft arresting system**.

aircraft arresting hook—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A device fitted to an aircraft to engage arresting gear. See also **aircraft arresting system**.

aircraft arresting hook wire—(NATO, CENTO) A wire engaged by an aircraft arresting hook used in certain types of aircraft arresting systems. See also **aircraft arresting hook**; **aircraft arresting system**.

aircraft arresting system—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A series of components used

to engage an aircraft and absorb the forward momentum of a routine or emergency landing (or aborted takeoff). See also aircraft arresting barrier; aircraft arresting gear; aircraft arresting hook.

aircraft block speed—(DOD) True air speed in knots under zero wind conditions adjusted in relation to length of sortie to compensate for take-off, climb-out, let-down, instrument approach and landing.

aircraft climb corridor—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) Positive controlled airspaces of defined vertical and horizontal dimensions extending from an airfield.

aircraft control and warning system—(DOD, IADB) A system established to control and report the movement of aircraft. It consists of observation facilities (radar, passive electronic, visual, or other means), control centers, and necessary communications.

aircraft dispersal area—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An area on a military installation designed primarily for the dispersal of parked aircraft, whereby such aircraft will be less vulnerable in the event of an enemy air raid.

aircraft flat pallet—(NATO, CENTO) A stressed pallet capable of supporting and restraining a specifically rated load. It is specifically designed for tiedown in an aircraft. See also palletized unit load.

aircraft guide—See aircraft marshaller.

aircraft handover—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The process of transferring control of aircraft from one controlling authority to another.

aircraft inspection—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) The process of systematically examining, checking and testing aircraft structural members, components and systems, to detect actual or potential unserviceable conditions.

aircraft loading table—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A data sheet used by the force unit commander containing informa-

tion as to the load that actually goes into each aircraft.

aircraft marshaller—(NATO, CENTO) A person trained to direct by visual or other means the movement of aircraft on the ground, into and out of landing, parking or hovering points. Also known as aircraft guide.

aircraft marshalling area—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An area in which aircraft may form up before take-off or assemble after landing.

aircraft mission equipment—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Equipment that must be fitted to an aircraft to enable it to fulfill a particular mission or task.

aircraft modification—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A change in the physical characteristics of aircraft, accomplished either by a change in production specifications or by alteration of items already produced.

aircraft monitoring and control—(DOD) That equipment installed in aircraft to permit monitoring and control of safing, arming, and fuzing functions of nuclear weapons or nuclear weapon systems.

aircraft picketing—(NATO, CENTO) Securing aircraft when parked in the open to restrain movement due to the weather or condition of the parking area. See also aircraft tiedown.

aircraft repair—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The process of restoring aircraft or aircraft material after damage or wear to a serviceable condition.

aircraft replenishing—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) The refilling of aircraft with consumables such as fuel, oil, and compressed gases to predetermined levels, pressures, quantities, or weights. Rearming is excluded.

aircraft role equipment—See aircraft mission equipment.

aircraft scrambling—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Directing the immediate

takeoff of aircraft from a ground alert condition of readiness.

aircraft tiedown—(DOD, IADB) Securing aircraft when parked in the open to restrain movement due to the weather or condition of the parking area. See also **aircraft picketing**.

aircraft utilization—(DOD, IADB) Average number of hours during each 24-hour period that an aircraft is actually in flight.

aircraft vectoring—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The directional control of in-flight aircraft through transmission of azimuth headings.

aircraft vectoring—(SEATO) The directional control of in-flight aircraft through transmission of azimuth headings. (Not used for homing headings.)

air defense—(DOD, IADB) All measures designed to reduce or nullify the effectiveness of hostile acts by vehicles (including missiles) in the earth's envelope of atmosphere. See also **active air defense**; **passive air defense**.

air defense—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) All measures designed to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of the attack of aircraft or guided missiles in flight. See also **active air defense**; **passive air defense**.

air defense action area—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An area and the airspace above it within which friendly aircraft or surface-to-air weapons are normally given precedence in operations except under specified conditions. See also **air defense operations area**.

air defense area—(DOD, IADB) 1. (overseas) A specifically defined airspace for which air defense must be planned and provided. 2. (United States) Airspace of defined dimensions designated by the appropriate agency within which the ready control of airborne vehicles is required in the interest of national

security during an air defense emergency. (Note: IADB does not use "(overseas)" in Part 1 definition.)

air defense area—(NATO, CENTO) A specifically defined airspace for which air defense must be planned and provided.

air defense area—(SEATO) A specifically defined, established territory that includes objectives of possible enemy air attack, and for which air defense must be provided.

air defense artillery—(DOD) Weapons and equipment for actively combating air targets from the ground. Weapons are classed as:

light—20-57mm

medium—58-99mm

heavy—100mm or greater.

air defense battle zone—(DOD) A volume of airspace surrounding an air defense fire unit or defended area, extending to a specified altitude and range, in which the fire unit commander will engage and destroy targets not identified as friendly under criteria established by higher headquarters.

air defense control center—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The principal information, communications, and operations center from which all aircraft, antiaircraft operations, air defense artillery, guided missiles, and air warning functions of a specific area of air defense responsibility are supervised and co-ordinated. See also **combat information center**.

air defense direction center—(DOD, IADB) An installation having the capability of performing air surveillance, interception control and direction of allocated air defense weapons within an assigned sector of responsibility. Also may have an identification capability.

air defense division—(DOD) A geographical subdivision of an air defense region. See also **air defense sector**.

air defense early warning—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Early notification of ap-

proach of enemy airborne weapons or weapons carriers obtained by electronic or visual means. See also early warning.

air defense element—(DOD) A section representing the force air defense commander that operates as a functional portion of the Army tactical operations center when air defense units are assigned or attached to the force. It coordinates Army air defense operations with other tactical support operations, use of airspace over the force area and air defense of the commander's area of responsibility.

air defense emergency—(DOD) An emergency condition, declared or confirmed by either the Commander in Chief, North American Air Defense Command or Commander in Chief, Continental Air Defense Command, or higher authority, which exists when attack upon the continental United States, Alaska, Canada, or United States installations in Greenland by hostile aircraft or missiles is considered probable, is imminent, or is taking place.

air defense identification zone—(DOD) Airspace of defined dimensions within which the ready identification, location, and control of airborne vehicles is required. Commonly referred to as ADIZ. See also air defense operations area.

air defense identification zone—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Airspace of defined dimensions within which the ready identification, location, and control of aircraft is required. See also air defense operations area.

air defense operations area—(DOD) An area and the airspace above it within which procedures are established to minimize mutual interference between air defense and other operations and which may include designation of one or more of the following: air defense action area, air defense identification zone, and/or fire power umbrella. See also air defense action area; air defense identi-

nation zone; fire power umbrella; positive identification and radar advisory zone.

air defense operations area—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A geographical area defining the boundaries within which procedures are established to minimize interference between air defense and other operations and which may include designation of one or more of the following: air defense area; air defense action area; air defense identification zone; fire power umbrella.

air defense readiness—(DOD, IADB) An operational status requiring air defense forces to maintain higher than ordinary preparedness for short periods of time.

air defense region—(DOD, IADB) A geographical subdivision or an air defense area.

air defense sector—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A geographical subdivision of an air defense region. See also air defense division.

air defense ship—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The ship detailed to assume responsibility for air defense. (Note: SEATO and IADB term has qualifier "(naval term").)

air defense warning conditions—(DOD) A degree of air raid probability according to the following code. The term air defense division/sector referred to herein may include forces and units afloat and/or deployed to forward areas, as applicable. **Air defense warning yellow**—attack by hostile aircraft and/or missiles is probable. This means that hostile aircraft and/or missiles are en route toward an air defense division/sector, or unknown aircraft and/or missiles suspected to be hostile are en route toward or are within an air defense division/sector. **Air defense warning red**—attack by hostile aircraft and/or missiles is imminent or is in progress. This means that hostile aircraft and/or missiles are within an air defense division/sector or are in the immediate vicinity of an air defense division/sector with high probability of

entering the division/sector. Air defense warning white—attack by hostile aircraft and/or missiles is improbable. May be called either before or after air defense warning yellow or red. The initial declaration of air defense emergency will automatically establish a condition of air defense warning other than white for purposes of security control of air traffic.

air defense warning conditions—(IADB) A degree of air raid probability according to the following code. The term air defense sector referred to herein may include forces and units afloat and/or deployed to forward areas, as applicable. **air defense warning yellow:** Attack by hostile aircraft is probable. (This means that hostile aircraft are en route toward an air defense sector, or unknown aircraft suspected to be hostile are en route toward or are within an air defense sector.) **air defense warning red:** Attack by hostile aircraft is imminent or is taking place. (This means that hostile aircraft are within an air defense sector or are in the immediate vicinity of an air defense sector with high probability of entering the sector.) **air defense warning white:** Attack by hostile aircraft is improbable. May be called either before or after air defense warning yellow or red.

air delivery—See airdrop; air landed; air movement; air supply.

air delivery container—(DOD) A sling, bag or roll, usually of canvas or webbing, designed to hold supplies and equipment for air delivery.

air delivery equipment—(DOD) Special items of equipment, such as parachutes, air delivery containers, platforms, tie downs, and related items used in air delivery of personnel supplies, and equipment.

air despatcher (cargo)—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A person trained in the ejection of cargo from aircraft in flight.

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air division—(DOD) A unit or its headquarters, on a level of command above wing level, composed of two or more combat wings, but sometimes adapted to other organizational structures.

airdrop—(DOD, SEATO, IADB) The unloading of personnel or materiel from aircraft in flight. See also air movement; free drop; free fall; high velocity drop; low velocity drop; (Note: SEATO term is "airdrops".)

airdrop—(NATO, CENTO) Delivery of personnel or cargo from aircraft in flight. See also air movement; free drop; high velocity drop; low velocity drop.

airdrop platform—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A base on which vehicles, cargo, or equipment is loaded for airdrop or low altitude extraction. See also airdrop.

air evacuation—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Evacuation by aircraft of personnel and cargo.

air facility—(DOD, IADB) An installation from which air operations may be or are being conducted. See also facility.

airfield—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) An area prepared for the accommodation, (including any buildings, installations, and equipment), landing and take-off of aircraft. See also alternative airfield; departure airfield; landing area; landing point; landing site; landing zone; main airfield; redeployment airfield; regroup airfield. (Note: IADB definition does not have the parenthetical phrase beginning with the word "including".)

airfield traffic—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) All traffic on the maneuvering area of an airfield and all aircraft flying in the vicinity of an airfield.

air fire plan—(DOD) A plan for integrating and coordinating tactical air support of ground forces with other fire support.

Air Force base—(DOD, SEATO) An air base for support of Air Force units consisting of landing strips and all components or related facilities for which the Air Force has operating responsibility, together with interior lines of communications and the minimum surrounding area required for local security. (Normally, not greater than an area of 26 square miles.) See also base complex.

Air Force Component Headquarters—(DOD) The field headquarters facility of the Air Force commander charged with the overall conduct of Air Force operations. It is composed of the command section and appropriate staff elements.

airframe—(DOD, IADB) 1. The structural components of an airplane, including the framework and skin of such parts as the fuselage, empennage, wings, landing gear (minus tires), and engine mounts. 2. The framework, envelope, and cabin of an airship. 3. The assembled principal structural components, less propulsion system, control, electronic equipments, and payload of a missile.

air freighting—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) The non-tactical movement of cargo by air.

air ground operations system—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An Army/Air Force system providing the ground commander with the means for receiving, processing, and forwarding the requests of subordinate ground commanders for air-support missions and for the rapid dissemination of information and intelligence.

airhead—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. A designated area in a hostile or threatened territory which, when seized and held, insures the continuous air landing of troops and materiel and provides maneuver space necessary for projected operations. Normally, it is the area seized in the assault phase of an airborne operation. 2. A designated location in an area of operations used as a base for supply and evacuation by air. See also beachhead; bridgehead.

airhead—(SEATO) 1. A designated area in a hostile or threatened territory which, when seized and held, ensures the continuous air landing of troops and materiel and provides the maneuver space necessary for projected operations. 2. A designated location in an area of operations and used as a base for supply and evacuation by air. See also beachhead; bridgehead.

air intercept control common—(DOD) A tactical air-to-ground radio frequency monitored by all air intercept control facilities within an area, which is used as a backup for other discrete tactical control frequencies.

air interception—(DOD) To effect visual or electronic contact by a friendly aircraft with another aircraft. Normally the air intercept is conducted in the following five phases:

- a. **climb phase**—Airborne to cruising altitude;
- b. **maneuver phase**—Receipt of initial vector to target until beginning transition to attack speed and altitude;
- c. **transition phase**—Increase or decrease of speed and altitude required for the attack;
- d. **attack phase**—Turn to attack heading, acquisition of target, completion of attack and turn to breakaway heading; and
- e. **recovery phase**—breakaway to landing. See also broadcast controlled air interception; close controlled air interception.

air interception—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) To effect visual or radar contact by a friendly aircraft with another aircraft. See also broadcast controlled air interception; close controlled air interception.

air interception—(SEATO) To effect visual or radar contact by a friendly aircraft with an unidentified aircraft. See also broadcast controlled air interception; close controlled air interception.

air intercept zone—(DOD) A subdivided part of the destruction area in which it is planned to destroy or defeat the enemy airborne threat

with interceptor aircraft. See also **destruction area**.

air interdiction—(DOD, NESN) Air operations conducted to destroy, neutralize, or delay the enemy's military potential before it can be brought to bear effectively against friendly forces, at such distance from friendly forces that detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of friendly forces is not required. See also **interdict**.

air landed—(DOD) Moved by air and disembarked, or unloaded, after the aircraft has landed or while a helicopter is hovering.

air landed—(SEATO, IADB) Moved by air and disembarked, or unloaded, after the aircraft has landed.

air landing—(NATO, CENTO) Moved by air and disembarked, or unloaded, after the aircraft has landed. See also **air movement**.

air-launched ballistic missile—(DOD) An air-launched ballistic missile launched from an airborne vehicle.

air-launched ballistic missile—(IADB) A ballistic missile launched from an airborne vehicle.

air liaison officer—(DOD) An officer (aviator/pilot) attached to a ground unit who functions as the primary advisor to the ground commander on air operation matters.

air liaison officer—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A tactical air force or naval aviation officer attached to a ground unit or formation as air adviser.

air liaison officer—(SEATO) A tactical air force or naval aviation officer attached to a ground formation.

airlift—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. The total weight of personnel and/or cargo that is, or can be, carried by air, or

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that is offered for carriage by air. 2. To transport passengers and cargo by use of aircraft. (**DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB**) 3. The carriage of personnel and/or cargo by air. See also **payload**.

airlift capability—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The total capacity expressed in terms of number of passengers and/or weight/cubic displacement of cargo that can be carried at any one time to a given destination by the available air transport service. See also **airlift requirement; allowable cabin load (air); allowable cargo load (air); payload; planned load (aircraft)**.

airlift requirement—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The total number of passengers and/or weight/cubic displacement of cargo required to be carried by air for a specific task. See also **airlift capability**.

airlift service—(DOD, IADB) The performance or procurement of air transportation and services incident thereto required for the movement of persons, cargo, mail, or other goods.

air logistic support—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Support by air landing or air drop including air supply, movement of personnel, evacuation of casualties and prisoners of war, and recovery of equipment and vehicles.

air mission—See mission.

air mission intelligence report—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A detailed report of the results of an air mission, including a complete intelligence account of the mission.

airmobile operations—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Operations in which combat forces and their equipment move about the battlefield in air vehicles under the control of a ground force commander to engage in ground combat.

air movement—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Air transport of units, personnel, supplies,

and equipment including airdrops and air landings. See also airdrop; free drop; free fall; high-velocity drop; low velocity drop.

air movement—(SEATO) Air transport of units, personnel, supplies, and equipment, including air drops and air landings and covering both tactical and administrative movements. See also air drops; free dropping; high velocity drop; low velocity drop.

air movement column—(DOD, IADB) In airborne operations, the lead formation and the serials following, proceeding over the same flight path at the same altitude.

air movement officer—(NATO, CENTO) An officer trained for duties in air movement/traffic sections.

air movement section—See air traffic section.

air movement table—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A table prepared by a ground force commander in coordination with an air force commander. This form, issued as an annex to the operation order: a. indicates the allocation of aircraft space to elements of the ground units to be airlifted; b. designates the number and type of aircraft in each serial; c. specifies the departure area, time of loading, and takeoff.

air movement/traffic section—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A section located on those airfields which serve transport aircraft. It is responsible for the loading and unloading of aircraft, and for the handling of passengers, mail, and material.

air observation—See air observer.

air observation post—See observation post.

air observer—(DCD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An individual whose primary mission is to observe or take photographs from an aircraft in order to adjust artillery fire or obtain military information.

air observer adjustment—(DOD) The correcting of gunfire from an aircraft. See also spot.

air offensive—(DOD) Sustained operations by strategic and/or tactical air weapon systems against hostile air forces or surface targets.

air operations center—See tactical air control center.

air photograph—(NATO, CENTO) Any photograph taken from the air.

air photographic reconnaissance—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The obtaining of information by air photography—divided into three types: a. strategic photographic reconnaissance; b. tactical photographic reconnaissance; and c. survey/cartographic photography—air photography taken for survey/cartographic purposes and to survey/cartographic standards of accuracy. It may be strategic or tactical.

air pickets—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Airborne early warning aircraft disposed around a position, area, or formation primarily to detect, report, and track approaching enemy aircraft or missiles, and to control intercepts. See also airborne early warning and control.

air plot—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. A continuous plot used in air navigation of a graphic representation of true headings steered and air distances flown. 2. A continuous plot of the position of an airborne object represented graphically to show true headings steered and air distances flown. 3. Within ships, a display which shows the positions and movements of an airborne object relative to the plotting ship.

air portable—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Denotes materiel which is suitable for transport by an aircraft loaded internally or externally, with no more than minor dismantling and reassembling within the capabilities of user units. This term must

be qualified to show the extent of air portability.

airport surface detection equipment—(DOD)

Short range radar displaying the airport surface. Aircraft and vehicular traffic operating on runways, taxiways, and ramps, moving or stationary, may be observed with a high degree of resolution.

airport surveillance radar—(DOD) Radar displaying range and azimuth which is normally employed in a terminal area as an aid to approach and departure control.

airport traffic area—(DOD) Unless otherwise specifically designated, that airspace within a horizontal radius of five statute miles from the geographical center of any airport at which a control tower is operating, extending from the surface up to, but not including, 2000 feet above the surface.

air position—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The calculated position of an aircraft assuming no wind effect.

air priorities committee—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A committee set up to determine the priorities of passengers and cargo.

air raid reporting control ship—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A ship to which the air defense ship has delegated the duties of controlling air warning radar and air raid reporting.

air reconnaissance—(DOD) The acquisition of intelligence information employing visual observation and/or sensors in air vehicles.

air reconnaissance—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) The acquisition of intelligence information employing aerial vehicles in visual observation or the use of sensory devices.

air reconnaissance liaison officer—(DOD) An Army officer especially trained in air recon-

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naissance and imagery interpretation matters who is attached to a tactical air reconnaissance unit. He assists and advises the air commander and staff on matters concerning ground operations and informs the supported ground commander on the status of air reconnaissance requests.

air route—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The navigable airspace between two points, identified to the extent necessary for the application of flight rules.

air route traffic control center—(DOD, IADB)

The principal facility exercising en route control of Instrument Flight Rules flights within its area of jurisdiction. (DOD) Approximately 26 such centers cover the United States. Each has communication capability to adjacent centers.

air-sea rescue—See search and rescue.

airspace reservation—(DOD) The airspace located above an area on the surface of the land or water, designated and set apart by Executive Order of the President or by a state, commonwealth, or territory over which the flight of aircraft is prohibited or restricted for the purpose of national defense or for other governmental purposes.

airspace reservation—(IADB) The airspace located above an area on the surface of the land or water, designated and set apart by competent authority, over which the flight of aircraft is prohibited or restricted for the purpose of national defense or for other governmental purposes.

air space warning area—See danger area.

airspeed—(DOD, IADB) The speed of an aircraft relative to its surrounding air mass. The unqualified term "airspeed" can mean any one of the following:

- a. **calibrated airspeed**—Indicated airspeed corrected for instrument installation error.
- b. **equivalent airspeed**—Calibrated airspeed corrected for compressibility error.

- c. indicated airspeed—The airspeed shown by an airspeed indicator.
- d. true airspeed—Equivalent airspeed corrected for error due to air density (altitude and temperature).

airspeed—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) The speed of an aircraft relative to its surrounding air mass.

air spot—(DOD, IADB) The correcting adjustment of gunfire based on air observation.

air staging unit—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A unit situated at an airfield and concerned with the reception, handling, servicing, and preparation for departure of aircraft and control of personnel and cargo.

air station (photogrammetry)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The point in space occupied by the camera lens at the moment of exposure. See also **air base (photogrammetry)**.

air strike—(DOD, IADB) An attack on specific objectives by fighter, bomber, or attack aircraft on an offensive mission. May consist of several air organizations under a single command in the air.

air strike coordinator—(DOD) The air representative of the force commander in a target area. He is responsible for directing all aircraft in the target area and coordinating their efforts to achieve the most effective use of air striking power.

air strip—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An unimproved surface which has been adapted for takeoff or landing of aircraft, usually having minimum facilities. See also **airfield**.

air superiority—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) That degree of dominance in the air battle of one force over another which permits the conduct of operations by the former and its related land, sea, and air forces at a given time and place without prohibitive interference by the opposing force.

air supply—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The delivery of cargo by airdrop or air landing.

air support—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) All forms of support given by air forces to forces on land or sea. See also **air interdiction; call mission; close air support; immediate air support; indirect air support; preplanned air support; tactical air support**.

air support radar team—(DOD) A subordinate operational component of a tactical air control system which provides ground controlled precision flight path guidance and weapons release.

air supremacy—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) That degree of air superiority wherein the opposing air force is incapable of effective interference.

air surface zones—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Restricted areas established for the purpose of preventing friendly surface ships and aircraft from being fired upon by friendly forces and for permitting anti-submarine operations, unrestricted by the operations of friendly submarines. See also **restricted area**. (Note: NATO and CENTO definition uses the word "vessels" instead of the word "ships".)

air surveillance—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The systematic observation of airspace by electronic, visual, or other means primarily for the purpose of identifying and determining the movements of aircraft and missiles, friendly and enemy, in the airspace under observation. See also **satellite and missile surveillance; surveillance**.

air surveillance plotting board—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A gridded, small scale, air defense map of an appropriate area. It is maintained at the air control center. On it are posted current locations, number, and altitudes of all friendly or enemy aircraft within range of radar or ground observer facilities.

air survey camera—See **air cartographic camera**.

air survey photography—See **air cartographic photography**.

air target chart—(**DOD**) A display of pertinent air target intelligence on a specialized graphic base. It is designed primarily to support operations against designated air targets by various weapon systems.

air target materials program—(**DOD**) A Department of Defense program established for the production of medium and large-scale target materials and related items in support of long-range, worldwide requirements of the unified and specified commands, the military departments, and allied participants. It is under the management control of the Defense Intelligence Agency and encompasses the determination of production and coverage requirements, standardization of products, establishment of production priorities and schedules, and the production, distribution, storage and release/exchange of the air target materials items and related products.

air target mosaic—(**DOD**) A large-scale mosaic providing photographic coverage of an area and permitting comprehensive portrayal of pertinent target detail. These mosaics are used for intelligence study and in planning and briefing for air operations.

air terminal—(**DOD, IADB**) An installation provided with the facilities for loading and unloading aircraft and the in-transit handling of traffic (passengers, cargo, and mail) which is moved by aircraft.

air-to-air missile—(**DOD, IADB**) A missile launched from an airborne carrier at a target above the surface.

air-to-surface missile—(**DOD, IADB**) A missile launched from an airborne carrier to impact on a surface target.

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air traffic control center—(**DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB**) A unit combining the functions of an area control center and a flight information center. See also **area control center**; **flight information region**.

air traffic control clearance—(**DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB**) Authorization by an air traffic control authority for an aircraft to proceed under specified conditions.

air traffic controller—(**DOD**) An air controller especially trained for and assigned to the duty of airspace management and traffic control of airborne objects. See also **air controller**.

air traffic control service—(**DOD, NATO, CENTO**) A service provided for the purpose of:
1. Preventing collisions; a. between aircraft; and b. between aircraft and obstructions, and
2. Expediting and maintaining an orderly flow of air traffic.

air traffic section—(**DOD, IADB**) The link between the staging post and the local air priority committee. It is the key to the efficient handling of passengers and cargo at a staging post. It must include load control (including Customs and Immigration facilities), freight, and mail sections.

air transportable units—(**DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB**) Those units, other than airborne, whose equipment is adapted for air movement. See also **airborne**; **airborne operation**.

air transportable units—(**SEATO**) Those ground units, other than airborne, which are trained and whose equipment is adapted for movement and delivery by transport aircraft. See also **airborne**; **airborne operation**.

air transport allocations board—(**DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB**) The joint agency responsible within the theater for the establishment of airlift priorities and for space allocation of available aircraft capabilities allotted to the theater.

air transported forces—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Forces which are moved by air. See also force(s).

air transported operations—(DOD, SEATO, IADB) The movement by aircraft of troops and their equipment for an operation.

air transport liaison officer—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An officer attached for air transport liaison duties to a headquarters or unit.

air transport liaison section (army)—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A subunit of the movement control organization deployed to airfields and responsible for the control of Service movement at the airfield in connection with air movement operations and exercises.

air trooping—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) The non-tactical movement by air of personnel. See also air movement.

airway—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A control area or portion thereof established in the form of a corridor marked with radio navigation aids.

airways station—(DOD, IADB) A ground communication installation established, manned, and equipped to communicate with aircraft in flight, as well as with other designated airways installations, for the purpose of expeditious and safe movements of aircraft. These stations may or may not be located on designated airways.

air weapons controller—(DOD) An air controller especially trained for and assigned to the duty of employing and controlling weapons against airborne objects. See also air controller.

AKA—See attack cargo ship.

alert—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB)
1. Readiness for action, defense, or protection.
2. A warning signal of a real or threatened danger, such as an air attack. 3. The period

of time during which troops stand by in response to an alarm. 4. To forewarn; to prepare for action. See also air alert; airborne alert; air defense warning conditions; ground alert.

alert force—(DOD, IADB) Specified forces maintained in a special degree of readiness.

alerting service—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A service provided to notify appropriate organizations regarding aircraft in need of search and rescue aid, and assist such organizations as required.

alighting area—(NATO) A specified surface, reserved to vehicles that depend upon water surfaces for their landing.

alignment—(NATO) 1. The bearing of two or more conspicuous objects (such as lights, beacons etc.) as seen by an observer. 2. Representation of a road, railway, etc., on a map or chart in relation to surrounding topographic detail.

all available—(DOD) A command or request to obtain the fire of all artillery able to deliver effective fire on a given target.

allied headquarters—See allied staff.

allied staff—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A staff or headquarters composed of two or more allied nations working together.

allocation—(DOD) The designation of specific numbers and types of aircraft sorties for use during a specified time period or for carrying out an assigned task.

allocation (nuclear)—(DOD) The apportionment of specific numbers and types of nuclear weapons to a commander for a stated time period as a planning factor for use in the development of war plans. (Additional authority is required for the actual deployment of allocated weapons to locations desired by the commander to support his war plans. Expenditures of these weapons are not

authorized until released by proper authority.)

allocation (nuclear)—(NATO, CENTO) The specific numbers and types of nuclear weapons allocated to a commander for a stated time period as a planning factor only.

allocation (transportation)—(DOD) Apportionment by designated authority of available transport capability to users.

all out war—(DOD) Not to be used. See general war.

allowable cabin load (air)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The amount of cargo and passengers, determined by weight, cubic displacement and distance to be flown, which may be transported by specified aircraft.

allowable cargo load (air)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The amount of cargo, determined by weight, cubic displacement, and distance to be flown, which may be transported by specified aircraft.

all purpose hand-held weapon—(DOD, IADB) A light-weight, hand-held, small arms weapon capable of projecting munitions required to engage both area and point-type targets.

all weather fighter—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A fighter aircraft with radar devices and other special equipment which enable it to intercept its target in dark or daylight weather conditions which do not permit visual interception.

alphabet code—See phonetic alphabet.

alternate aerodrome—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An aerodrome specified in the flight plan to which a flight may proceed when a landing at the intended destination becomes inadvisable.

alternate command authority—(DOD) One or more predesignated officers empowered by

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the commander through pre-delegation of authority to act for him under stipulated emergency conditions in the accomplishment of previously defined functions.

alternate command post—(DOD, IADB) Any location designated by a commander to assume command post functions in the event the command post becomes inoperative. It may be partially or fully equipped and manned or it may be the command post of a subordinate unit.

alternate escort operating base—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A base providing the facilities and activities required for the support of escort units for short periods of time.

alternate water terminal—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A water terminal with facilities for berthing from two to five ships simultaneously at wharves and or working anchorages, located within sheltered coastal waters, adjacent to reliable highway and or rail transportation nets. It covers a relatively small area and is located away from population centers. The scope of operation is such that it is not designated a probable nuclear target. See also water terminal.

alternative airfield—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An airfield with minimum essential facilities for use as an emergency landing ground, or when main or redeployment airfields are not of action, or as required for tactical flexibility. See also airfield.

altitude—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The vertical distance of a level, a point, or an object considered as a point, measured from mean sea level. See also absolute altitude; critical altitude; density altitude; drop altitude; elevation; height; minimum safe altitude; pressure altitude; transition altitude; true altitude.

altitude acclimatization—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A slow physiological adaptation resulting from prolonged exposure to significantly reduced atmospheric pressure.

altitude acclimatization—(SEATO) A slow physiological adaptation to significantly reduced atmospheric pressure, resulting from prolonged exposure.

altitude datum—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The arbitrary level from which vertical displacement is measured. The datum for height measurement is the terrain directly below the aircraft or some specified datum; for pressure altitude, the level at which the atmospheric pressure is 29.92 inches of mercury (1013.2 mbs); and for true altitude, mean sea level.

altitude height—See **altitude datum**.

altitude hole—(NATO, CENTO) The blank area at the origin of a radial display, on a radar tube presentation, the center of the periphery of which represents the point on the ground immediately below the aircraft. In side looking airborne radar, this is known as the altitude slot.

altitude sickness—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The syndrome of depression, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, and collapse, due to decreased atmospheric pressure, occurring in an individual exposed to an altitude beyond that to which acclimatization has occurred.

altitude slot—See **altitude hole**.

altitude tint—See **hypsometric tinting**.

ambulatory patient—See **walking patient**.

ammo (plus, minus zero)—(DOD) In air intercept, a code meaning I have amount of ammunition indicated left (type may be specified). For example:

ammo plus—I have more than half my ammunition left.

ammo minus—I have less than half my ammunition left.

ammo zero—I have no ammunition left.

ammunition—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A contrivance charged with explo-

sives, propellants, pyrotechnics, initiating composition, or nuclear, biological, or chemical material for use in connection with defense or offense including demolitions. Certain ammunition can be used for training, ceremonial, or nonoperational purposes. See also **chemical ammunition**; **fixed ammunition**; **semifixed ammunition**; **separate-loading ammunition**.

ammunition and toxic material open space—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Area especially prepared for storage of explosive ammunition and toxic material. For reporting purposes, it does not include the surrounding area restricted for storage because of safety distance factors. It includes barricades and improvised coverings. See also **storage**.

ammunition supply point—See **distribution point**.

amphibious assault landing—See **amphibious operation, Part e**.

amphibious assault ship—(DOD, IADB) A ship designed to transport and land troops, equipment, and supplies by means of embarked helicopters. **(DOD)** Designated as LPH. Some of these ships were formerly CVAs or CVSs.

amphibious command ship—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A naval ship from which a commander exercises control in amphibious operations.

amphibious control group—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Personnel, ships, and craft designated to control the waterborne ship-to-shore movement in an amphibious operation.

amphibious demonstration—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A lesser included type of amphibious operation conducted for the purpose of deceiving the enemy by a show of force with the expectation of deluding the enemy into a course of action unfavorable to him.

amphibious force—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. A naval force and landing force, together with supporting forces that are trained, organized, and equipped for amphibious operations. 2. In naval usage, the administrative title of the amphibious-type command of a fleet.

amphibious group—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A command within the amphibious force, consisting of the commander and his staff, designed to exercise operational command of assigned units in executing all phases of a division-size amphibious operation.

amphibious lift—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The total capacity of assault shipping utilized in an amphibious operation, expressed in terms of personnel, vehicles, and measurement or weight tons of supplies.

amphibious objective study—(DOD) Studies designed to provide basic intelligence data of a permanent or semipermanent nature required for planning amphibious operations. Each study deals with a specific area the selection of which is based on strategic location, susceptibility to seizure by amphibious means, and other considerations.

amphibious operation—(DOD, IADB) An attack launched from the sea by naval and landing forces, embarked in ships or craft involving a landing on a hostile shore. As an entity, the amphibious operation includes the following phases:

- a. **planning**—The period extending from issuance of the initiating directive to embarkation.
- b. **embarkation**—The period during which the forces, with their equipment and supplies, are embarked in the assigned shipping.
- c. **rehearsal**—The period during which the prospective operation is rehearsed for the purpose of: (1) testing adequacy of plans, the timing of detailed operations, and the combat readiness of participating forces;

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(2) insuring that all echelons are familiar with plans; and (3) testing communications.

- d. **movement**—The period during which various components of the amphibious task force move from points of embarkation to the objective area.
- e. **assault**—The period between the arrival of the major assault forces of the amphibious task force in the objective area and the accomplishment of the amphibious task force mission.

amphibious operation—(NATO, CENTO) An attack launched from the sea by naval and landing forces, embarked in ships or craft involving a landing on a hostile shore.

amphibious raid—(DOD, IADB) A lesser included type of amphibious operation: a landing from the sea on a hostile shore involving swift incursion into, or a temporary occupancy of an objective, followed by a planned withdrawal.

amphibious raid—(NATO, CENTO) A limited type of amphibious operation; a landing from the sea on a hostile shore involving swift incursion into, or a temporary occupancy of an objective, followed by a planned withdrawal.

amphibious reconnaissance—(DOD) An amphibious landing conducted by minor elements, normally involving stealth rather than force of arms, for the purpose of securing information and usually followed by a planned withdrawal.

amphibious shipping—(DOD) Organic Navy ships specifically designed to transport, land, and support landing forces in amphibious assault operations and capable of being loaded or unloaded by naval personnel without external assistance in the amphibious objective area.

amphibious squadron—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A tactical and administrative organization composed of amphibious assault ship-

ping to transport troops and their equipment for an amphibious assault operation.

amphibious striking forces—(DOD, IADB)

Forces capable of projecting military power from the sea upon adjacent land areas for initiating and or conducting operations there in the face of enemy opposition.

amphibious transport dock—(DOD, IADB)

A ship designed to transport and land troops, equipment, and supplies by means of embarked landing craft, amphibious vehicles, and helicopters. (DOD) Designated as LPD.

amphibious vehicle—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB)

A wheeled or tracked vehicle capable of operating on both land and water. See also landing craft; vehicle.

amphibious vehicle availability table—(DOD, IADB)

A tabulation of the type and number of amphibious vehicles available primarily for assault landings and for support of other elements of the operation.

amphibious vehicle employment plan—(DOD, IADB)

A plan showing in tabular form the planned employment of amphibious vehicles in landing operations including their employment after the initial movement to the beach.

amphibious vehicle launching area—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB)

An area, in the vicinity of and to seaward of the line of departure, to which landing ships proceed and launch amphibious vehicles.

amplifying report—See contact report.

analysis—(DOD) A stage in the intelligence cycle in which information is subjected to review in order to identify significant facts and derive conclusions therefrom.

analysis staff—See central analysis team.

anchor cable (air transport)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB)

A cable in an aircraft to which the parachute static lines or strops are attached.

anchored—(DOD) In air intercept, a code meaning am orbiting a visible orbit point.

anchor line extension kits—(DOD, NATO, CENTO)

A device fitted to an aircraft equipped with removable clamshell doors to enable paratroopers to exit from the rear.

angels—(DOD) In air intercept and close air support, a code meaning aircraft altitude (in thousands of feet).

angle of convergence—(NATO, CENTO) The angle subtended by the eyebase of an observer at the point of focus. Also known as angular parallax; parallactic angle.

angle of depression—(DOD, NATO, CENTO)

1. The angle in a vertical plane between the horizontal and a descending line. 2. In air photography, the angle between the axis of an obliquely mounted air camera and the horizontal. See also tilt angle.

angle of safety—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB)

The minimum permissible angular clearance at the gun, of the path of a projectile above the friendly troops. It is the angle of clearance corrected to insure the safety of the troops.

angle of view—(NATO, CENTO)

1. The angle between two rays passing through the perspective center (rear nodal point) of a camera lens to two opposite corners of the format. 2. In photogrammetry, twice the angle whose tangent is one half the length of the diagonal of the format divided by the calibrated focal length.

angle of view (photography)—(IADB)

1. When the format is square—the angle between two rays passing through the perspective center (rear nodal point) to two opposite sides of the format. 2. When the image format is rectangular—it is necessary to define the sides of the format to which the angle refers. 3. Photogrammetrically, it is twice the angle whose tangent is one-half the length of the

diagonal of the format divided by the calibrated focal length.

angle T—(DOD) The angle formed at the target by the intersection of the gun-target line and the observer-target line.

angular parallax—See **angle of convergence**.

annex—(DOD, IADB) A document appended to an operation order or other document to make it clearer or to give further details.

annotated print—(NATO, CENTO) A photograph on which interpretation details are indicated by words or symbols.

annotation—(DOD) A marking placed on imagery or drawings for explanatory purposes. Annotations are used to indicate items or areas of special importance.

annotation—(NATO, CENTO) A marking placed on imagery or drawings for explanatory purposes or to indicate items or areas of special importance.

antiairborne minefield (land mine warfare)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A minefield laid primarily for protection against airborne attack. See also **minefield (land mine warfare)**.

antiaircraft operations center—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The tactical headquarters of an antiaircraft commander. The agency provided to collect and evaluate information, and disseminate intelligence for the antiaircraft defense, and through which operational control over subordinate units is exercised.

antiaircraft weapon—See **Duster (antiaircraft weapon)**.

antiair warfare—(DOD) A United States Navy/United States Marine Corps term to indicate that action required to destroy or reduce to an acceptable level the enemy air

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and missile threat. It includes such measures as the use of interceptors, bombers, antiaircraft guns, surface-to-air and air-to-air missiles, electronic countermeasures, and destruction of the air or missile threat both before and after it is launched. Other measures which are taken to minimize the effects of hostile air action are: cover, concealment, dispersion, deception (including electronic), and mobility. See also **counter air**.

antiamphibious minefield (land mine warfare)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A minefield laid primarily for protection against amphibious attack. See also **minefield (land mine warfare)**.

anticrop agent—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A living organism or chemical used to cause disease or damage to selected food or industrial crops. See also **antiplant agent; herbicide**.

anticrop operations—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The employment of anticrop agents in military operations to destroy the enemy's source of selected food or industrial crops.

anti-G suit—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A device worn by aircrew to counteract the effects on the human body of positive acceleration.

antilift device (land mine warfare)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A device arranged to detonate the mine to which it is attached, or to detonate another mine or charge nearby, if the mine is disturbed.

antimateriel agent—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A living organism or chemical used to cause deterioration of or damage to selected materiel.

antimateriel operations—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The employment of antimateriel weapons or agents in military operations.

antipersonnel minefield (land mine warfare)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A minefield laid primarily for protection

against infantry attack. See also **minefield (land mine warfare)**.

antipersonnel mine (land mine warfare)—
(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A mine designed to cause casualties to personnel. See also **mine; mine (land mine warfare)**.

antiplant agent—*(DOD)* A microorganism or chemical which will kill, disease or damage plants. See also **anticrop agent; herbicide**.

antiradiation missile—*(DOD, NATO, CENTO)* A missile which homes passively on a radiation source.

antisubmarine action—*(DOD, IADB)* An operation by one or more antisubmarine ships or aircraft, or a combination of the two, against a particular enemy submarine. It begins when contact has been gained by any ship or aircraft of the unit. Any number of antisubmarine attacks may be carried out as part of the action. The action ends when the submarine has been destroyed or when contact has been lost and cannot be regained.

antisubmarine action—*(NATO, SEATO, CENTO)* An operation by one or more antisubmarine ships or aircraft, or a combination of both, against a particular enemy submarine.

antisubmarine air area operations—*(DOD)* Carrier-based and shore-based aircraft operated singly and in coordination with other aircraft, ships, or both, to conduct offensive operations. While the purpose of such operations differs fundamentally from that of operations in distant support, the search localization and attack tactics are similar to those in the conduct of antisubmarine air distant support.

antisubmarine air close support—*(DOD)* Air operations for the antisubmarine warfare protection of a supported force. These operations are normally carried out within 80 nautical miles of the force, but this limit

may be varied at the discretion of the controlling officer in tactical command.

antisubmarine air distant support—*(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB)* Antisubmarine air support at a distance from, but directly related to, specific convoys or forces.

antisubmarine air escort and close support—*(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB)* The provision of air protection to a particular convoy or force threatened by imminent submarine attack. Aircraft provide increased defense in depth and are under the tactical control of the officer in tactical command.

antisubmarine air offensive operations—*(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB)* Carrier-based and shore-based aircraft operated singly and in coordination with other aircraft, ships, or both to conduct offensive operations. While the purpose of such operations differs fundamentally from that of operations in distant support, the search localization and attack tactics are similar to those in the conduct of antisubmarine air distant support.

antisubmarine air search attack unit—*(DOD)* The designation given to one or more aircraft separately organized as a tactical unit to search for and destroy submarines.

antisubmarine barrier—*(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB)* The line formed by a series of static devices or mobile units arranged for the purpose of detecting, denying passage to, or destroying hostile submarines.

antisubmarine carrier group—*(NATO, SEATO, CENTO)* A formed group of ships consisting of one or more antisubmarine carriers and a number of escort vessels whose primary mission is to detect and destroy submarines. Such groups may be employed in convoy support or hunter-killer roles.

antisubmarine operation—*(DOD, IADB)* Operation contributing to the conduct of antisubmarine warfare.

antisubmarine patrol—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The systematic and continuing investigation of an area or along a line to detect or hamper submarines, used when the direction of submarine movement can be established.

antisubmarine rocket—(DOD) A surface ship-launched, rocket-propelled, nuclear depth charge or homing torpedo. Designated as RUR-5. Popular name is Asroc.

antisubmarine screen—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) An arrangement of ships and/or aircraft for the protection of a screened unit against attack by a submarine.

antisubmarine search—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Systematic investigation of a particular area for the purpose of locating a submarine known or suspected to be somewhere in the area. Some types of search are also used in locating the position of a distress incident.

antisubmarine support aircraft carrier—(DOD, IADB) A ship primarily designed to support and operate aircraft and for sustained antisubmarine warfare and escort convoys. It also may be used to provide close air support. (DOD) Designated as CVS. These are former CVAs which have been redesignated.

antisubmarine support operations—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Operations conducted by an antisubmarine force in the area around a force or convoy, in areas through which the force or convoy is passing, or in defense of geographic areas. Support operations may be completely coordinated with those of the force or convoy, or they may be independent operations coordinated only to the extent of providing operational intelligence and information.

antisubmarine torpedo—(DOD, IADB) A submarine-launched, long-range, high-speed, wire-guided, deep-diving, wakeless torpedo

capable of carrying a nuclear warhead for use in antisubmarine and antisurface ship operations. Also known as Astor.

antisubmarine warfare—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Operations conducted with the intention of denying the enemy the effective use of his submarines.

antisubmarine warfare forces—(DOD, IADB) Forces organized primarily for antisubmarine action. May be comprised of surface ships, aircraft, submarines, or any combination of these, and their supporting systems.

antitank mine (land mine warfare)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A mine designed to immobilize or destroy a tank. See also mine; mine (land mine warfare).

antivignetting filter—(NATO, CENTO) A filter bearing a deposit which is graduated in density to correct for the uneven illumination given by certain lenses, particularly wide-angle types.

APA—See attack transport.

aperture—(NATO, CENTO) The opening in a lens diaphragm through which light passes.

apogee—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The point at which a missile trajectory or a satellite orbit is farthest from the center of the gravitational field of the controlling body or bodies.

apparent horizon—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The visible line of demarcation between land/sea and sky.

appendix—(DOD, IADB) A subsidiary addition to a main paper. Details essential to the main paper but too bulky or numerous to include therein are usually embodied in appendixes.

applicable materiel assets—(DOD) That portion of the total acceptable materiel assets which meets the military or other characteristics as defined by the responsible military

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service and which is in the right condition and location to satisfy a specific military requirement.

application—(DOD, IADB) The system or problem to which a computer is applied. Reference is often made to an application as being either of the computational type, wherein arithmetic computations predominate, or of the data processing type, wherein data handling operations predominate.

applied research—(DOD, IADB) Research concerned with the practical application of knowledge, material, and/or techniques directed toward a solution to an existent anticipated military requirement. See also basic research; research.

apportionment—(DOD) A commander's decision on division of the total tactical air capability among air strike tasks to be performed for a specified period.

appreciation of the situation—See estimate of the situation.

approach clearance—(DOD) Authorization for a pilot conducting flight in accordance with instrument flight rules to commence an approach to an airport.

approach lanes—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Extensions of the boat lanes from the line of departure toward the transport area. They may be terminated by marker ships, boats, or buoys.

approach schedule—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The schedule which indicates for each scheduled wave the time of departure from the rendezvous area, from the line of departure, and from other control points, and the time of arrival at the beach.

approach sequence—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The order in which aircraft are to approach a given point.

approach time—(DOD, IADB) The time at which an aircraft is expected to commence approach procedure.

approach time—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) The time at which an aircraft commences its final approach preparatory to landing.

apron (airfield)—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A paved, surfaced, or prepared area where aircraft stand for purposes of loading or unloading passengers or cargo, refueling, parking, or servicing.

area—See advisory area (air traffic); aircraft dispersal area; aircraft marshaling area; air defense action area; alighting area; amphibious vehicle launching area; area control center; assembly area; closed area; concentration area; control area; danger area; defensive coastal area; embarkation area; fire support area; homogeneous area; impact area; initial approach area; key area; landing area; maneuvering area; maritime area; naval support area; objective area; prohibited area; runup area; signal area; staging area; submarine patrol areas; summary areas; terminal control area; transit area. See also zone.

area air defense commander—(DOD) Within an overseas unified command, subordinate unified command, or joint task force, the commander will assign overall responsibility for air defense to a single commander. Normally, this will be the Air Force component commander. Representation from the other Service components involved will be provided, as appropriate, to the area air defense commander's headquarters.

area bombing—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Bombing of a target which is in effect a general area rather than a small or pinpoint target.

area command—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A command which is composed of those organized elements of one or more

of the armed Services, designated to operate in a specific geographical area, which are placed under a single commander, e.g., commander of a unified command, area commander. See also **command**.

area control center—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A unit established to provide air traffic control service to controlled flights in control areas under its jurisdiction. See also **air traffic control center; flight information region**.

area control center—(IADB) A unit established to provide air traffic control service to Instrument Flight Rules flights. See also **flight information region**.

area coordination group—(DOD) A composite organization to include representatives of local military, paramilitary and other governmental agencies and their United States counterparts responsible for planning and coordinating internal defense and development operations.

area damage control—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Measures taken before, during, or after hostile action or natural or man-made disasters, to reduce the probability of damage and minimize its effects. See also **damage control; disaster control; rear area security**.

area evacuation—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) The movement of merchant ships, under naval control, from a threatened general area to safer localities. See also **movement of shipping (in the early days of war)**.

area of influence—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) The portion of the assigned zone and the area of operations wherein a commander is directly capable of influencing the progress or outcome of operations by maneuvers of his ground-gaining elements or by delivery of firepower with the fire support systems normally under his control or command. It is a geographical area the size of which depends

upon the mission, organization, and equipment of the force involved.

area of interest—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) That area of concern to the commander, including the area of influence, areas adjacent thereto, and extending into enemy territory to the objectives of current or planned operations. This area also includes areas occupied by enemy forces who could jeopardize the accomplishment of the mission.

area of militarily significant fallout—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The area in which radioactive fallout affects the ability of military units to carry out their normal mission.

area of northern operations—(DOD) A region of variable width in the Northern Hemisphere that lies north of the 50 degrees isotherm—a line along which the average temperature of the warmest four month period of the year does not exceed 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Mountain regions located outside of this area are included in this category of operations provided these same temperature conditions exist.

area of operations—(DOD) That portion of an area of conflict necessary for military operations, either offensive or defensive, pursuant to an assigned mission, and for the administration incident to such military operations.

area of operations—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) That portion of an area of war necessary for military operations, either offensive or defensive, pursuant to an assigned mission, and for the administration incident to such military operations.

area of responsibility—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. A defined area of land in which responsibility is specifically assigned to the commander of the area for the development and maintenance of installations, control of movement and the conduct of tactical operations involving troops under his control along with parallel authority to exer-

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cise these functions. 2. In naval usage, a predefined area of enemy terrain for which supporting ships are responsible for covering by fire on known targets or targets of opportunity and by observation.

area of war—(DOD, IADB) That area of land, sea, and air which is or may become, involved directly in the operations of war.

area radar prediction analysis—(DOD) Radar target intelligence study designed to provide radar significant data for use in the preparation of radar target predictions.

area search—(DOD) Visual reconnaissance of limited or defined areas.

area target—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A target consisting of an area rather than a single point.

areodesy—(DOD) That branch of mathematics which determines by observation and measurement, the exact positions of points and the figures and areas of large portions of the surface of the planet Mars, or the shape and size of the planet Mars.

areodetic—(DOD) Of, or pertaining to, or determined by areodesy.

armed forces—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The military forces of a nation or a group of nations. See also **force(s)**.

armed forces—(SEATO) All the naval, ground, and air forces of a nation or group of nations. See also **force(s)**.

armed forces censorship—(DOD) The examination and control of personal communications to or from persons in the Armed Forces of the United States and persons accompanying or serving with the Armed Forces of the United States. See also **censorship**.

armed forces censorship—(IADB) The examination and control of personal communications to or from persons in the Armed Forces. See also **censorship**.

armed forces courier—(DOD) An officer or enlisted member in the grade of E-7 and above, of the United States Armed Forces, assigned to perform Armed Forces Courier Service duties and identified by having in his possession an Armed Forces Courier Service Identification Card (ARFCOS Form 9). See also **courier**.

Armed Forces Courier Service—(DOD) A joint service of the Departments of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, with the Chief of Staff, United States Army, as Executive Agent. The courier service provides one of the available methods for the secure and expeditious transmission of material requiring protected handling by military courier.

armed forces courier station—(DOD) An Army, Navy, or Air Force activity, approved by the respective military department and officially designated by Headquarters, Armed Forces Courier Service, for the acceptance, processing and dispatching of Armed Forces Courier Service material.

Armed Forces of the United States—(DOD) A term used to denote collectively all components of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. See also **United States Armed Forces**.

armed mine—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A mine ready for actuation. See also **mine**.

armed reconnaissance—(DOD) A mission with the primary purpose of locating and attacking targets of opportunity, i.e., enemy materiel, personnel, and facilities, in assigned general areas or along assigned ground communications routes, and not for the purpose of attacking specific briefed targets.

armed reconnaissance—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) An air mission flown with the primary purpose of locating and attacking targets of opportunity, i.e., enemy materiel, personnel, and facilities, in assigned general areas or along assigned ground communica-

tions routes, and not for the purpose of attacking specific briefed targets.

arming—(DOD) As applied to weapons and ammunition, the changing from a safe condition to a state of readiness for initiation.

arming—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) As applied to explosives, the changing from a safe condition to a state of readiness for initiation.

arming system—(DOD) That portion of a weapon which serves to ready (arm), safe, or re-safe (disarm) the firing system and fuzing system and which may actuate devices in the nuclear system.

armored reconnaissance airborne assault vehicle—(DOD, IADB) A lightly-armored, mobile, full-tracked vehicle serving as the main reconnaissance vehicle in infantry and airborne operations and as the principal assault weapon of airborne troops.

arms control—(DOD, IADB) A concept which connotes: a. any plan, arrangement, or process, resting upon explicit or implicit international agreement, governing any aspect of the following: the numbers, types, and performance characteristics of weapon systems (including the command and control, logistics support arrangements, and any related intelligence-gathering mechanisms); and the numerical strength, organization, equipment, deployment or employment of the armed forces retained by the parties. (It encompasses "disarmament".) and b. on some occasions, those measures taken for the purpose of reducing instability in the military environment.

arms control agreement—(DOD, IADB) The written or unwritten embodiment of the acceptance of one or more arms control measures by two or more nations.

arms control agreement verification—(DOD) A concept that entails the collection, processing,

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and reporting of data indicating testing or employment of proscribed weapons systems, including country of origin and location, weapon and payload identification, and event type.

arms control measure—(DOD, IADB) Any specific arms control course of action.

armstrong—(DOD) The term, peculiar to the Air Support Radar Team, indicating both the command and response for arming and fuzing circuit activation.

Army Air Defense Command Post—(DOD) The tactical headquarters of an Army air defense commander.

Army air ground system—(DOD) The Army system which provides for interface between Army and tactical air support agencies of other Services in the planning, evaluating, processing, and coordinating of air support requirements and operations. It is composed of appropriate staff members, including G-2 air and G-3 air personnel, and necessary communications equipment.

Army base—(DOD, SEATO) A base or group of installations for which a local commander is responsible, consisting of facilities necessary for support of Army activities including security, internal lines of communications, utilities, plants and systems, and real property for which the Army has operating responsibility. See also **base complex**.

Army corps—(DOD, IADB) A tactical unit larger than a division and smaller than a field army. A corps usually consists of two or more divisions together with auxiliary arms and services.

Army corps—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) An organization larger than a division and smaller than a field army; usually consists of two or more divisions together with supporting arms and services.

Army forces—(NATO, CENTO) The armies of a nation.

Army forces—(SEATO, IADB) A term used to describe the armies of a nation. See also force(s).

Army group—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) Several field armies under a designated commander.

Army group—(SEATO) Several field armies under a designated commander. Primarily a tactical command, but may be given logistic responsibilities.

Army group—(IADB) Several field armies under a designated commander. Primarily a tactical command.

Army service area—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The territory between the corps rear boundary and the combat zone rear boundary. Most of the Army administrative establishment and service troops are usually located in this area. See also rear area.

arresting barrier—See aircraft arresting barrier.

arresting gear—See aircraft arresting gear.

artificial daylight—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) Illumination of an intensity greater than the light of a full moon on a clear night. (The optimum illumination is the equivalent of daylight.) See also battlefield illumination.

artificial horizon—(NATO, CENTO) A device that indicates attitude with respect to the true horizon. A substitute for a natural horizon, determined by a liquid level, bubble pendulum, or gyroscope.

artificial moonlight—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) Illumination of an intensity between that of starlight and that of a full moon on a clear night. See also battlefield illumination.

artillery—(DOD) Complete projectile-firing weapons consisting of cannon or missile launchers on suitable carriages or mounts.

Field artillery cannons are classified according to caliber as:

light—120mm and less

medium—121–160mm

heavy—161–210mm

very heavy—greater than 210 mm.

artillery—(SEATO, IADB) Complete projectile-firing weapons, consisting of cannon or missile launchers on suitable carriages or mounts.

artillery preparation—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Artillery fire delivered before an attack to disrupt communications and disorganize the enemy's defense.

aspect angle—(DOD) The angle between the longitudinal axis of the target (projected rearward) and the line-of-sight to the interceptor measured from the tail of the target.

aspect change—(NATO, CENTO) The different appearance of a reflecting object viewed by radar from varying directions. It is caused by the change in the effective reflecting area of the target.

Asroc—See antisubmarine rocket.

assault—(DOD) 1. The climax of an attack; closing with the enemy in hand-to-hand fighting. 2. In an amphibious operation, the period of time between the arrival of the major assault forces of the amphibious task force in the objective area and the accomplishment of the amphibious task force mission. 3. To make a short, violent, but well-ordered attack against a local objective, such as a gun emplacement, a fort, or a machine gun nest. 4. A phase of an airborne operation beginning with delivery by air of the assault echelon of the force into the objective area and extending through attack of assault objectives and consolidation of the initial airhead. See also landing attack.

assault—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. The climax of an attack; closing with the enemy in hand-to-hand fighting. 2. In an amphibious

operation, the period of time from the crossing of the line of departure by the first scheduled wave, to the seizure of the initial objectives. 3. To make a short, violent, but well-ordered attack against a local objective, such as a gun emplacement, a fort, or a machine gun nest. 4. A phase of an airborne operation beginning with delivery by air of the assault echelon of the force into the objective area and extending through attack of assault objectives and consolidation of the initial airhead. See also landing attack.

assault—(*SEATO*) 1. The climax of an attack; closing with the enemy in hand-to-hand fighting. 2. In an amphibious operation the landing of troops for attack on the enemy's beach defenses. 3. To make a short, violent, but well-ordered attack against a local objective, such as a gun emplacement, a fort, or a machine gun nest.

assault aircraft—(*DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) Powered aircraft, including helicopters, which move assault troops and cargo into an objective area and which provide for their resupply.

assault area diagram—(*DOD, IADB*) A graphic means of showing for amphibious operations the beach designations, boat lanes, organization of the line of departure, scheduled waves, landing ship area, transport areas, and the fire support areas in the immediate vicinity of the boat lanes.

assault craft—(*DOD, IADB*) A landing craft or amphibious vehicle employed for landing troops and equipment in the assault waves of an amphibious operation.

assault echelon (air transport)—(*DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) The element of a force which is scheduled for initial assault on the objective area.

assault schedule—See landing schedule.

assault shipping—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB*) Shipping assigned to the amphibious

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task force and utilized for transporting assault troops, vehicles, equipment, and supplies to the objective area.

assault waves—See wave.

assembly anchorage—(*NATO, CENTO, IADB*)

An anchorage intended primarily for the assembly and onward routing of oceangoing shipping. See also emergency anchorages.

assembly area—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB*)

1. An area in which a command is assembled preparatory to further action. 2. In a supply installation, the gross area used for collection and combining components into complete units, kits, or assemblies.

assessment—(*DOD*) 1. Analysis of the security, effectiveness, and potential of an existing or planned intelligence activity. 2. Judgment of the motives, qualifications, and characteristics of present or prospective employees or "agents".

asset (intelligence)—(*DOD*) Any resource—person, group, relationship, instrument, installation, or supply—at the disposition of an intelligence organization for use in an operational or support role. Often used with a qualifying term such as agent asset, propaganda asset.

assign—(*DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) 1. The placement of units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively permanent and/or where such organization controls and administers the units or personnel for the primary function, or greater portion of the functions of the unit or personnel. 2. The detailing of individuals to specific duties or functions where such duties or functions are primary and/or relatively permanent. See also attach.

assigned forces—(*NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) Forces in being which have been placed under the operational command or operational control of a commander. See also force(s).

assignment (nuclear)—(DOD) A specified number of complete nuclear rounds authorized for expenditure by a commander. An assignment may be made for a specific period of time, for a phase of an operation, or to accomplish a particular mission.

assumed azimuth—(DOD) The assumption of azimuthal origins as a field expedient until the required data is available.

assumed grid—(DOD) A grid constructed using an arbitrary scale superimposed on a map, chart, or photograph for use in point designation without regard to actual geographic location. See also **grid**.

assumption—(DOD, IADB) A supposition on the current situation, or a presupposition on the future course of events, either or both assumed to be true in the absence of positive proof, necessary to enable the commander, in the process of planning, to complete his estimate of the situation and make a decision on his course of action.

Astor—See **antisubmarine torpedo**.

Atlas—(DOD) A liquid-propellant, one-and-a-half stage, rocket-powered intercontinental ballistic missile, equipped with a nuclear warhead; designated as CGM-16. The CGM-16D is equipped with radio-inertial guidance and dispersed by complexes. The CGM-16E and HGM-16F are equipped with all-inertial guidance and deployed in a hardened and dispersed configuration.

atmosphere—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The air surrounding the earth. See also **ionosphere; stratosphere; tropopause; troposphere**.

atmospheric environment—(DOD) The envelope of air surrounding the earth, including its interfaces and interactions with the earth's solid or liquid surface.

at my command—(DOD) The command used when it is desired to control the exact time of delivery of fire.

atomic air burst—See **airburst**.

atomic defense—See **nuclear defense**.

atomic demolition munition—(DOD) A nuclear device designed to be detonated on or below the ground surface, or under water as a demolition munition against material-type targets to block, deny and/or canailize the enemy.

atomic demolition munition—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A nuclear device designed or adapted for use as a demolition munition.

atomic energy—(IADB) All forms of energy released in the course of nuclear fission or nuclear transformation. See **nuclear energy**.

atomic underground burst—See **nuclear underground burst**.

atomic underwater burst—See **nuclear underwater burst**.

atomic warfare—See **nuclear warfare**.

atomic weapon—See **nuclear weapon**.

attach—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. The placement of units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively temporary. Subject to limitations imposed by the attachment order, the commander of the formation, unit, or organization receiving the attachment will exercise the same degree of command and control thereover as he does over units and persons organic to his command. However, the responsibility for transfer and promotion of personnel will normally be retained by the parent formation, unit, or organization. 2. The detailing of individuals to specific functions where such functions are secondary or relatively temporary, i.e., attach for quarters and rations; attach for flying duty. See also **assign**.

attached airlift service—(DOD) The airlift service provided to an organization or command by an airlift unit attached to that organization.

attack aircraft carrier—(DOD, IADB) A warship designed to support and operate aircraft, engage in attacks on targets afloat or ashore, and engage in sustained operations in support of other forces. (DOD) Designated as CVA and CVAN. CVAN is nuclear powered.

attack altitude—(DOD) The altitude at which the interceptor will maneuver during the attack phase of an air intercept.

attack cargo ship—(DOD, IADB) A naval ship designed or converted to transport combat-loaded cargo in an assault landing. Capabilities as to carrying landing craft, speed of ship, armament, size of hatches and booms are greater than those of comparable cargo ship types. Designated as AKA.

attack carrier striking forces—(DOD, IADB) Naval forces, the primary offensive weapon of which is carrier-based aircraft. Ships, other than carriers, act primarily to support and screen against submarine and air threat, and secondarily against surface threat.

attack condition alpha—(DOD) Considers there is adequate warning of attack and the command and control facility supporting a decision authority becomes ineffective prior to the performance of essential functions.

attack condition bravo—(DOD) Considers there is inadequate warning of attack and the command post or headquarters of a decision authority becomes ineffective prior to the performance of essential functions.

attack group—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A subordinate task organization of the Navy forces of an amphibious task force. It is composed of assault shipping and supporting naval units designated to transport, protect, land, and initially support a landing group.

attack heading—(DOD) 1. The interceptor heading during the attack phase which will achieve the desired track-crossing angle. 2. The assigned magnetic compass heading to

be flown by aircraft during the delivery phase of an air strike.

attacking—(DOD) In air intercept, a term meaning an commencing attacking run with weapon indicated (size may be given).

attack origin—(DOD) 1. The location or source from which an attack was initiated. 2. The nation initiating an attack.

attack pattern—See target pattern.

attack position—(DOD, IADB) The last position occupied by the assault echelon before crossing the line of departure. See also forming up place.

attack speed—(DOD) The speed at which the interceptor will maneuver during the attack phase of an air intercept.

attack transport—(DOD, IADB) A naval ship designed for combat loading a battalion landing team with its equipment and supplies, and having the facilities, including landing craft, for landing them on a hostile beach. Designated as APA.

attenuation—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) Decrease in intensity of a signal, beam, or wave as a result of absorption of energy and of scattering out of the path of a detector, but not including the reduction due to geometric spreading, i.e., the inverse square of distance effect.

attenuation factor—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The ratio of the incident radiation dose or dose rate to the radiation dose or dose rate transmitted through a shielding material. This is the reciprocal of the transmission factor.

attitude—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. The position of a body as determined by the inclination of the axes to some frame of reference. If not otherwise specified, this frame of reference is fixed to the earth. (DOD); 2. Grid bearing relative to the long axis of the target.

attrition—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The reduction of the effectiveness of a force caused by loss of personnel and materiel.

attrition—(SEATO) A loss in personnel or materiel suffered by a force, whereby its effectiveness is worn down or drained away.

attrition rate—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A factor, normally expressed as percentage, reflecting the degree of losses of personnel or materiel due to various causes within a specified period of time.

attrition reserve aircraft—(DOD) Aircraft procured for the specific purpose of replacing the anticipated losses of aircraft due to peacetime and/or wartime attrition.

authenticate—(DOD) A challenge given by voice or electrical means to attest to the authenticity of a message or transmission.

authentication—(DOD, IADB) 1. A security measure designed to protect a communications system against acceptance of a fraudulent transmission or simulation by establishing the validity of a transmission, message, or originator. 2. A means of identifying individuals and verifying their eligibility to receive specific categories of information. 3. Evidence by proper signature or seal that a document is genuine and official.

authentication—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) 1. Evidence by proper signature or seal that a document is genuine and official. 2. A security measure designed to protect a communication system against fraudulent transmissions.

authenticator—(DOD) A symbol or group of symbols, or a series of bits, selected or derived in a prearranged manner and usually inserted at a predetermined point within a message or transmission for the purpose of attesting to the validity of the message or transmission.

authenticator—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A letter, numeral, or groups of letters or numerals, or both, attesting to the authenticity of a message or transmission.

authentic document—(NATO, CENTO, IADB)

A document bearing a signature or seal attesting that it is genuine and official. If it is an enemy document it may have been prepared for purposes of deception and the accuracy of such document, even though authenticated, must be confirmed by other information, e.g., conditions of capture.

automated intelligence file—(DOD) A combination of manual and automatic data processing systems designed to store, retrieve, and display large volumes of intelligence data. Its data base is composed of individual records of specific installations.

automatic approach and landing—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A control mode in which the aircraft's speed and flight path are automatically controlled for approach, flair-out, and landing.

automatic flight control system—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A system which includes all equipment to automatically control the flight of an aircraft or missile to a path or attitude described by references internal or external to the aircraft or missile.

automatic supply—(DOD, IADB) A system by which certain supply requirements are automatically shipped or issued for a predetermined period of time without requisition by the using unit. It is based upon estimated or experience-usage factors.

automatic voice network—(DOD) The Automatic Voice Network is the principal long-haul, unsecure voice communications network within the Defense Communications System. Also known as AUTOVON.

automation—(DOD, IADB) The technique of improving human productivity in the processing of materials, energy, and information, by utilizing in various degrees, elements of automatic control, and of automatically executed product programming.

autonomous operation—(DOD) In air defense, the mode of operation assumed by a unit after it has lost all communications with higher echelons. The unit commander assumes full responsibility for control of weapons and engagement of hostile targets.

autonomous operation—(NATO, CENTO) One mode of operation of a unit in which the unit commander assumes full responsibility for control of weapons and engagement of hostile targets. This mode may be either directed by higher authority or result from a loss of all means of communication.

auxiliary contours—(NATO) Additional contours used to portray unique ground forms not adequately portrayed by the selected contour interval.

available payload—(DOD, IADB) The passenger and/or cargo capacity expressed in weight and/or space available to the user.

available supply rate (ammunition)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The rate of consumption of ammunition that can be allocated, considering the supplies and facilities available, for a given period. For ammunition items fired from weapons, this rate is expressed in rounds per weapon per day. For other items, such as antitank mines, hand grenades, demolition explosives, etc., the rate is expressed in terms of units of measure for specified items, e.g., per day, per week (each unit of measure, kilos, pounds, or tons, metric, short, long, is to be specified).

average speed—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The average distance traveled per hour, calculated over the whole journey, excluding specifically ordered halts.

average speed (transport vehicles)—(SEATO, IADB) The average number of miles traveled

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per hour, calculated over the whole journey, excluding specifically ordered halts.

aviation medicine—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The special field of medicine which is related to the biological and psychological problems of flight.

avionics—(DOD, IADB) The application of electronics to aviation and astronautics.

axial mining (land mine warfare)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Continuous or intermittent nuisance mining in great depth along the axes of enemy advance.

axial route—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A route running through the rear area and into the forward area. See also route.

axis of advance—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A line of advance assigned for purposes of control; often a road or a group of roads, or a designated series of locations, extending in the direction of the enemy.

azimuth—(DOD) Quantities may be expressed in positive quantities increasing in a clockwise direction, or in X, Y coordinates where south and west are negative. They may be referenced to true north or magnetic north depending on the particular weapon system used.

azimuth angle—(NATO, CENTO) An angle measured clockwise in the horizontal plane between a reference direction and any other line.

azimuth resolution—(NATO, CENTO) The ability of the radar equipment to separate two reflectors at similar ranges but different bearings from a vehicle. Normally the minimum separation distance between the reflectors is quoted and expressed as the angle subtended by the reflectors at the vehicle.

B

B-47—See Stratojet.

B-52—See Stratofortress.

B-57—See Canberra.

B-58—See Hustler.

B-66—See Destroyer; Skywarrior.

background count—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB*) The evidence or effect on a detector of radiation, other than that which it is desired to detect, caused by any agency. In connection with health protection, the background count usually includes radiations produced by naturally occurring radioactivity and cosmic rays.

background radiation—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO*) Nuclear (or ionizing) radiations arising from within the body and from the surroundings to which individuals are always exposed.

back teile—(*DOD*) The transfer of information from a higher to a lower echelon of command. See also **track teiling**.

back-up—(*NATO*) Sometimes used to indicate printing on the reverse of a sheet, e.g. to supplement marginal information.

balance—(*DOD, IADB*) A concept as applied to an arms control measure which connotes: a. adjustments of armed forces and armaments in such manner that one state does not obtain military advantage vis-a-vis other states agreeing to the measure; and b. internal adjustments by one state of its forces in such manner as to enable it to cope with all aspects of remaining threats to its security in post arms control agreement era.

balanced collective forces—(*NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) The requirement for "balance" in any military force stems from the

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consideration that all elements of a force should be complementary to each other. A force should function as a combined arms team, and the term "balance" implies that the ratio of the various elements of this team is such that the force is best constituted to execute its assigned mission effectively and efficiently. Applied multinationally, the term "balanced collective force" may be defined as a force comprised of one or more Services furnished by more than one nation, the total strength and composition of which is such as best to fulfill the specific mission for which it is designed. See also **force(s)**.

balanced stock(s)—(*DOD, IADB*) 1. That condition of supply when availability and requirements are in equilibrium for specific items. 2. An accumulation of supplies in quantities determined necessary to meet requirements for a fixed period.

balance station zero—See **reference datum**.

bale cubic capacity—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB*) The space available for cargo measured in cubic feet to the inside of the cargo battens, on the frames, and to the underside of the beams. In a general cargo of mixed commodities, the bale cubic applies. The stowage of the mixed cargo comes in contact with the cargo battens and as a general rule does not extend to the skin of the ship.

balisage—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO*) The marking of a route by a system of dim beacon lights enabling vehicles to be driven at near day time speed, under blackout conditions.

ballistic missile—(*DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) Any missile which does not rely upon aerodynamic surfaces to produce lift and consequently follows a ballistic trajectory when thrust is terminated. See also **aerodynamic missile; guided missile**.

ballistic missile early warning system—(DOD, IADB) An electronic system for providing detection and early warning of attack by enemy intercontinental ballistic missiles.

ballistics—(DOD, IADB) The science or art that deals with the motion, behavior, appearance, or modification of missiles or other vehicles acted upon by propellants, wind gravity, temperature, or any other modifying substance, condition, or force.

ballistic trajectory—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The trajectory traced after the propulsive force is terminated and the body is acted upon only by gravity and aerodynamic drag.

ballistic wind—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) That constant wind which would have the same effect upon the trajectory of a bomb or projectile as the wind encountered in flight.

balloon barrage—See **barrage**, Part 2.

band pass—(DOD) The number of cycles per second expressing the difference between the limiting frequencies at which the desired fraction (usually half power) of the maximum output is obtained. Term applies to all types of amplifiers.

barrage—(DOD, IADB) 1. A prearranged barrier of fire, except that delivered by small arms, designed to protect friendly troops and installations by impeding enemy movements across defensive lines or areas. 2. A protective screen of balloons that are moored to the ground and kept at given heights to prevent or hinder operations by enemy aircraft. This meaning also called balloon barrage. 3. A type of electronic countermeasures intended for simultaneous jamming over a wide area of frequency spectrum. See also **barrage jamming; electronic countermeasures; electronic jamming; fire**.

barrage fire—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Fire which is designed to fill a volume

of space or area rather than aimed specifically at a given target. See also **fire**.

barrage jamming—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) Simultaneous electronic jamming over a broad band of frequencies. See also **jamming**.

barrage jamming—(IADB) The simultaneous jamming of a number of adjacent channels or frequencies. See also **jamming**.

barrage rocket—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A combined blast and fragmentation weapon designed for firing from ship to shore in amphibious attack.

barrier—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A coordinated series of obstacles designed or employed to canalize, direct, restrict, delay, or stop the movement of an opposing force, and to impose additional losses in personnel, time, and equipment on the opposing force. See also **aircraft arresting system**.

barrier combat air patrol—(DOD) One or more divisions or elements of a fighter aircraft employed between a force and an objective area as a barrier across the probable direction of enemy attack. It is used as far from the force as control conditions permit, giving added protection against raids that use the most direct routes of approach. See also **combat air patrol**.

barrier forces—(DOD, IADB) Air, surface, and submarine units, and their supporting systems positioned across the likely courses of expected enemy transit for early detection and providing rapid warning, blocking, and destruction of the enemy.

barrier minefield (land mine warfare)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A minefield laid to block enemy attack formations in selected areas, especially to the flanks, and to deflect his approach into selected battle areas. See also **minefield (land mine warfare)**.

bar scale—See **graphic scale; scale**.

base—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB)

1. A locality from which operations are projected or supported. 2. An area or locality containing installations which provide logistic or other support. (DOD) 3. Home airfield, or home carrier. See also emergency fleet operating base; establishment; island bases.

base command—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB)

An area containing a military base or a group of such bases organized under one commander. See also command.

base complex—See Air Force base; Army base; Marine base; naval base; naval or Marine (air) base

See also noncontiguous facility.

base defense—(DOD, IADB)

The local military measures, both normal and emergency, required to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of enemy attacks on, or sabotage of, a base so as to insure that the maximum capacity of its facilities is available to our forces.

base development—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB)

The improvement or expansion of the resources and facilities of an area or a location to support military operations.

base development plan—(DOD)

A plan for the facilities, installations and bases required to support military operations.

base ejection shell—(NATO, CENTO, IADB)

A type of shell which ejects its load from its base.

base fuze—(NATO, CENTO, IADB)

Fuze located in the base of a projectile or bomb. See also fuze.

base line—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB)

1. (surveying) A surveyed line established with more than usual care, to which surveys are referred for coordination and correlation. 2. (photogrammetry) The line between the principal points of two consecutive vertical air photographs. It is usually measured on one photograph after the principal point of the other has been transferred.

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base map—(DOD, NATO) A map or chart showing certain fundamental information, used as a base upon which additional data of specialized nature are compiled or overprinted. Also a map containing all the information from which maps showing specialized information can be prepared. See also chart base; map.

base map symbol—(NATO) A symbol used on a base map chart as opposed to one used on an overprint to the base map or chart.

base of operations—(DOD, IADB) An area or facility from which a military force begins its offensive operations, to which it falls back in case of reverse, and in which supply facilities are organized.

base period—(DOD) That period of time for which factors were determined for use in current planning and programming.

base section—(DOD, IADB) An area within the communications zone in an area of operations organized to provide logistic support to forward areas.

base surge—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB)

A cloud which rolls out from the bottom of the column produced by a subsurface burst of a nuclear weapon. For underwater bursts the surge is, in effect, a cloud of liquid droplets which has the property of flowing almost as if it were a homogeneous fluid. For subsurface land bursts the surge is made up of small solid particles but still behaves like a fluid.

base symbol—See base map symbol.

base unit—(DOD, IADB) Unit or organization in a tactical operation around which a movement or maneuver is planned and performed; base element.

basic cover—(DOD) Coverage of any installation or area of a permanent nature with which later coverage can be compared to discover any changes that have taken place.

basic cover (photogrammetry)—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) Air coverage of any installation or area of a permanent nature with which later cover can be compared to discover any changes that have taken place.

basic encyclopedia—(DOD) A compilation of identified installations and physical areas of potential significance as objectives for attack.

basic intelligence—(DOD) General intelligence concerning the capabilities, vulnerabilities, and intentions of foreign nations; used as a base for a variety of intelligence products for the support of planning, policy making, and military operations. See also **intelligence**.

basic intelligence—(NATO, CENTO) General reference material for use in planning, concerning other countries, which pertains to capabilities, resources or potential theaters of operations. See also **intelligence**.

basic intelligence—(SEATO, IADB) General reference material for use in planning, concerning enemies or potential enemies, which pertains to capabilities, resources, or potential theaters of operations. See also **intelligence**.

basic load (ammunition)—(DOD) That quantity of nonnuclear ammunition which is authorized and required by each Service to be on hand within a unit or formation at all times. It is expressed in rounds, units, or units of weight as appropriate.

basic load (ammunition)—(NATO, CENTO) That quantity of nonnuclear ammunition which is authorized and required by each nation to be on hand within a unit or formation at all times. It is expressed in rounds, units, or units of weight as appropriate.

basic load (ammunition)—(SEATO, IADB) That quantity of ammunition which is authorized and required by each nation to be on hand within a unit of formation at all times. It is expressed in terms of rounds for ammunition items fired by weapons, and

other units of measure for bulk allotment and other ammunition items.

basic research—(DOD, IADB) Research directed toward the increase of knowledge, the primary aim being a greater knowledge or understanding of the subject under study. See also **applied research; research**.

basic tactical organization—(DOD, IADB) The conventional organization of landing force units for combat, involving combinations of infantry, supporting ground arms, and aviation for accomplishment of missions ashore. This organizational form is employed as soon as possible following the landing of the various assault components of the landing force.

basic undertakings—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The essential things, expressed in broad terms, that must be done in order to implement the commander's concept successfully. These may include military, diplomatic, economic, psychological, and other measures.

bathymetric contour—See **depth contour; depth curve**.

battalion landing team—(DOD, IADB) In an amphibious operation, an infantry battalion normally reinforced by necessary combat and service elements; the basic unit for planning an assault landing.

battery—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. Tactical and administrative artillery unit or subunit corresponding to a company or similar unit in other branches of the Army. 2. All guns, torpedo tubes, searchlights, or missile launchers of the same size or caliber or used for the same purpose, either installed in one ship or otherwise operating as an entity.

battery center—(DOD) A point materialized on the ground at the approximate geometric center of the battery position; the chart location of the battery.

battery (troop) left (right)—(DOD) A method of fire in which weapons are discharged from the left (right), one after the other, at 5-second intervals.

battle casualty—(DOD, IADB) Any person lost to his organization because of death, wound, missing, capture, or internment provided such loss is incurred in action. "In action" characterizes the casualty status as having been the direct result of hostile action; sustained in combat or relating thereto; or sustained going to or returning from a combat mission provided that the occurrence was directly related to hostile action, or, through misadventure, friendly action. However, injuries due to the elements or self-inflicted wounds are not to be considered as sustained in action and are thereby not to be interpreted as battle casualties. See also **died of wounds received in action**; **nonbattle casualty**; **wounded**.

battlefield illumination—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) The lighting of the zone of action of ground combat and combat support troops by artificial means other than invisible rays. See also **artificial daylight**; **artificial moonlight**.

battlefield surveillance—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) The continuous (all weather, day and night) systematic watch over the battle area to provide timely information for combat intelligence. See also **surveillance**.

battle group—(IADB) Army tactical and administrative infantry or airborne unit, on a command level below a division or brigade whose next lower echelons are companies, the entire organization of which is prescribed by a table of organization.

battle map—(DOD, IADB) A map showing ground features in sufficient detail for tactical use by all forces, usually at a scale of 1:25,000. See also **map**.

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battle reserves—(DOD, IADB) Reserve supplies accumulated by an army, detached corps, or detached division in the vicinity of the battlefield, in addition to unit and individual reserves. See also **reserve supplies**.

beach—(DOD, IADB) 1. The area extending from the shoreline inland to a marked change in physiographic form or material, or to the line of permanent vegetation (coastline). 2. In amphibious operations, that portion of the shoreline designated for landing of a tactical organization.

beach capacity—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An estimate, expressed in terms of measurement tons, or weight tons, of cargo that may be unloaded over a designated strip of shore per day. See also **clearance capacity**; **port capacity**.

beach group—See **shore party**; **shore party (beach group)**.

beachhead—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A designated area on a hostile shore which, when seized and held, insures the continuous landing of troops and materiel, and provides maneuver space requisite for subsequent projected operations ashore. It is the physical objective of an amphibious operation. See also **airhead**; **bridgehead**.

beach marker—(DOD, SEATO, IADB) A sign or device used to identify a beach or certain activities thereon, for incoming waterborne traffic. Markers may be panels, lights, buoys, or electronic devices.

beachmaster—(DOD, IADB) The naval officer in command of the beachmaster unit of the naval beach group.

beachmaster unit—(DOD, IADB) A commissioned naval unit of the naval beach group designed to provide to the shore party a naval component known as a beach party which is capable of supporting the amphibious landing of one division (reinforced). See also **beach party**; **shore party**.

beach organization—(DOD, IADB) In an amphibious operation, the planned arrangement of personnel and facilities to effect movement, supply, and evacuation across beaches and in the beach area for support of a landing force.

beach party—(DOD, IADB) The naval component of the shore party. See also **beachmaster unit; shore party.**

beach party commander—(DOD, IADB) The naval officer in command of the naval component of the shore party.

beach photography—(DOD) Vertical, oblique, ground, and periscope coverage at varying scales to provide information of offshore, shore, and inland areas. It covers terrain which provides observation of the beaches and is primarily concerned with the geological and tactical aspects of the beach.

beach reserves—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) In an amphibious operation, an accumulation of supplies of all classes established in dumps in beachhead areas. See also **reserve supplies.**

beach support area—(DOD, IADB) The area to the rear of a landing force or elements thereof, established and operated by shore party units, which contains the facilities for the unloading of troops and materiel and the support of the forces ashore; it includes facilities for the evacuation of wounded, prisoners of war, and captured materiel.

beach survey—(DOD) The collection of data describing the physical characteristics of a beach; that is, an area whose boundaries are a shoreline, a coastline, and two natural or arbitrary assigned flanks.

beach width—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The horizontal dimensions of the beach measured at right angles to the shoreline from the line of extreme low water inland to the landward limit of the beach (the coastline). (Note: The words "(the coastline)" are DOD and IADB approved only.)

beacon—(DOD) A light or electronic source which emits a distinctive or characteristic signal used for the determination of bearings, courses, or location. See **crash locator beacon; fan marker beacon; localizer; meaconing; personal locator beacon; radio beacon; Z marker beacon.**

beacon double—(DOD) In air intercept, a code meaning pilot select double pulse mode on your tracking beacon.

beacon off—(DOD) In air intercept, a code meaning turn off your tracking beacon.

beacon on—(DOD) In air intercept, a code meaning turn on your tracking beacon.

beam attack—(DOD) In air intercept, an attack by an interceptor aircraft which terminates with a heading crossing angle greater than 45° but less than 135°. See also **heading crossing angle.**

beam rider—(DOD, IADB) A missile guided by an electronic beam.

beam rider—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) A missile guided by a radar or radio beam.

beam width—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The angle between the directions, on either side of the axis, at which the intensity of the radio frequency power drops to one-half the value it has on the axis. (Note: NATO and CENTO definition uses the word "emission" instead of the word "frequency").

bearing—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The horizontal angle at a given point measured clockwise from a specific reference datum to a second point.

beaten zone—(DOD) The area on the ground upon which the cone of fire falls.

bent—(DOD) In air intercept and close air support, a code meaning equipment indicated is inoperative (temporarily or indefinitely). Cancelled by OKAY.

bilateral infrastructure—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO) Infrastructure which concerns only two (NATO) (SEATO) (CENTO) members and is financed by mutual agreement between them (e.g., facilities required for the use of forces of one (NATO) (SEATO) (CENTO) member in the territory of another). See also **infrastructure**.

billet—(DOD, IADB) 1. Shelter for troops. 2. To quarter troops. 3. A personnel position or assignment which may be filled by one person.

bi-margin format—(NATO) The format of a map or chart on which the cartographic detail is extended to two edges of the sheet, normally North and East, thus leaving two margins only.

binding—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The fastening or securing of items to a moveable platform called a pallet. See also **palletized unit load**.

bingo—(DOD) 1. (when originated by controlling activity)—Proceed to alternate airfield or carrier as specified. 2. (when originated by pilot)—I have reached minimum fuel for safe return to base or to designated alternate.

bingo field—(DOD) Alternate airfield.

biographical intelligence—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) That component of intelligence which deals with individual foreign personalities of actual or potential importance.

biological agent—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A microorganism which causes disease in man, plants, or animals or causes the deterioration of materiel. See also **chemical agent**.

biological half-time—See **half-life**.

biological operations—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Employment of biological agents to produce casualties in man or animals and

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damage to plants or materiel; or defense against such employment.

biological warfare—(SEATO, IADB) Employment of living organisms, toxic biological products, and plant growth regulators to produce death or casualties in man, animals, or plants; or defense against such action. See also **biological operations**.

biological weapon—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) An item of materiel which projects, disperses, or disseminates a biological agent including arthropod vectors.

black—(DOD) In intelligence handling, a term used in certain phrases (e.g., living black, black border crossing) to indicate reliance on illegal concealment rather than on cover.

black list—(DOD) An official counterintelligence listing of actual or potential enemy collaborators, sympathizers, intelligence suspects, and other persons whose presence menaces the security of friendly forces.

black propaganda—(DOD, I, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Propaganda which purports to emanate from a source other than the true one. See also **propaganda**.

blast—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The brief and rapid movement of air vapor or fluid away from a center of outward pressure, as in an explosion or in the combustion of rocket fuel; the pressure accompanying this movement. This term is commonly used for "explosion", but the two terms may be distinguished.

blast effect—(DOD, IADB) Destruction of or damage to structures and personnel by the force of an explosion on or above the surface of the ground. Blast effect may be contrasted with the cratering and ground-shock effects of a projectile or charge which goes off beneath the surface.

blast line—(DOD) A horizontal radial line on the surface of the earth originating at ground

zero on which measurements of blast from an explosion are taken.

blast wave—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A sharply defined wave of increased pressure rapidly propagated through a surrounding medium from a center of detonation or similar disturbance.

bleeding edge—(DOD, NATO, IADB) That edge of a map or chart on which cartographic detail is extended to the edge of the sheet.

blind bombing zone—(DOD, NATO, IADB) A restricted area (air, land, or sea) established for the purpose of permitting air operations, unrestricted by the operations or possible attack of friendly forces.

blip—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The display of a received pulse on a cathode ray tube.

blocking and chocking—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The use of wedges or chocks to prevent the inadvertent shifting of cargo in transit.

block shipment—(DOD, IADB) A method of shipment of supplies to overseas areas to provide balanced stocks for an arbitrary balanced force for a specific number of days, e.g., shipment of 30 days' supply for an average force of 10,000 individuals.

block stowage loading—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A method of loading whereby all cargo for a specific destination is stowed together. The purpose is to facilitate rapid off-loading at the destination, with the least possible disturbance of cargo intended for other points. See also loading.

block time—(NATO, CENTO) The period from the moment the chocks are withdrawn and brakes released, or moorings dropped, to the return to rest or take up of moorings after the flight.

blood chit—(DOD) A small cloth chart depicting an American Flag and a statement in

several languages to the effect that anyone assisting theearer to safety will be rewarded.

blood chit (intelligence)—See blood chit.

blow—(DOD) To expose, often unintentionally, personnel, installations, or other elements of a clandestine organization or activity.

blowback—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. Escape, to the rear and under pressure, of gases formed during the firing of the weapon. Blowback may be caused by a defective breech mechanism, a ruptured cartridge case, or a faulty primer. 2. Type of weapon operation in which the force of expanding gases acting to the rear against the face of the bolt furnishes all the energy required to initiate the complete cycle of operation. A weapon which employs this method of operation is characterized by the absence of any breech-lock or bolt-lock mechanism.

blue forces—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Denotes those forces used in a friendly role during exercises. See also force(s).

blue key—(NATO) A blue image on any medium which is not reproduced when the superimposed work is reproduced, used as a guide for scribing or drawing.

boat diagram—(DOD, IADB) In the assault phase of an amphibious operation, a diagram showing the positions of individuals and equipment in each boat.

boat group—(DOD, IADB) The basic organization of landing craft. One boat group is organized for each battalion landing team (or equivalent) to be landed in the first trip of landing craft or amphibious vehicles.

boat lanes—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Lanes, for amphibious assault landing craft, which extend seaward from the landing beaches to the line of departure. The width of the boat lanes is determined by the length of the corresponding beach.

boat space—(DOD, IADB) The space and weight factor used to determine the capacity of boats, landing craft, and amphibious vehicles. With respect to landing craft and amphibious vehicles, it is based on the requirements of one man with his individual equipment. He is assumed to weigh 224 pounds and to occupy 13.5 cubic feet of space. See also **man space**.

boat space—(SEATO) The space and weight factor used to determine the capacity of boats and landing craft. With respect to landing craft, it is based on the requirements of one man with his individual equipment. He is assumed to weigh 224 pounds and to occupy 13.5 cubic feet of space.

boattail—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The conical section of a ballistic body that progressively decreases in diameter toward the tail to reduce overall aerodynamic drag.

boat wave—See **wave**.

body of a map or chart—(NATO) That area of a map or chart contained within the neatline.

bogey—(DOD) An air contact which is unidentified but assumed to be enemy. (Not to be confused with "unknown".) See also **friendly; hostile**.

Bomarc—(DOD) A long-range, surface-to-air guided missile with nuclear warhead for area air defense, powered by twin ramjet engines with either liquid or solid rocket boosters, and terminal guidance. Designated as CIM-10.

bomb alarm system—(DOD) A fully automatic system of detectors ringing key target areas in North America for transmitting to display centers reports of nuclear bursts. See also **nuclear detonation detection and reporting system**.

bomb damage assessment—(DOD) The determination of the effect of all air attacks on targets (e.g., bombs, rockets, or strafe).

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bomb disposal unit—See **explosive ordnance disposal unit**.

bomber—(DOD) 1. **light**: A bomber designed for a tactical operating radius of under 1,000 nautical miles at design gross weight and design bomb load. 2. **medium**: A bomber designed for a tactical operating radius of between 1,000 to 2,500 nautical miles at design gross weight and design bomb load. 3. **heavy**: A bomber designed for a tactical operating radius over 2,500 nautical miles at design gross weight and design bomb load.

bomb impact plot—(DOD) A graphic representation of the target area, usually a pre-strike air photograph, on which prominent dots are plotted to mark the impact or detonation points of bombs dropped on a specific bombing attack.

bombing errors—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB)

1. **(50% circular error)**—The radius of a circle, with the center at a desired mean point of impact, which contains half the missiles independently aimed to hit the desired mean point of impact.
2. **(50% deflection error)**—Half the distance between two lines, drawn parallel to the aircraft's track and equidistant from the desired mean point of impact, which contains half the missiles independently aimed to hit the desired mean point of impact.
3. **(50% range error)**—Half the distance between two lines, drawn perpendicular to the aircraft's track equidistant from the desired mean point of impact, which contains half the missiles independently aimed to hit the desired mean point of impact.

(Note: Above errors should imply overall errors unless otherwise stipulated by inclusion of the word "random" or "systematic" as necessary.)

bombing height—(NATO, CENTO) Distance above target at the moment of bomb release, measured vertically from the target to the level of the bombing aircraft.

bomb line—(SEATO, IADB) An imaginary line arranged, if possible, to follow well-defined geographical features, prescribed by the troop commander and coordinated with the air force commander, forward of which air forces are free to attack targets, without danger to or reference to the ground forces. Behind this line all attacks must be coordinated with the appropriate troop commander. See fire support coordination line.

bomb lines—(IADB) Lines (land) established to demarcate attacks by friendly aircraft. See also forward bomb lines; tactical bomb lines.

bomb release line—(DOD) An imaginary line around a defended area or objective over which an aircraft should release its bomb in order to obtain a hit or hits on an area or objective.

bomb release point—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The point in space at which bombs must be released to reach the desired point of detonation.

booby trap—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An explosive or nonexplosive device or other material, deliberately placed to cause casualties when an unsuspecting person disturbs an apparently harmless object or performs a normally safe act.

booster—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. A high-explosive element sufficiently sensitive so as to be actuated by small explosive elements in a fuze or primer and powerful enough to cause detonation of the main explosive filling. 2. An auxiliary or initial propulsion system which travels with a missile or aircraft and which may or may not separate from the parent craft when its impulse has been delivered. A booster system may contain or consist of one or more units.

border—(NATO) In cartography, the area of a map or chart lying between the neatline and the surrounding framework.

border break—(DOD, NATO, IADB) A cartographic technique used when it is required to extend a portion of the cartographic detail of a map or chart beyond the sheetlines into the margin.

border crosser—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An individual living close to a frontier who normally has to cross the frontier frequently for legitimate purposes.

boresafe fuze—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) Type of fuze having an interrupter in the explosive train that prevents a projectile from exploding until after it has cleared the muzzle of a weapon. See also fuze.

bound—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. Single movement, usually from cover to cover, made by troops often under artillery fire or small arms fire. (DOD, IADB) 2. Distance covered in one movement by a unit which is advancing by bounds. (IADB) 3. Change of firing data to move the center of impact in direction or range.

boundary (de facto)—(NATO) An international or administrative boundary whose existence and legality is not recognized but which is a practical division between separate national and provincial administering authorities.

boundary (de jure)—(NATO) An international or administrative boundary whose existence and legality is recognized.

boundary disclaimer—(NATO) A statement on a map or chart that the status and/or alignment of international or administrative boundaries is not necessarily recognized by the Government of the publishing nation.

bracketing—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A method of adjusting fire in which a bracket is established by obtaining an over and a short along the spotting line, and then successively splitting the bracket in half until a target hit or desired bracket is obtained.

branch—(DOD, IADB) 1. A subdivision of any organization. 2. A geographically separate unit of an activity which performs all or part of the primary functions of the parent activity on a smaller scale. Unlike an annex, a branch is not merely an overflow addition. (DOD) 3. An arm or service of the Army.

breaching—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The employment of any available means to secure a passage through an enemy minefield or fortification. See also deliberate breaching (land mine warfare); hasty breaching (land mine warfare). (Note: SEATO and IADB term has qualifier "(land mine warfare)".)

breakaway—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) 1. The onset of a condition in which the shock front moves away from the exterior of the expanding fireball produced by the explosion of a nuclear weapon. (DOD) 2. After completion of attack, turn to heading as directed.

break off—(DOD) In close air support, a command utilized to immediately terminate an attack.

break-up—(NATO, CENTO) In detection, the separation of one solid return into a number of individual returns which correspond to the various objects or structure groupings. This separation is contingent upon a number of factors including range, beam width, gain setting, object size and distance between objects.

brevity code—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A code which provides no security but which has as its sole purpose the shortening of messages rather than the concealment of their content.

brevity or condensation code—(SEATO, IADB) A code which has as its sole purpose the shortening of messages rather than the concealment of their content.

bridgehead—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An area of ground held or to be

gained on the enemy's side of an obstacle. See also airhead; beachhead.

bridgehead line—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The limit of the objective area in the development of the bridgehead. See also objective area.

briefing—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The act of giving in advance specific instructions or information.

brigade—(DOD) A unit usually smaller than a division to which are attached groups and/or battalions and smaller units tailored to meet anticipated requirements.

broadcast-controlled air interception—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An interception in which the interceptor is given a continuous broadcast of information concerning an enemy raid and effects interception without further control. See also air interception; close-controlled air interception.

buffer distance (nuclear)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. The horizontal distance which, when added to the radius of safety will give the desired assurance that the specified degree of risk will not be exceeded. The buffer distance is normally expressed quantitatively in multiples of the delivery error. 2. The vertical distance which is added to the fallout safe height of burst in order to determine a desired height of burst which will provide the desired assurance that militarily significant fallout will not occur. It is normally expressed quantitatively in multiples of the vertical error.

bug—(DOD) 1. A concealed microphone or listening device or other audiosurveillance device. 2. To install means for audiosurveillance.

bugged—(DOD) Room or object which contains a concealed listening device.

build-up—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The process of attaining prescribed strengths of units and prescribed levels of vehicles, equipment, stores, and supplies.

Also may be applied to the means of accomplishing this process.

bulk cargo—(*DOD*) That which is generally shipped in volume where the transportation conveyance is the only external container; such as liquids, ore, or grain.

bulk petroleum—(*IADB*) Liquid petroleum products which are normally transported by pipeline, rail, tank car, tank truck, tank trailer, barge and/or ocean tanker, and stored in tank or container having a fill capacity greater than 55 gallons. See also **petroleum**.

bulk petroleum products—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO*) Liquid petroleum products which are normally transported by pipeline, rail tank car, road tank truck, road tank trailer, barge, harbor or coastal tanker and ocean-going tanker and stored in a tank or container having a fill capacity greater than 55 United States gallons (45 Imperial gallons).

bulk storage—(*DOD, IADB*) 1. Storage in a warehouse of supplies and equipment in large quantities, usually in original containers, as distinguished from bin storage. 2. Storage of liquids, such as petroleum products in tanks, as distinguished from drum or packaged storage. See also **storage**.

Bullpup—(*DOD*) An air-to-surface guided missile, visually guided by launching aircraft command, for use by fighter, light attack aircraft, and possibly helicopters, in close support of ground troops and for interdiction, and small tactical targets ashore and afloat. Designated as AGM-12.

burial—See **emergency burial**; **group burial**; **trench burial**. See also **graves registration**.

burn—(*DOD*) 1. Deliberately expose the true status of a person under cover. 2. The legitimate destruction and burning of classified material, usually accomplished by the custodian as prescribed in regulations.

burned—(*DOD*) Used to indicate that a clandestine operator has been exposed to the operation (especially in a surveillance) or that his reliability as a source of information has been compromised.

burn no ice—(*DOD*) An official statement by one intelligence agency to other agencies, domestic or foreign, that an individual or group is unreliable for any of a variety of reasons.

burnout—(*DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) The point in time or in the missile trajectory when combustion of fuels in the rocket engine is terminated by other than programmed cutoff.

burnout velocity—(*DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) The velocity attained by a missile at the point of burnout.

burn-through range—(*DOD*) The distance at which a specific radar can discern targets through the external interference being received.

buster—(*DOD*) In air intercept, a code meaning fly at maximum continuous speed (or power).

C

C-123—See **Provider**.

C-124—See **Globemaster**.

C-130—See **Hercules**.

C-133—See **Cargomaster**.

C-140—See **Jet Star**.

C-141—See **Starlifter**.

C-5A—See **Galaxy**.

CA—See **heavy cruiser**.

cabin—(**NATO, CENTO**) In an aircraft, all the compartments used for the carriage of passengers or cargo.

cable drag drop—(**NATO, CENTO**) Ultra low level airdrop technique using the drag of an arrester cable ground installation to extract and halt airdrop loads.

CAG—See **guided missile heavy cruiser**.

calibrated airspeed—See **airspeed**.

calibrated focal length—(**NATO, CENTO**) An adjusted value of the equivalent focal length, so computed as to equalize the positive and negative values of distortion over the entire field used in a camera.

call fire—(**DOD, IADB**) Fire delivered on a specific target in response to a request from the supported unit. See also **fire**.

call for fire—(**DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB**) A request for fire containing data necessary for obtaining the required fire on a target.

call mission—(**DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB**) A type of air support mission which is not requested sufficiently in advance of the

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desired time of execution to permit detailed planning and briefing of pilots prior to take-off. Aircraft scheduled for this type of mission are on air, ground, or carrier alert, and are armed with a prescribed load.

call sign—(**DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB**) Any combination of characters or pronounceable words which identifies a communication facility, a command, an authority, an activity, or a unit; used primarily for establishing and maintaining communications. See also **collective call sign**; **indefinite call sign**; **international call sign**; **net call sign**; **tactical call sign**; **visual call sign**; **voice call sign**.

camera axis—(**DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB**) An imaginary line through the optical center of the lens perpendicular to the negative photo plane.

camera axis direction—(**NATO, CENTO**) Direction on the horizontal plane of the optical axis of the camera at the time of exposure. This direction is defined by its azimuth expressed in degrees in relation to True Magnetic North.

camera calibration—(**DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB**) The determination of the calibrated focal length, the location of the principal point with respect to the fiducial marks and the lens distortion effective in the focal plane of the camera referred to the particular calibrated focal length.

camera magazine—(**NATO, CENTO**) A removable part of a camera in which the unexposed and exposed portions of film are contained.

camera nadir—See **photo nadir**.

camera station (photogrammetry)—See **air base (photogrammetry)**; **air station (photogrammetry)**.

camera window—(NATO, CE, STO) A window in the camera compartment through which photographs are taken.

camouflage—(DOD) The use of concealment and disguise to minimize the possibility of detection and/or identification of troops, materiel, equipment and installations. It includes taking advantage of the natural environment as well as the application of natural and artificial materials. See also concealment; cover.

camouflage—(NATO, CENTO) The use of concealment and disguise to minimize the possibility of detection and/or identification. See also concealment; cover.

camouflage detection photography—(DOD) Photography utilizing a special type of film (usually infrared) designed for the detection of camouflage.

camouflet—(NATO) The resulting cavity in a deep underground burst when there is no rupture of the surface. See also crater.

camp—(DOD, IADB) A group of tents, huts, or other shelter set up temporarily for troops, and more permanent than a bivouac. A military post, temporary or permanent, may be called a camp.

campaign plan—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A plan for a series of related military operations aimed to accomplish a common objective, normally within a given time and space.

Canberra—(DOD, IADB) A two-place, twin-engine turbojet, all-weather tactical bomber capable of delivering nuclear and nonnuclear weapons. Designated as B-57. RB-57 is the reconnaissance version.

cancel check firing—(DOD) The order to rescind "check firing".

cancel converge—(DOD) The command used to rescind "converge".

cannibalize—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) To remove serviceable parts from one item of equipment in order to install them on another item of equipment.

cannot observe—(DOD) A type of fire control which indicates that the observer or spotter will be unable to adjust fire but believes a target exists at the given location and is of sufficient importance to justify firing upon it without adjustment or observation.

capability—(DOD, IADB) The ability to execute a specified course of action. (A capability may or may not be accompanied by an intention.)

capacity load (navy)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The maximum quantity of all supplies (ammunition, petroleum, oils, and lubricants, rations, general stores, maintenance stores, etc.) which each vessel can carry in proportions prescribed by proper authority. See also combat load (air force).

capsule—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. A sealed, pressurized cabin for extremely high altitude or orbital space flight which provides an acceptable environment for man, animal, or equipment. 2. An ejectable sealed cabin having automatic devices for safe return of the occupants to the surface.

captive firing—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO) A firing test of short duration, conducted with the missile propulsion system operating while secured to a test stand.

cardinal point effect—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The increased intensity of a line or group of returns on the radar scope occurring when the radar beam is perpendicular to the rectangular surface of a line or group of similarly aligned features in the ground pattern.

cardinal points—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The directions: north, south, east, and west.

caretaker status—(DOD, IADB) A nonoperating condition in which the installations, materiel, and facilities are in a care and limited preservation status. Only a minimum of personnel is required to safeguard against fire, theft, and damage from the elements.

cargo—See **chemical ammunition cargo**; **flattened cargo**; **general cargo**; **heavy-lift cargo**; **high explosive cargo**; **inflammable cargo**; **perishable cargo**; **special cargo**; **troop space cargo**; **vehicle cargo**. See also **loading**.

cargo classification (combat loading)—(DOD) The division of military cargo into categories for combat loading aboard ships. See also **cargo**.

cargoes—See **essential cargo**; **immediately vital cargo**; **nonvital cargo**; **valuable cargo**.

Cargomaster—(DOD, IADB) A four-engine turboprop cargo transport capable of carrying outsize freight. Designated as C-133.

cargo outturn message—(DOD, IADB) A brief message report transmitted within 48 hours of completion of ship discharge to advise both the Military Sealift Command and the terminal of loading of the condition of the cargo, including any discrepancies in the form of overages, shortages, or damages between cargo as manifested and cargo as checked at time of discharge.

cargo outturn report—(DOD, IADB) A detailed report prepared by a discharging terminal to record discrepancies in the form of over, short, and damaged cargo as manifested, and cargo checked at a time and place of discharge from ship.

cargo sling—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A strap, chain, or other material used to hold cargo items securely which are to be hoisted, lowered, or suspended.

cargo tie-down point—(DOD, IADB) A point on military materiel designed for attachment

of various means for securing the item for transport

cargo transporter—(DOD, IADB) A reusable, metal shipping container designed for worldwide surface and air movement of suitable military supplies and equipment through the cargo transporter service.

carpet bombing—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The progressive distribution of a mass bomb load upon an area defined by designated boundaries, in such a manner as to inflict damage to all portions thereof.

carriage—See **gun carriage**.

carrier air group—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Two or more aircraft squadrons formed under one command for administrative and tactical control of operations from a carrier.

carrier striking force—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A naval task force composed of aircraft carriers and supporting combatant ships capable of conducting strike operations.

cartesian coordinates—(NATO) A coordinate system in which locations of points in space are expressed by reference to three mutually perpendicular planes, called coordinate planes. The three planes intersect in three straight lines called coordinate axes. See also **coordinates**.

case—(DOD) 1. An intelligence operation in its entirety. 2. Record of the development of an intelligence operation, including personnel, modus operandi, and objectives.

cassette—(NATO, CENTO) In photography, a reloadable container for either unexposed or exposed sensitized materials which may be removed from the camera or darkroom equipment under lightened conditions.

casual—See **transient**.

casualty—(DOD, IADB) Any person who is lost to his organization by reason of having been declared dead, wounded, injured, diseased, interned, captured, missing; or a person whose whereabouts or status has not been determined. See also **battle casualty**; **non-battle casualty**; **wounded**.

catalytic attack—(DOD, IADB) An attack designed to bring about a war between major powers through the disguised machinations of a third power.

catalytic war—(DOD) Not to be used. See **catalytic attack**.

catapult—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A structure which provides an auxiliary source of thrust to a missile or aircraft; must combine the functions of directing and accelerating the missile during its travel on the catapult; serves the same function for a missile as does a gun tube for a shell.

caution area—See **danger area**.

cavu—(DOD) Ceiling and visibility unlimited.

CC—See **tactical command ship**.

C-day—(DOD, IADB) The unnamed day on which a deployment operation commences or is to commence. The deployment may be movement of troops, cargo, weapon systems, or a combination of these elements utilizing any or all types of transport. The letter "C" will be the only one used to denote the above. The highest command or headquarters responsible for coordinating the planning will specify the exact meaning of C-day within the aforementioned definition. The command or headquarters directly responsible for the execution of the operation, if other than the one coordinating the planning, will do so in light of the meaning specified by the highest command or headquarters coordinating the planning.

cease engagement—(DOD) An order that weapons will disengage a particular target or tar-

gets and prepare to engage another target. Missiles in flight will continue to intercept. The order terminates engagement on a particular target.

cease fire—(DOD) A command normally given to air defense artillery units to refrain from firing on, but to continue to track, an airborne object. Missiles already in flight will be permitted to continue to intercept.

ceiling—(DOD) The height above the earth's surface of the lowest layer of clouds or obscuration phenomena that is reported as "broken," "overcast," or "obscured" and not classified as "thin" or "partial".

celestial guidance—(DOD, IADB) The guidance of a missile or other vehicle by reference to celestial bodies. See also **guidance**.

celestial sphere—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) An imaginary sphere of infinite radius concentric with the earth, on which all celestial bodies except the earth are imagined to be projected.

cell—(DOD) Small group of individuals who work together for clandestine or subversive purposes.

censorship—See **armed forces censorship**; **civil censorship**; **field press censorship**; **military censorship**; **national censorship**; **primary censorship**; **prisoner of war censorship**; **secondary censorship**.

center of burst—(SEATO, IADB) A point about which the burst of projectiles fired under like conditions are evenly distributed. See also **mean point of impact**.

center of gravity limits—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) The limits within which an aircraft's center of gravity must lie to ensure safe flight. The center of gravity of the loading aircraft must be within these limits at take-off, in the air, and on landing. In some cases take-off and landing limits may also be specified.

center of gravity limits—(SEATO) The range of movement which the center of gravity can have without making the aircraft unsafe to fly. The center of gravity of the loaded aircraft must be within these limits at take-off, in the air, and on landing. In some cases, take-off and landing limits may also be specified.

central analysis team—(NATO, CENTO) A team composed of representatives from two or more major (NATO) (CENTO) commanders, responsible jointly to their superiors for the detailed analysis and reporting of a large-scale (NATO) (CENTO) exercise.

central analysis team—(SEATO) A team composed of representatives from two or more major SEATO commanders, responsible jointly to their superiors for the detailed analysis and reporting of a large scale SEATO naval exercise. If an analysis is being done by one major SEATO commander or his subordinate(s) it will be called an analysis staff.

central analysis team—(IADB) A team composed of representatives from two or more commanders, responsible jointly to their superiors for the detailed analysis and reporting of a large scale naval exercise. If an analysis is being done by one commander or his subordinate(s) it will be called an analysis staff.

centralized control—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) In air defense, the control mode whereby a higher echelon makes direct target assignments to fire units.

centralized items—(DOD, IADB) Those items of supply for which appropriate authority has prescribed central management and procurement within a Military Department or Service.

central planning team—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) A team composed of representatives of two or more major (NATO) (SEATO)

(CENTO) commanders, responsible jointly to their superiors for the production of the general instructions for the exercise in accordance with the agreed concept. Regional planning groups may be set up prior to the formulation of the central planning team in order to provide the central planning team with information of certain phases of the exercise. (SEATO) If exercise planning is done by a joint command, or by one major SEATO commander or his subordinate(s), it will be called a planning staff. The central planning team issues "instructions", whereas the planning staffs issue "general exercise orders".

central planning team—(IADB) A team composed of representatives of two or more commanders, responsible jointly to their superiors for the production of the general instructions for the exercise in accordance with the agreed concept. Regional planning groups may be set up prior to the formulation of the central planning team in order to provide the central planning team with information of certain phases of the exercise. If exercise planning is done by a joint command, or by one commander or his subordinate(s), it will be called a planning staff. The central planning team issues "instructions," whereas the planning staffs issue "general exercise orders".

central war—(DOD) Not to be used. See general war.

CG—See guided missile cruiser.

CGM-16—See Atlas.

CGN—See guided missile cruiser.

chaff—(DOD, NESN, CENTO, IADB) Radar confusion reflectors, which consist of thin, narrow metallic strips of various lengths and frequency responses, used to reflect echoes for confusion purposes. See also rope; rope-chaff; window.

chain—See net, chain, cell system.

chain of command—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The succession of commanding officers from a superior to a subordinate through which command is exercised. Also called command channel. See also administrative chain of command; operational chain of command.

chalk commander—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) The commander of all troops embarked under one chalk number.

chalk number—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) The number given to a complete load and to the transporting carrier.

challenge—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Any process carried out by one unit or person with the object of ascertaining the friendly or hostile character or identity of another. See also countersign; password; reply.

change of operational control—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The date and time (Greenwich mean time/Greenwich civil time) at which the responsibility for operational control of a force or unit passes from one operational control authority to another.

channel _____—(DOD) Used in conjunction with a predetermined letter, number, or code word to reference a specific radio frequency.

charnel airlift—(DOD) Common-user airlift service provided on a scheduled basis between two points.

charge—(DOD) The propellant of semifixed or separate loading ammunition.

charged demolition target—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A target on which all charges have been placed and which is in one of the states of readiness, i.e., safe or armed. See also demolition target.

charging point—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) Connection on an aircraft, or aircraft component, through which the aircraft or aircraft

component can be replenished with a specific commodity, e.g., oxygen, air, or hydraulic fluid, etc.

chart base—(DOD, NATO) A chart used as a primary source for compilation or as a framework on which new detail is printed. Also known as topographic base. See also map.

chart index—See map index.

chart series—See map series.

chart sheet—See map sheet.

check firing—(DOD) A command to cause a temporary halt in firing.

checkout—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A sequence of functional, operational, and calibrational tests to determine the condition and status of a weapon system or element thereof.

check point—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. A predetermined point on the earth's surface used as a means of controlling movement, a registration target for fire adjustment, or a reference for location. 2. Center of impact; a burst center. 3. Geographical location on land or water above which the position of an aircraft in flight may be determined by observation or by electronic means. 4. A place where military police check vehicular or pedestrian traffic in order to enforce circulation control measures and other laws, orders, and regulations.

check port/starboard—(DOD) In air intercept, a term meaning alter heading _____ degrees to port/starboard momentarily for airborne radar search and then resume heading.

chemical agent—(DOD, IADB) A solid, liquid, or gas which through its chemical properties produces lethal or damaging effects on man, animals, plants, or material, or produces a screening or signaling smoke.

chemical agent—(NATO, CENTO) A chemical compound which, when suitably disseminated

produces incapacitating, lethal, or damaging effects on man, animals, plants, or materials. See also **biological agent**.

chemical agent cumulative action—(DOD) The building up, within the human body, of small ineffective doses of certain chemical agents to a point where eventual effect is similar to one large dose.

chemical ammunition—(DOD, IADB) A type of ammunition, the filler of which is primarily a chemical agent (toxic chemical agent), a training and riot control agent, a smoke, or an incendiary. See also **ammunition**.

chemical ammunition—(NATO, CENTO) A type of ammunition the filler of which is primarily a chemical agent.

chemical ammunition cargo—(DOD, IADB) Cargo such as white phosphorous munitions (shell and grenades). See also **cargo**.

chemical, biological, and radiological operations—(DOD, IADB) A combining term used only when referring to the three areas of chemical operations, biological operations, and radiological operations in the collective sense.

chemical, biological, and radiological operations—(NATO, CENTO) A collective term used only when referring to combined chemical, biological, and radiological operations.

chemical defense—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The methods, plans, and procedures involved in establishing and executing defensive measures against attack by chemical agents.

chemical mine—(DOD, NATO) A mine containing a chemical agent designed to kill or disable personnel or to contaminate materiel or terrain.

chemical operations—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) Employment of chemical agents (excluding riot agents) to: a. kill, or incapacitate for a

significant period of time, man or animals; and b. deny or hinder the use of areas, facilities or materials.

chemical operations—(IADB) Employment of chemical agents to produce casualties in man or animals, damage to plants or materiel, to make hazardous the occupation of certain areas, to produce a screening or signaling smoke; or defense against such employment.

chicks—(DOD) Friendly fighter aircraft.

Chief, Army, Navy, Air Force or Marine Corps Censor—(DOD) An officer appointed by the commander of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps component of a unified command to supervise all censorship activities of his Service.

chief interceptor controller—(SEATO, IADB) The senior interceptor controller who is responsible for supervising and coordinating the work of a number of interception controllers.

chief of staff—(DOD, IADB) The senior or principal member or head of a staff, or the principal assistant in a staff capacity to a person in a command capacity; the head or controlling member of a staff, for purposes of the coordination of its work; a position, which in itself is without inherent power to command by reason of assignment, except that which is invested in such a position by delegation to exercise command in another's name. **(DOD)** In the Army and Marine Corps, the title is applied only to the staff on a brigade or division level or higher. In lower units, the corresponding title is executive officer. In the Air Force, the title is applied normally in the staff on an Air Force level and above. In the Navy, the title is applied only on the staff of a commander with rank of rear admiral or above. The corresponding title on the staff of a commander of rank lower than rear admiral is chief staff officer, and in the organization of a single ship, executive officer.

chop—See **change of operational control**.

chronic dose—(**DOD, NATO, CENTO**) Radiation dose absorbed in circumstances such that biological recovery may have been possible. It is arbitrarily accepted that a chronic dose can only mean absorption occurring after 24 hours following the burst.

chuffing—(**DOD, NATO, CENTO**) The characteristic of some rockets to burn intermittently and with an irregular noise.

CIM-10—See **Bomarc**.

cipher—(**DOD, IADB**) Any cryptographic system in which arbitrary symbols or groups of symbols represent units of plain text of regular length, usually single letters, or in which units of plain text are rearranged, or both, in accordance with certain predetermined rules. See also **cryptosystem**.

circuit—(**DOD, IADB**) 1. An electronic path between two or more points capable of providing a number of channels. 2. A number of conductors connected together for the purpose of carrying an electrical current.

circuitry—(**DOD, IADB**) A complex of circuits describing interconnection within or between systems.

circular error probable—(**DOD, IADB**) An indicator of the delivery accuracy of a weapon system, used as a factor in determining probable damage to a target. It is the radius of a circle within which half of the missiles/projectiles are expected to fall. Also called CEP. See also **delivery error; deviation; dispersion error; horizontal error**.

circular error probable—(**NATO, CENTO**) An indicator of the accuracy of a missile/projectile, used as a factor in determining probable damage to a target. It is the radius of a circle within which half of missiles-projectiles are expected to fall. See also **delivery error; deviation; dispersion error; horizontal error**.

cirvis—(**DOD**) Communications instructions for reporting vital intelligence sightings.

civic action—See **military civic action**.

civil affairs—(**DOD, SEATO, IADB**) Those phases of the activities of a commander which embrace the relationship between the military forces and civil authorities and people in a friendly country or area, or occupied country or area when military forces are present. Civil affairs include, *inter alia*: a. matters concerning the relationship between military forces located in a country or area and the civil authorities and people of that country or area usually involving performance by the military forces of certain functions or the exercise of certain authority normally the responsibility of the local government. This relationship may occur prior to, during, or subsequent to military action in time of hostilities or other emergency and is normally covered by a treaty or other agreement, expressed or implied; and b. military government: the form of administration by which an occupying power exercises executive, legislative, and judicial authority over occupied territory. See also **phases of military government**.

civil affairs—(**NFSN, CENTO**) Questions relating to relations in war time between the commander of an armed force and the civilian populations and governments in areas where the force is employed, and which are settled on the basis of a mutual agreement, official or otherwise.

civil affairs agreement—(**DOD, IADB**) An agreement which governs the relationship between allied armed forces located in a friendly country and the civil authorities and people of that country. See also **civil affairs**.

civil censorship—(**DOD, IADB**) Censorship of civilian communications, such as messages, printed matter, and films, entering, leaving, or circulating within areas or territories oc-

cupied or controlled by armed forces. See also **censorship**.

civil defense—(DOD, IADB) All those activities and measures designed or undertaken to: a. minimize the effects upon the civilian population caused or which would be caused by an enemy attack upon the United States; b. deal with the immediate emergency conditions which would be created by any such attack; and c. effectuate emergency repairs to, or the emergency restoration of, vital utilities and facilities destroyed or damaged by any such attack.

civil defense—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) Mobilization, organization, and direction of the civil population, designed to minimize by passive measures the effects of enemy action against all aspects of civil life.

civil defense emergency—See **domestic emergencies**.

civil defense intelligence—(DOD) The product resulting from the collection and evaluation of information concerning all aspects of the situation in the United States and its territories that are potential or actual targets of any enemy attack to include, in the pre-attack phase, the emergency measures taken and estimates in the civil populations' preparedness. In the event of an actual attack, a description of conditions in the affected area with emphasis on the extent of damage, fall-out levels, and casualty and resources estimates. The product is required by civil and military authorities for use in the formulation of decisions, the conduct of operations and the continuation of the planning processes.

civil disturbance—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Group acts of violence and disorder prejudicial to public law and order.

civil disturbances—See **domestic emergencies**.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

civilian preparedness for war—(NATO, CENTO) All measures and means taken in peace-time, by national and allied agencies to enable a nation to survive an enemy attack and to contribute more effectively to the common war effort.

civil-military cooperation—(NATO, CENTO) All actions or measures undertaken between (NATO) (CENTO) commanders and national authorities, military or civil, in peace or war, which concern the relationship between allied armed forces and the government, civil population, or agencies in the areas where such armed forces are stationed, supported, or employed.

civil-military relations (in non-(NATO)(CENTO) countries)—(NATO, CENTO) All activities undertaken by (NATO) (CENTO) commanders in war directly concerned with the relationship between allied armed forces and the government, civil population, or agencies of non-(NATO) (CENTO) countries where such armed forces are stationed, supported or employed.

civil nuclear power—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A nation which has potential to employ nuclear technology for development of nuclear weapons, but has deliberately decided against doing so. See also **nuclear power**.

civil requirements—(DOD, IADB) The computed production and distribution of all types of services, supplies, and equipment during periods of armed conflict or occupation to insure the productive efficiency of the civilian economy and to provide civilians the treatment and protection to which they are entitled under customary and conventional international law.

civil reserve air fleet—(DOD) A group of commercial aircraft with crews which is allocated in time of emergency for exclusive military use in both international and domestic service.

civil transportation—(DOD) The movement of persons, property, or mail by civil facilities.

and the resources (including storage, except that for agricultural and petroleum products) necessary to accomplish the movement. (Excludes transportation operated or controlled by the military, and petroleum and gas pipelines.)

CL—See light cruiser.

clandestine operation—(**DOD, I, IADB**) Activities to accomplish intelligence, counterintelligence, and other similar activities sponsored or conducted by governmental departments or agencies, in such a way as to assure secrecy or concealment. (**DOD, I**) (It differs from covert operations in that emphasis is placed on concealment of the operation rather than on concealment of identity of sponsor.)

clara—(**DOD**) In air intercept, a code meaning radar scope is clear of contacts other than those known to be friendly.

classification—(**DOD, IADB**) The determination that official information requires, in the interests of national defense, a specific degree of protection against unauthorized disclosure, coupled with a designation signifying that such a determination has been made. See also **defense classification**.

classification of bridges and vehicles—(**DOD, NATO, CENTO**) Standard procedure for the parallel classification of bridges (or rafts, including their landing stages) and vehicles based on a range of vehicle types. The classification is applied by the allocation of class numbers to be marked on each vehicle and each bridge (or raft). See also **military load classification; route classification**.

classified contract—(**DOD**) Any contract that requires or will require access to classified information by the contractor or his employees in the performance of the contract. (A contract may be classified even though the contract document itself is not classified.)

classified information—(**DOD, IADB**) Official information which has been determined to

require, in the interests of national defense, protection against unauthorized disclosure and which has been so designated.

classified matter—(**DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB**) Official information or matter in any form or of any nature which requires protection in the interests of national security.

classified matter—(**SEATO**) Official information or material which requires protection in the national interest. See also **unclassified matter**.

clean aircraft—(**DOD, IADB**) 1. An aircraft in flight configuration, versus landing configuration, i.e., landing gear and flaps retracted, etc. 2. An aircraft that does not have external stores.

cleansing station—See **decontamination station**.

clean weapon—(**DOD, NATO, CENTO**) A nuclear weapon in which measures have been taken to reduce the amount of residual radioactivity relative to a "normal" weapon of the same energy yield. See also **salted weapon**.

clear—(**DOD, IADB**) 1. To approve or authorize, or to obtain approval or authorization for: a. a person or persons with regard to their actions, movements, duties, etc.; b. an object or group of objects, as equipment or supplies, with regard to quality, quantity, purpose, movement, disposition, etc.; and c. a request, with regard to correctness of form, validity, etc. 2. Specifically, to give one or more aircraft a clearance. 3. To give a person a security clearance. 4. To fly over an obstacle without touching it. 5. To pass a designated point, line, or object. The end of a column must pass the designated feature before the latter is cleared. 6. a. To operate a gun so as to unload it or make certain no ammunition remains; and b. to free a gun of stoppages. 7. To clear an engine; to open the throttle of an idling engine to free it from carbon. 8. To clear the air to gain either temporary or

permanent air superiority or control in a given sector.

clearance capacity—(DOD, IADB) An estimate expressed in terms of measurement or weight tons per day of the cargo that may be transported inland from a beach or port over the available means of inland communication, including roads, railroads, and inland waterways. The estimate is based on an evaluation of the physical characteristics of the transportation facilities in the area. See also **beach capacity; port capacity**.

CLG—See **guided missile light cruiser**.

clock code position—(DOD) The position of a target in relation to an aircraft or ship with dead-ahead position considered as twelve o'clock.

close air support—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Air attacks against hostile targets which are in close proximity to friendly forces and which require detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of those forces. See also **air interdiction; air support; immediate mission request; preplanned mission request**. (Note: NATO, SEATO, CENTO and IADB definition uses the words "air action" instead of the words "air attacks".)

close-controlled air interception—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An interception in which the interceptor is continuously controlled into a position from which the target is within visual range or radar contact. See also **air interception; broadcast-controlled air interception**.

closed area—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A designated area in or over which passage of any kind is prohibited.

close support—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) That action of the supporting force against targets or objectives which are sufficiently near the supported force as to require detailed integration or coordination

of the supporting action with the fire, movement, or other actions of the supported force. See also **support**.

close supporting fire—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Fire placed on enemy troops, weapons, or positions which, because of their proximity, present the most immediate and serious threat to the supported unit. See also **supporting fire**.

cloud chamber effect—See **condensation cloud**.

cloud top height—(DOD) The maximum altitude to which a nuclear mushroom cloud rises.

cluster—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. Fireworks signal in which a group of stars burns at the same time. 2. Groups of bombs released together. A cluster usually consists of fragmentation or incendiary bombs. 3. (land mine warfare) Component of a pattern-laid minefield. It may be antitank, antipersonnel or mixed. It consists of one to five mines and no more than one anti-tank mine. 4. Two or more engines coupled together so as to function as one power unit. 5. Two or more parachutes for dropping light or heavy loads.

cluster (land mine warfare)—(SEATO) The unit of minelaying. It may be antitank, antipersonnel, or mixed. It normally consists of several mines but may contain only one mine.

clutter—(DOD) Permanent echoes, cloud, or other atmospheric echo on radar scope, or contact has entered scope clutter.

coastal convoy—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A convoy whose voyage lies in general in coastal waters and whose ports of departure and arrival lie in the same country. See also **convoy**.

coastal frontier—(DOD, IADB) A geographical division of a coastal area, established for organization and command purposes in order to insure the effective coordination of military forces employed in military operations within the coastal frontier area.

coastal frontier defense—(DOD) The organization of the forces and materiel of the armed forces assigned to provide security for the coastal frontiers of the continental United States and its overseas possessions.

coastal frontier defense—(IADB) The organization of the forces and materiel of the armed forces assigned to provide security for coastal frontiers.

coastal refraction—(NATO, CENTO) The change of the direction of travel of a radio ground wave as it passes from land to sea or from sea to land. Also called land effect and shore line effect.

coast-in point—(DOD) The point of coastal penetration heading inbound to a target or objective.

coastwise traffic—(DOD) Sea traffic between continental United States ports on the Atlantic coast, Gulf coast, and Great Lakes, or between continental United States ports on the Pacific coast.

cocooning—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) The spraying or coating of an aircraft or equipment with a substance, e.g., a plastic, to form a cocoon-like seal against the effects of the atmosphere.

code—(DOD, IADB) 1. Any system of communication in which arbitrary groups of symbols represent units of plain text of varying length. Codes may be used for brevity or for security. (DOD) 2. A cryptosystem in which the cryptographic equivalents (usually called "code groups") typically consisting of letters or digits (or both) in otherwise meaningless combinations are substituted for plain text elements which are primarily words, phrases, or sentences. See also **cryptosystem**.

code word—(DOD) 1. A word which has been assigned a classification and a classified meaning to safeguard intentions and information regarding a classified plan or opera-

tion. 2. A cryptonym used to identify sensitive intelligence data.

code word—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A word which conveys a meaning other than its conventional one, prearranged by the correspondents. Its aim is to increase security.

codeword—(SEATO) A classified word which conveys a classified meaning other than its conventional one, prearranged by using agencies. See also **exercise codeword; inactive codeword; using agency**.

cold war—(DOD, SEATO, IADB) A state of international tension, wherein political, economic, technological, sociological, psychological, paramilitary and military measures short of overt armed conflict involving regular military forces are employed to achieve national objectives.

collaborative purchase—(DOD, IADB) A method of purchase whereby, in buying similar commodities, buyers for two or more departments exchange information concerning planned purchases in order to minimize competition between them for commodities in the same market. See also **purchase**.

collate—(DOD, NESN, CENTO) 1. The grouping together of related items to provide a record of events and facilitate further processing. (DOD) 2. To compare critically two or more items or documents concerning the same general subject; normally accomplished in the processing phase in the intelligence cycle.

collecting point—(DOD, IADB) A point designated for the assembly of personnel casualties, prisoners of war, stragglers, disabled materiel, salvage, etc., for further movement to collecting stations or rear installations.

collection—(DOD) The exploitation of sources of information by collection agencies and the delivery of this information to the proper intelligence processing unit for use in the production of intelligence. The collection

phase is divided into four main functions. a. guidance is the direction of the collection effort to insure meeting information needs in accordance with an established intelligence plan; b. coverage is the complete fulfillment of their missions by the collection agencies through full exploitation of all available sources of information and the use of initiative to discover new sources; c. reporting is the timely transmittal of information from the collection agency to the intelligence-producing unit; and d. selection is the process by which incoming information is made available to the appropriate researcher, insuring that each receives all the reports pertinent to his subject and a minimum of those in which he has no interest. Additionally, all material processed in the past is kept accessible to all researchers. See also intelligence cycle.

collection agency—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Any individual, organization, or unit that has access to sources of information and the capability of collecting information from them.

collective call sign—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Any call sign which represents two or more facilities, commands, authorities, or units. The collective call sign for any of these includes the commander thereof and all subordinate commanders therein. See also call sign.

collimating marks—(NATO, CENTO) Index marks, rigidly connected with the camera body, which form images on the negative. These images are used to determine the position of the optical center or principal point of the imagery. Also known as fiducial marks.

collision course interception—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Any course whereby the interception is accomplished by the constant heading of both aircraft.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

column cover—(DOD) Cover of a column by aircraft in contact therewith, providing for its protection by reconnaissance and or attack of air or ground targets which threaten the column.

column cover—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Cover of a column by aircraft in radio contact therewith, providing for its protection by reconnaissance and or attack of air or ground targets which threaten the column.

column formation—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A formation in which elements are placed one behind the other.

column gap—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The space between two consecutive elements proceeding in the same direction on the same route. It can be calculated in units of length or in units of time measured from the rear of one element to the front of the following element.

combat air patrol—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An aircraft patrol provided over an objective area, over the force protected, over the critical area of a combat zone, or over an air defense area, for the purpose of intercepting and destroying hostile aircraft before they reach their target. See also airborne alert; barrier combat air patrol; force combat air patrol; patrol; rescue combat air patrol; target combat air patrol.

combat area—(DOD, IADB) A restricted area (air, land, or sea) which is established to prevent or minimize mutual interference between friendly forces engaged in combat operations. See also combat zone.

combat cargo officer—(DOD, SEATO, IADB) An embarkation officer assigned to major amphibious ships or naval staffs, functioning primarily as an adviser to and representative of the naval commander in matters pertaining to embarkation and debarkation of troops

and their supplies and equipment. See also **embarkation officer**.

combat control team—(DOD) A team of Air Force personnel organized, trained, and equipped to establish and operate navigational or terminal guidance aids, communications, and aircraft control facilities within the objective area of an airborne operation.

combat control team—(NATO, CENTO) A team of specially trained air force personnel who can airdrop into forward areas, to advise on all aspects of landing area requirements and to provide local air control.

combat/fighting patrol (ground)—(SEATO, IADB) Tactical unit sent out from the main body to engage in independent fighting; detachment assigned to protect the front, flank, or rear of the main body, by fighting, if necessary. See also **combat air patrol; patrol; reconnaissance patrol (ground)**.

combat film—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A film exposed to record combat.

combat forces—(DOD, IADB) Those forces whose primary missions are to participate in combat. See also **operating forces**.

combat information center—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The agency in a ship or aircraft manned and equipped to collect, display, evaluate, and disseminate tactical information for the use of the embarked flag officer, commanding officer, and certain control agencies. Certain control, assistance, and coordination functions may be delegated by command to the combat information center. See also **air defense control center**.

combat information ship—(DOD, IADB) A designated ship charged with the coordination of the intership combat information center functions of the various ships in a task force so that the overall combat information available to commands will be increased. This ship normally is the flagship of the task force.

commander. See also **fighter direction aircraft; fighter direction ship**.

combat intelligence—(DOD) That knowledge of the enemy, weather, and geographical features required by a commander in the planning and conduct of combat operations. See also **intelligence**.

combat intelligence—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The knowledge of the enemy, weather, and geographical features required by a commander in the planning and conduct of tactical operations. See also **intelligence**.

combat load (air force)—(NATO, CENTO) The total warlike stores carried by an aircraft.

combat loading—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The arrangement of personnel and the stowage of equipment and supplies in a manner designed to conform to the anticipated tactical operation of the organization embarked. Each individual item is stowed so that it can be unloaded at the required time. See also **loading**.

combat patrol—(NATO, CENTO) Tactical unit sent out from the main body to engage in independent fighting; detachment assigned to protect the front, flank, or rear of the main body, by fighting if necessary. See also **airborne alert; combat air patrol; patrol; reconnaissance patrol (ground)**.

combat readiness—(DOD) Synonymous with "operational readiness," with respect to missions or functions performed in combat.

combat readiness—(IADB) The capability of a unit ship to perform its assigned missions as derived from approved plans. The status of personnel, equipment, supplies, maintenance, facilities, and training is considered in determining this capability.

combat ready—(DOD) Synonymous with "operationally ready," with respect to missions or functions performed in combat.

combat ready/readiness—(*NATO, SEATO, CENTO*) 1. Applied to organizations or equipment, means availability for combat operations. 2. Applied to personnel, means qualified to carry out combat operations in the unit to which they are assigned.

combat service support—(*DOD*) The assistance provided operating forces primarily in the fields of administrative services, chaplain service, civil affairs, finance, legal service, maintenance, medical service, military police, supply, transportation, and other logistical services.

combat service support elements—(*DOD, IADB*) Those elements whose primary missions are to provide service support to combat forces and which are a part, or prepared to become a part, of a theater, command, or task force formed for combat operations. See also **operating forces; service troops; troops**.

combat support elements—(*DOD, IADB*) Those elements whose primary missions are to provide combat support to the combat forces and which are a part, or prepared to become a part, of a theater, command, or task force formed for combat operations. See also **operating forces**.

combat support troops—(*DOD, IADB*) Those units or organizations whose primary mission is to furnish operational assistance for the combat elements. See also **troops**.

combat surveillance—(*DOD, IADB*) A continuous, all-weather, day-and-night, systematic watch over the battle area to provide timely information for tactical combat operations.

combat surveillance radar—(*DOD*) Radar with the normal function of maintaining continuous watch over a combat area.

combat survival—(*DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) Those measures to be taken by Service personnel when involuntarily separated from friendly forces in combat, including procedures relating to individual survival, evasion, escape, and conduct after capture.

combat trail—(*DOD*) Interceptors in trail formation. Each interceptor behind the leader maintains position visually or with airborne radar.

combat troops—(*DOD, IADB*) Those units or organizations whose primary mission is destruction of enemy forces and/or installations. See also **troops**.

combat vehicle (fighting)—(*DOD, IADB*) A vehicle, with or without armor, designed for a specific fighting function. Armor protection or armament mounted as supplemental equipment on noncombat vehicles will not change the classification of such vehicles to combat vehicles. See also **vehicle**.

combat zone—(*DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) 1. That area required by combat forces for the conduct of operations. 2. The territory forward of the Army rear area boundary. See also **combat area; communications zone**.

combination mission/level of effort-oriented items—(*DOD*) Items for which requirements computations are based upon the criteria used for both level of effort-oriented and mission-oriented items.

combined—(*DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO*) Between two or more forces or agencies of two or more allies. (When all allies or Services are not involved, the participating nations and Services shall be identified, e.g., combined Navies.) See also **joint**.

combined—(*IADB*) Between two or more forces or agencies of two or more allies. See also **joint**.

combined common user items—(*NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) Items of an interchangeable nature which are in common use by two or more nations.

combined force—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A military force composed of elements of two or more allied nations. See also **force(s)**.

combined operation—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An operation conducted by forces of two or more allied nations acting together for the accomplishment of a single mission.

combined staff—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A staff composed of personnel of two or more allied nations. See also **integrated staff; joint staff; parallel staff; staff**.

combustor—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A name generally assigned to the combination of flame holder or stabilizer, igniter, combustion chamber, and injection system of a ramjet or gas turbine.

command—(DOD, IADB) 1. The authority which a commander in the military Service lawfully exercises over his subordinates by virtue of rank or assignment. Command includes the authority and responsibility for effectively using available resources and for planning the employment of, organizing, directing, coordinating, and controlling military forces for the accomplishment of assigned missions. It also includes responsibility for health, welfare, morale, and discipline of assigned personnel. 2. An order given by a commander; that is, the will of the commander expressed for the purpose of bringing about a particular action. 3. A unit or units, an organization, or an area under the command of one individual. 4. To dominate by a field of weapon fire or by observation from a superior position. See also **air command; area command; base command**.

command—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) 1. The authority vested in an individual of the armed forces for the direction, coordination, and control of military forces. 2. An order given by a commander; that is, the will of the commander expressed for the purpose of

bringing about a particular action. 3. A unit or units, an organization, or an area under the command of one individual. 4. To dominate by a field of weapon fire or by observation from a superior position. See also **area command; base command; full command; national command; operational command**.

command altitude—(DOD) Altitude which must be assumed and or maintained by the interceptor.

command and control—(DOD) The exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned forces in the accomplishment of his mission. Command and control functions are performed through an arrangement of personnel, equipment, communications, facilities, and procedures which are employed by a commander in planning, directing, coordinating, and controlling forces and operations in the accomplishment of his mission.

command and control—(IADB) An arrangement of personnel, facilities, and the means for information acquisition, processing, and dissemination employed by a commander in planning, directing, and controlling operations.

command and control system—(DOD) The facilities, equipment, communications, procedures, and personnel essential to a commander for planning, directing, and controlling operations of assigned forces pursuant to the missions assigned.

command axis—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A line along which a headquarters will move.

command center—(DOD) A facility from which a commander and his representatives direct operations and control forces. It is organized to gather, process, analyze, display and disseminate planning and operational data and perform other related tasks.

command channel—See chain of command.

command destruct signal—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A signal used to operate intentionally the destruction system in a missile.

commander(s) — See executing commander (nuclear weapons); exercise commander; major NATO commanders; national commander; national force commanders; national territorial commander; releasing commander (nuclear weapons).

commander's concept — See concept of operations.

commander's estimate of the situation—(DOD, IADB) A logical process of reasoning by which a commander considers all the circumstances affecting the military situation and arrives at a decision as to a course of action to be taken to accomplish his mission. A commander's estimate which considers a military situation so far in the future as to require major assumptions is called a commander's long-range estimate of the situation. See also estimate of the situation.

command guidance—(DOD, NESN, IADB) A guidance system wherein intelligence transmitted to the missile from an outside source causes the missile to traverse a directed flight path. See also guidance.

command heading—(DOD) Heading that the controlled aircraft is directed to assume by the control station.

command net—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A communications network which connects an echelon of command with some or all of its subordinate echelons for the purpose of command control.

command post—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A unit's or subunit's headquarters where the commander and the staff perform their activities. In combat, a unit's or subunit's headquarters is often divided into echelons; the echelon in which the unit or

subunit commander is located or from which he operates is called a command post.

command post exercise—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An exercise involving the commander, his staff, and communicators within and between headquarters. See also exercise; maneuver.

command speed—(DOD) The speed at which the controlled aircraft is directed to fly.

command sponsored dependent—(DOD) A dependent entitled to travel to oversea commands at Government expense and indorsed by the appropriate military commander to be present in a dependent's status.

commercial items—(DOD) Articles of supply readily available from established commercial distribution sources, which the Department of Defense or inventory managers in the military Services have designated to be obtained directly or indirectly from such source.

commercial loading—(SEATO, IADB) The loading of personnel and or equipment and supplies for maximum use of space. Sometimes called "administrative loading". See also administrative loading; loading.

commercial-type vehicle—(DOD, IADB) A vehicle designed to meet civilian requirements and used, without major modifications, for routine purposes in connection with the transportation of supplies, personnel, or equipment. See also vehicle.

commission—(DOD, IADB) 1. To put in or make ready for service or use, as to commission an aircraft or a ship. 2. A written order giving a person rank and authority as an officer in the armed forces. 3. The rank and the authority given by such an order. See also activate; constitute.

commit—(DOD) The process of committing one or more air interceptors or surface-to-air missiles for interception against a target track.

commodity loading—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A method of loading in which various types of cargo are loaded together, such as ammunition, rations, or boxed vehicles, in order that each commodity can be discharged without disturbing the others. See also loading.

commodity manager—(DOD) An individual within the organization of an inventory control point or other such organization assigned management responsibility for homogeneous grouping of materiel items.

common business oriented language—(DOD, IADB) A specific language by which business data processing procedures may be precisely described in a standard form. The language is intended not only as a means for directly presenting any business program to any suitable computer, for which a compiler exists, but also as a means of communicating such procedures among individuals.

common control—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) Horizontal and vertical map or chart location of points in the target area and position area, tied in with the horizontal and vertical control in use by two or more units. May be established by firing, survey, or combination of both, or by assumption. See also control point; field control; ground control. (Note: NATO and CENTO term has qualifier "(artillery").)

common infrastructure—(DOD, NATO) Infrastructure essential to the training of NATO forces or to the implementation of NATO operational plans which, owing to its degree of common use or interest and its compliance with criteria laid down from time to time by the North Atlantic Council, is commonly financed by NATO members. See also infrastructure.

common infrastructure—(SEATO) Infrastructure essential to the training of SEATO forces or to the implementation of SEATO operational plans which is commonly financed by SEATO members.

common item—(DOD) 1. Any item of materiel which is required for use by more than one activity. 2. Sometimes loosely used to denote any consumable item except repair parts or other technical items. 3. Any item of materiel which is procured for, owned by (service stock), or used by any military department of the Department of Defense and which is also required to be furnished to a recipient country under the grant-aid Military Assistance Program. 4. Readily available commercial items. 5. Items used by two or more military Services of similar manufacture or fabrication which may vary between the Services as to color or shape (as vehicles or clothing). 6. Any part or component which is required in the assembly of two or more complete end items.

common servicing—(DOD) That function performed by one military Service in support of another military Service for which reimbursement is not required from the Service receiving support. See also servicing.

common supplies—(DOD, IADB) Those supplies common to two or more Services.

common use—(DOD) Services materials or facilities provided by a Department of Defense agency or a military department on a common basis for two or more Department of Defense agencies.

common user airlift service—(DOD) In military transport service usage, the airlift service provided on a common basis for all Department of Defense agencies and, as authorized, for other agencies of the United States Government.

common-user military land transportation—(DOD) Point-to-point land transportation service operated by a single Service for common use by two or more Services.

common user network—(DOD) A system of circuits or channels allocated to furnish communication paths between switching centers

to provide communication service on a common basis to all connected stations or subscribers. It is sometimes described as a General Purpose Network.

common-user ocean terminals—(DOD) A military installation, part of a military installation, or a commercial facility operated under contract or arrangement by the Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service which regularly provides for two or more Services, terminal functions of receipt, transit storage or staging, processing loading and unloading of passengers or cargo aboard ships.

communication deception—(DOD) Use of devices, operations, and techniques with the intent of confusing or misleading the user of a communications link or a navigation system.

communication operation instructions—See signal operation instructions.

communications—(DOD, IADB) A method or means of conveying information of any kind from one person or place to another, except by direct unassisted conversation or correspondence through nonmilitary postal agencies.

communications center—(DOD) A facility responsible for the reception, transmission and delivery of messages. Its normal elements are a message center section, a cryptographic section and a sending and receiving section, using electronic communications devices.

communications center—(NATO, CENTO) An agency charged with the responsibility for receipt, transmission, and delivery of messages.

communications intelligence—(DOD, IADB) Technical and intelligence information derived from foreign communications by other than the intended recipients. Also called COMINT.

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communications intelligence data base—(DOD) The aggregate of technical and intelligence information derived from the intercept and analysis of foreign communications (excluding press, propaganda, and public broadcast), which is used in the direction and redirection of Communications Intelligence Intercept, analysis and reporting activities.

communications mark—(DOD) An electronic indicator used for directing attention to a particular object or position of mutual interest within or between command and control systems.

communications network—(DOD, IADB) An organization of stations capable of intercommunications but not necessarily on the same channel.

communications satellite—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) An orbiting vehicle, which relays signals between communications stations. They are of two types: a. **active communications satellite**—A satellite which receives, regenerates, and retransmits signals between stations; and b. **passive communications satellite**—A satellite which reflects communications signals between stations.

communications security—(DOD, IADB) The protection resulting from all measures designed to deny unauthorized persons information of value which might be derived from the possession and study of telecommunications, or to mislead unauthorized persons in their interpretation of the results of such possession and study. COMSEC includes: (1) cryptosecurity; (2) transmission security; (3) emission security; and (4) physical security of communications security materials and information.

- a. **(cryptosecurity)**—The component of communications security which results from the provision of technically sound crypto-systems and their proper use.
- b. **(transmission security)**—The component of communications security which results

from all measures designed to protect transmissions from interception and exploitation by means other than cryptanalysis.

c. **(emission security)**—The component of communications security which results from all measures taken to deny unauthorized persons information of value which might be derived from intercept and analysis of compromising emanations from cryptoequipment and telecommunications systems.

d. **(physical security)**—The component of communications security which results from all physical measures necessary to safeguard classified equipment, material, and documents from access thereto or observation thereof by unauthorized persons.

communications security equipment—**(DOD, IADB)** Equipment designed to provide security to telecommunications by converting information to a form unintelligible to an unauthorized interceptor and by reconverting such information to its original form for authorized recipients as well as equipment designed specifically to aid in, or as an essential element of, the conversion process. COMSEC equipment is cryptoequipment, cryptoancillary equipment, cryptoproduction equipment, and authentication equipment.

communications security material—**(DOD, IADB)** All documents devices, equipment, or apparatus, including cryptomaterial, used in establishing or maintaining secure communications.

communications security monitoring—**(DOD)** The act of listening to, copying, or recording transmissions of one's own circuits (or when specially agreed, e.g., in Allied exercises, those of friendly forces) to provide material for COMSEC analysis in order to determine the degree of security being provided to those transmissions. In particular, the purposes include providing a basis for (1) advising commanders on the security risks resulting from

their transmissions, (2) improving the security of communications, and (3) planning and conducting manipulative communications deception operations.

communications/signal center—**(SEATO, IADB)** An agency charged with the responsibility for receipt, transmission, and delivery of messages. See also **message center**.

communications zone—**(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB)** Rear part of theater of operations (behind but contiguous to the combat zone) which contains the lines of communications, establishments for supply and evacuation, and other agencies required for the immediate support and maintenance of the field forces. See also **combat zone; rear area**.

community relations—**(DOD, IADB)** The relationship between military and civilian communities.

community relations program—**(DOD)** That command function which evaluates public attitudes, identifies the mission of a military organization with the public interest, and executes a program of action to earn public understanding and acceptance. Community relations programs are conducted at all levels of command, both in the United States and overseas, by military organizations having a community relations area of responsibility. Community relations programs include, but are not limited to, such activities as liaison and cooperation with associations and organizations and their local affiliates at all levels; armed forces participation in international, national, regional, state, and local public events; installation open houses and tours, embarkations in naval ships, orientation tours for distinguished civilians; people-to-people and humanitarian acts; cooperation with government officials and community leaders; and encouragement of armed forces personnel and their dependents to participate in activities of local schools, churches, fraternal, social, and civic organizations, sports and recreation programs, and other aspects

of community life to the extent feasible and appropriate, regardless of where they are located.

community relations program—(IADB) That command function which evaluates public attitudes, identifies the mission of a military organization with the public interest, and executes a program of action to earn public understanding and acceptance. Community relations programs include, but are not limited to, such activities as liaison and cooperation with associations and organizations and their local affiliates at all levels; armed forces participation in international, national, regional, state, and local public events; installation open houses and tours, embarkations in naval ships, orientation tours for distinguished civilians: people-to-people and humanitarian acts; cooperation with government officials and community leaders; and encouragement of armed forces personnel and their dependents to participate in activities of civic organizations, sports and recreation programs, and other aspects of community life to the extent feasible and appropriate, regardless of where they are located.

comparative cover—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Coverage of the same area or object taken at different times, to show any changes in details. See also **cover**.

compartmentation—(DOD) 1. Establishment and management of an intelligence organization so that information about the personnel, organization, or activities of one component is made available to any other component only to the extent required for the performance of assigned duties. 2. Effects of relief and drainage upon avenues of approach so as to produce areas bounded on at least two sides by terrain features such as woods, ridges, or ravines that limit observation or observed fire into the area from points outside the area.

compartment marking—(NATO, CENTO) In an aircraft, a system of marking a cabin into

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compartments for the positioning of loads in accordance with the weight and balance requirements.

compass—See **deviation**; **grid magnetic angle**; **magnetic compass**; **magnetic variation**.

compass north—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The uncorrected direction indicated by the north-seeking end of a compass needle. See also **magnetic north**.

compass rose—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A graduated circle, usually marked in degrees, indicating directions and printed or inscribed on an appropriate medium.

compatibility—(NATO, CENTO) Capability of two or more items or components of equipment or material to exist or function in the same system or environment without mutual interference. See also **interchangeability**.

compilation—(NATO) Selection, assembly and graphic presentation of all relevant information required for the preparation of a map or chart. Such information may be derived from other maps or charts or from other sources.

compilation diagram—(NATO) A diagram giving details of the source material from which the map or chart has been compiled. This does not necessarily include reliability information. See also **reliability diagram**.

complaint-type investigation—(DOD) A counterintelligence investigation in which sabotage, espionage, treason, sedition, subversive activity, or disaffection is suspected.

complete round—(DOD, IADB) A term applied to an assemblage of explosive and nonexplosive components designed to perform a specific function at the time and under the conditions desired. Examples of complete rounds of ammunition are:

- (separate loading)—consisting of a primer, propelling charge and except for blank ammunition, a projectile and a fuze;

- b. (fixed or semiaxed)—consisting of a primer, propelling charge, cartridge case, a projectile and a fuze except when solid projectiles are used;
- c. (bomb)—consisting of all component parts required to drop and function the bomb once;
- d. (missile)—consisting of a complete warhead section and a missile body with its associated components and propellants; and
- e. (rocket)—consisting of all components necessary for it to function.

complete round—(NATO, CENTO) A basic munition, such as a shell, when all the components, explosive and non-explosive, necessary for it to function, are included.

component life—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) The period of acceptable usage after which the likelihood of failure sharply increases and before which the components are removed in the interests of reliability of operation.

component search and rescue controller—(DOD, IADB) The designated search and rescue representative of a component commander of a unified command, who is responsible in the name of his component commander for the control of component search and rescue forces committed to joint search and rescue operations. See also search and rescue.

composite air photography—(DOD) Air photographs made with a camera having one principal lens and two or more surrounding and oblique lenses. The several resulting photographs are corrected or transformed in printing to permit assembly as verticals with the same scale.

Composite Air Strike Force—(DOD) A group of selected United States Air Force units composed of appropriate elements of tactical air power (tactical fighters, tactical reconnaissance, tankers, airlift, and command and control elements) capable of employing a

spectrum of nuclear and nonnuclear weapons. Composite Air Strike Force forces are held in readiness for immediate deployment from the continental United States to all areas of the world to meet national emergency contingency plans.

compromise—(DOD) The known or suspected exposure of clandestine personnel, installations or other assets, or of classified information or material, to an unauthorized person.

compromised—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A term applied to classified matter, knowledge of which has, in whole or in part, passed to an unauthorized person or persons, or which has been subject to risk of such passing. See also classified matter.

compromised air release point—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A computer air position where the first paratroop or cargo item is released to land on a specified impact point.

concealment—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The protection from observation only. See also camouflage; cover.

concentrated fire—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. The fire of the batteries of two or more ships directed against a single target 2. Fire from a number of weapons, directed at a single point or small area. See also fire; massed fire.

concentration area—(DOD, IADB) 1. An area, usually in the area of operations, where troops are assembled before beginning active operations. 2. A limited area on which a volume of gunfire is placed within a limited time.

concentration area—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) 1. An area, usually in the theater of operations, where troops are assembled before beginning active operations. 2. A limited area on which a volume of gunfire is placed within a limited time.

concept of operations—(DOD, IADB) A verbal or written statement, in broad outline, of a

commander's assumptions or intent in regard to an operation or series of operations. The concept of operations frequently is embodied in campaign plans and operation plans, in the latter case particularly when the plan covers a series of connected operations to be carried out simultaneously or in succession. The concept is designed to give an overall picture of the operation. It is included primarily for additional clarity of purpose, and is frequently referred to as commander's concept.

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condensation cloud—(DOD) A mist or fog of minute water droplets which temporarily surrounds the fireball following a nuclear (or atomic) detonation in a comparatively humid atmosphere. The expansion of the air in the negative phase of the blast wave from the explosion results in a lowering of the temperature, so that condensation of water vapor present in the air occurs and a cloud forms. The cloud is soon dispelled when the pressure returns to normal and the air warms up again. The phenomenon is similar to that used by physicists in the Wilson cloud chamber and is sometimes called the cloud chamber effect.

condensation trail—(DOD, IADB) A visible cloud streak, usually brilliantly white in color, which trails behind a missile or other vehicle

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in flight under certain conditions. Also called vapor trail or contrail.

condensation trail—(NATO, CENTO) A visible cloud streak, usually brilliantly white in color, which trails behind a missile or other vehicle in flight under certain conditions. Also called vapor trail.

conducting staff—See directing staff.

cone of silence—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An inverted cone-shaped space directly over the aerial towers of some forms of radio beacons in which signals are unheard or greatly reduced in volume. See also Z marker beacon.

confidential—See defense classification.

confirmation of information (intelligence)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) An information item is said to be confirmed when it is reported for the second time, preferably by another independent source whose reliability is considered when confirming information.

confused—(DOD) In air intercept, a term meaning individual contacts not identifiable.

confusion agent—(DOD) An individual who is dispatched by his sponsor for the primary purpose of confounding the intelligence or counterintelligence apparatus of another country rather than for the purpose of collecting and transmitting information.

consol—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A long-range radio aid to navigation, the emissions of which, by means of their radio frequency modulation characteristics, enable bearings to be determined.

console—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A grouping of controls, indicators, and similar electronic or mechanical equipment, used to monitor readiness of and/or control specific functions of a system, such as missile checkout, countdown, or launch operations.

consolidated vehicle table—(DOD, IADB) A summary of all vehicles loaded on a ship, listed by types, and showing the units to which they belong.

consolidation of position—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Organizing and strengthening a newly captured position so that it can be used against the enemy.

constant of the cone—(NATO) 1. For Lambert Conical Orthomorphic projection, see grid convergence factor. 2. See also convergence factor.

constitute—(DOD, IADB) To provide the legal authority for the existence of a new unit of the armed Services. The new unit is designated and listed but it has no specific existence until it is activated. See also activate; commission.

consumable supplies and material—See expendable supplies and material.

consumer—(DOD) Person or agency that uses information or intelligence produced by either its own staff or other agencies.

consumer logistics—(IADB) Those basic elements of logistics, normally of concern to operational chain of command, involving: a. requirement determination; and b. asset distribution after delivery to control of a commander below departmental level.

consumption rate—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The average quantity of an item consumed or expended during a given time interval, expressed in quantities by the most appropriate unit of measurement per applicable stated basis.

contact—(DOD) In air intercept, a term meaning unit has an unevaluated target.

contact burst precision—(DOD) A fusing arrangement which prevents an unwanted surface burst in the event of failure of the air burst fuze.

contact lost—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A target tracking term used to signify that a target believed to be still within the area of visual, sonar, or radar coverage is temporarily lost but the termination of track plotting is not warranted.

contact point—(DOD) 1. In land warfare, a point on the terrain, easily identifiable, where two or more units are required to make contact. 2. In air operations, the position at which a flight leader makes radio contact with an air control agency. See also forward air controller; pull-up point; turn-in point.

contact point—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. In land warfare, a point on the terrain, easily identifiable, where two or more units are required to make contact. 2. In close air support, a position at which the strike leader makes initial radio telephone contact with the forward air controller. See also air control team; pull-up point (close air support); turn-in point (close air support).

contact print—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A print made from a negative or a diapositive in direct contact with sensitized material.

contact reconnaissance—(DOD) Locating isolated units out of contact with the main force.

contact report—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A report of visual, radio, sonar, or radar contact with the enemy. The first report, giving the information immediately available when the contact is first made, is known as an initial contact report. Subsequent reports containing additional information are referred to as amplifying reports. See also sighting.

contain—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) To stop, hold, or surround the forces of the enemy or to cause the enemy to center his activity on a given front and to prevent his withdrawing any part of his forces for use elsewhere.

contamination—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The deposit and/or absorption of radioactive material, biological, or chemical agents on and by structures, areas, personnel, or objects. See also induced radiation; residual radiation.

contamination control line—(NATO, CENTO) A line established by competent authority identifying the area contaminated to a specific level of the contaminant of interest. See also contamination.

contamination control point—(NATO, CENTO) That portion of the contamination control line used by personnel to control entry to and exit from the contaminated area. See also contamination.

continental United States (CONUS)—(DOD, IADB) United States territory, including the adjacent territorial waters, located within the North American continent between Canada and Mexico.

contingency plan—(DOD, IADB) A plan for major contingencies which can reasonably be anticipated in the principal geographic subareas of the command.

contingency plan—(NATO, CENTO) A plan for contingencies which can reasonably be anticipated in an area of responsibility.

contingency planning facilities list program—(DOD) A joint Defense Intelligence Agency/unified and specified command program for the production and maintenance of current target documentation of all countries of contingency planning interest to United States military planners.

contingency retention stock—(DOD) That portion of the quantity of an item excess to the approved force retention level for which there is no predictable demand or quantifiable requirement, and which normally would be allocated as potential Department of Defense excess stock, except for a determination that

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the quantity will be retained for possible contingencies for United States forces. (Category C ships, aircraft, and other items being retained as contingency reserve are included in this stratum.)

contingency retention stock—(IADB) That portion of the quantity of an item in long supply for which no programmed requirement exists and which normally would be considered as excess stock, but which it has been determined will be retained for possible military or defense contingencies; however, no portion of any item to be retained as contingency retention stock may be retained as economic retention stock. See also reserve supplies.

contingent effects—(DOD) The effects, both desirable and undesirable, which are in addition to the primary effects associated with a nuclear detonation.

contingent zone of fire—(DOD) An area within which a designated ground unit or fire support ship may be called upon to deliver fire. See also zone of fire.

contingent zone of fire—(IADB) An area within the zone of fire, other than the normal zone, within which an artillery unit may be called upon to fire under certain contingencies. See also zone of fire.

continue port/starboard—(DOD) In air intercept, a term meaning continue turning port/starboard at present rate of turn to magnetic heading indicated (3 figures) or continue turning port/starboard for number of degrees indicated.

continuity of command—(DOD) The degree or state of being continuous in the exercise of the authority vested in an individual of the armed forces for the direction, coordination and control of military forces.

continuity of operations—(DOD) The degree or state of being continuous in the conduct of functions, tasks or duties necessary to accom-

plish a military action or mission in carrying out the national military strategy. It includes the functions and duties of the commander, as well as the supporting functions and duties performed by his staff and other acting under the authority and direction of the commander.

continuous fire—(DOD) 1. Fire conducted at a normal rate without interruption for application of adjustment corrections or for other causes. 2. In artillery and naval gunfire support, loading and firing as rapidly as possible, consistent with accuracy, within the prescribed rate of fire for the weapon. Firing will continue until the command "check firing" or "end of mission" is given.

continuous illumination—(DOD) A type of fire in which illuminating projectiles are fired at specified time intervals to provide uninterrupted lighting on the target or specified area.

continuous processor—(NATO, CENTO) Equipment which processes film or paper in continuous strips.

continuous strip camera—(DOD, IADB) A camera in which the film moves continuously past a slit in the focal plane, producing a photograph in one unbroken length by virtue of the continuous forward motion of the aircraft.

continuous strip camera—(NATO, CENTO) A camera in which the film moves continuously past a slit in the focal plane, producing a photograph in one unbroken length by virtue of the continuous motion of the aircraft.

continuous strip photography—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Photography of a strip of terrain in which the image remains unbroken throughout its length, along the line of flight.

contour interval—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) Difference in elevation between two adjacent contour lines.

contour line—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A line on a map or chart connecting points of equal elevation.

contract termination—(DOD) As used in Defense procurement, refers to the cessation or cancellation in whole or in part, or work under a prime contract, or a subcontract thereunder, for the convenience of, or at the option of, the government, or due to failure of the contractor to perform in accordance with the terms of the contract (default).

control—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. Authority which may be less than full command exercised by a commander over part of the activities of subordinate or other organizations. (DOD, NATO, CENTO) 2. In mapping, charting and photogrammetry, a collective term for a system of marks or objects on the earth or on a map or a photograph, whose positions or elevations, or both, have been or will be determined. (DOD) 3. Physical or psychological pressures exerted with the intent to assure that an agent or group will respond as directed. 4. An indicator governing the distribution and use of documents, information, or material. Such indicators are the subject of intelligence community agreement and are specifically defined in appropriate regulations. See also administrative control; operational command.

control and reporting center—(DOD) An element of the United States Air Force tactical air control system, subordinate to the Tactical Air Control Center, from which radar control and warning operations are conducted within its area of responsibility.

control and reporting center—(NATO, CENTO) A subordinate air control element of the tactical air control center from which radar control and warning operations are conducted within its area of responsibility. See air control and reporting center.

control and reporting post—(DOD) An element of the United States Air Force tactical air control system, subordinate to the control and reporting center, which provides radar control and surveillance within its area of responsibility.

control and reporting system—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An organization set up for: a. early warning, tracking, and recognition of aircraft and tracking of surface craft; and b. control of all active air defenses. It consists primarily of a chain of radar reporting stations and control centers and an observer organization, together with the necessary communications network.

control area—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A controlled airspace extending upwards from a specified height above the surface of the earth without an upper limit unless one is specified. See also airway; control zone; controlled airspace; terminal control area.

control area—(SEATO) An airspace of defined dimensions within which air traffic control is exercised.

control (intelligence)—See control, Par's 3 and 4.

controlled airspace—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) An airspace of defined dimensions within which air traffic control service is provided.

controlled effects nuclear weapons—(DOD) Nuclear weapons designed to achieve variation in the intensity of specific effects other than normal blast effect.

controlled firing area—(DOD, IADB) An area in which ordnance firing is conducted under controlled conditions so as to eliminate hazard to aircraft in flight. See also restricted area.

controlled forces—(DOD, IADB) Military or paramilitary forces under effective and sustained political and military direction.

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controlled interception—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An aircraft intercept action wherein the friendly aircraft are controlled from a ground, ship, or airborne station. See also air interception.

controlled item—See regulated item.

controlled map—(DOD, IADB) A map with precise horizontal and vertical ground control as a basis. Scale, azimuth, and elevation are accurate. See also map.

controlled mosaic—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A mosaic corrected for scale, rectified, and laid to ground control to provide an accurate representation of distances and direction. See also mosaic; rectification; uncontrolled mosaic.

controlled passing—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A traffic movement procedure whereby two lines of traffic travelling in opposite directions are enabled to traverse alternately a point or section of route which can take only one line of traffic at a time.

controlled port—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A harbor or anchorage at which entry and departure, assignment of berths, and traffic within the harbor or anchorage are controlled by military authorities.

controlled reprisal—(DOD) Not to be used. See controlled response.

controlled response—(DOD, IADB) The selection from a wide variety of feasible options of the one which will provide the specific military response most advantageous in the circumstances.

controlled route—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A route, the use of which is subject to traffic or movement restrictions. See also route.

controlled war—(DOD) Not to be used. See limited war.

control of electromagnetic radiation—(DOD)

A national operational plan to minimize the use of electromagnetic radiation in the United States, its possessions and the Panama Canal Zone in the event of attack or imminent threat thereof, as an aid to the navigation of hostile aircraft, guided missiles, or other devices. See also **emission control orders**.

control of electromagnetic radiation—(IADB)

An operational plan to minimize the use of electromagnetic radiation in the event of attack or imminent threat thereof, as an aid to the navigation of hostile aircraft, guided missiles, or other devices. See also **emission control orders**.

control point—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB)

1. A position along a route of march at which men are stationed to give information and instructions for the regulation of supply or traffic. 2. A position marked by a buoy, boat, aircraft, electronic device, conspicuous terrain feature, or other identifiable object which is given a name or number and used as an aid to navigation or control of ships, boats, or aircraft. 3. A point located by ground survey with which a corresponding point on a photograph is matched, as a check, in making mosaics. (Note: SEATO definition Part 2. begins: "in amphibious operations, a position marked * * *".)

control system (missile)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB)

A system that serves to maintain attitude stability and to correct deflections. See also **guidance system (missile)**.

control zone—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB)

A controlled airspace extending upwards from the surface of the earth. See also **airway; control area; controlled airspace; terminal control area**.

control zone—(SEATO)

An airspace of defined dimensions, designated by the appropriate authority, extending upwards from the ground or water, to include one or more air-

dromes and within which rules, additional to those governing flight in control areas, apply for the protection of air traffic.

conventional forces—(DOD, IADB) Those forces capable of conducting operations using nonnuclear weapons.

conventional weapons—(DOD, IADB) Nonnuclear weapons. Excludes all biological weapons, and generally excludes chemical weapons except for existing smoke and incendiary agents, and agents of the riot-control type.

converge—(DOD) A command or request used in a call for fire to indicate that the observer or spotter desires a sheaf in which the planes of fire intersect at a point.

converged sheaf—(DOD) The lateral distribution of fire of two or more pieces so that the planes of fire intersect at a given point.

convergence—See **convergence factor; grid convergence; grid convergence factor; map convergence; true convergence**.

convergence factor—(DOD, NATO) The ratio of the angle between any two meridians on the chart to their actual change of longitude. See also **convergence**.

convergence zone (antisubmarine warfare)—(DOD) That region in the deep ocean where sound rays from sources near the surface, refracted from the depths, return to the surface.

conversion scale—(DOD, NATO) A scale indicating the relationship between two different units of measurement. See also **scale**.

convoy—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. A number of merchant ships or naval auxiliaries, or both, usually escorted by warships and/or aircraft, or a single merchant ship or naval auxiliary under surface escort, assembled and organized for the pur-

pose of passage together. 2. A group of vehicles organized for the purpose of control and orderly movement with or without escort protection. See also *coastal convoy*; *evacuation convoy*; *short-haul convoy*; *ocean convoy*.

convoy assembly port—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A port from which convoys, whether oceangoing or coastal, sail.

convoy commodore—(DOD) A naval officer, or master of one of the ships in a convoy designated to command the convoy, subject to the orders of the Officer in Tactical Command. If no surface escort is present, he takes entire command.

convoy commodore—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A naval officer, or master of one of the ships in a convoy designated to command the convoy, subject to the orders of the escort force commander. If no surface escort is present, he takes entire command.

convoy escort—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. Naval ships or aircraft in company with a convoy and responsible for its protection. 2. An escort to protect a convoy of vehicles from being scattered, destroyed, or captured.

convoy joiner—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A ship or group of ships sailing independently from, and subsequently joining, the main convoy. See also *convoy leaver*.

convoy leaver—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A section of the main convoy or an independent ship (independent leaver) which breaks off from the main convoy to proceed separately to its own prearranged terminal port. When detached, a leaver section becomes a leaver convoy. See also *convoy joiner*.

convoy loading—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The loading of troop units with

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their equipment and supplies in ships of the same movement group, but not necessarily in the same ship. See also *loading*.

convoy route—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The specific route assigned to each convoy by the appropriate routing authority.

convoy speed—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) For ships the speed which the convoy commodore orders the guide of the convoy to make good through the water.

convoy through escort—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Those ships of the close escort which normally remain with the convoy from its port of assembly to its port of arrival.

cooperative logistics—(DOD, IADB) The logistic support provided a foreign government agency through its participation in the United States Department of Defense logistic system with reimbursement to the United States for support provided.

cooperative logistics support arrangements—(DOD) The combining term for procedural arrangements (cooperative logistics arrangements) and implementing procedures (supplementary procedures) which together support, define, or implement cooperative logistic understandings between the United States and a friendly foreign government under peacetime conditions.

coordinated attack—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A carefully planned and executed offensive action in which the various elements of a command are employed in such a manner as to utilize their powers to the greatest advantage to the command as a whole.

coordinated exercise—See JCS-coordinated exercise.

coordinated illumination—(DOD) A type of fire in which the firing of illuminating and

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high explosive projectiles is coordinated to provide illumination of the target and surrounding area only at the time required for spotting and adjusting the high explosive fire. See also continuous illumination.

coordinated procurement assignee—(DOD)

The agency or military Service assigned purchase responsibility for all Department of Defense requirements of a particular Federal Supply Group/Class, commodity, or item.

coordinates—(DOD, NATO)

Linear or angular quantities which designate the position that a point occupies in a given reference frame or system. Also used as a general term to designate the particular kind of reference frame or system such as a plane rectangular coordinates or spherical coordinates. See also cartesian coordinates; geographic coordinates; grid coordinates; georef.

coordinating authority—(DOD)

A commander or individual assigned responsibility for coordinating specific functions or activities involving forces of two or more Services, or two or more forces of the same Service. He has the authority to require consultation between the agencies involved, but does not have the authority to compel agreement. In the event he is unable to obtain essential agreement, he shall refer the matter to the appointing authority.

coordinating authority—(NATO, CENTO, IADB)

The authority granted to a commander or individual assigned responsibility for coordinating specific functions or activities involving forces of two or more countries, or two or more Services, or two or more forces of the same Service. He has the authority to require consultation between the agencies involved or their representatives but does not have the authority to compel agreement. In case of disagreement between the agencies involved, he should attempt to obtain essential agreement by discussion. In the event he is unable to obtain essential agree-

ment, he shall refer the matter to the appointing authority.

coordinating authority—(SEATO) A commander or individual assigned responsibility for coordinating operations of several forces who has the authority to require consultation between the commanders of the forces involved, but does not have the authority to compel agreement unless time does not permit otherwise. Except in the latter case, he shall refer the point of disagreement to higher authority.

coordinating point—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Designated point at which, in all types of combat, adjacent units/formations must make contact for purposes of control and coordination.

Corporal—(DOD) A mobile, surface-to-surface, liquid-propellant guided missile, with nuclear warhead capability, designed to attack targets up to a range of 75 nautical miles. Designated as MGM-5.

corps troops—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Troops assigned or attached to a corps, but not a part of one of the divisions that make up the corps.

correction—(DOD) 1. Any change in firing data to bring the mean point of impact or burst closer to the target. 2. A communication proword to indicate that an error in data has been announced and that corrected data will follow.

correlation—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) In air defense, the determination that an aircraft appearing on a radar scope, on a plotting board, or visually is the same vehicle as that on which information is being received from another source.

correlation factor—(DOD, NATO) The ratio of a ground dose rate reading to a reading taken at approximately the same time at survey height over the same point on the ground.

cost contract—(DOD) 1. A contract which provides for payment to the contractor of allowable costs, to the extent prescribed in the contract, incurred in performance of the contract. 2. A cost reimbursement type contract under which the contractor receives no fee.

cost plus a fixed-fee contract—(DOD) A cost reimbursement type contract which provides for the payment of a fixed fee to the contractor. The fixed fee, once negotiated, does not vary with actual cost, but may be adjusted as a result of any subsequent changes in the scope of work or services to be performed under the contract.

cost sharing contract—(DOD) A cost reimbursement type contract under which the contractor receives no fee but is reimbursed only for an agreed portion of its allowable costs.

countdown—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The step-by-step process leading to initiation of missile testing, launching, and firing. It is performed in accordance with a predesignated time schedule.

counter air—(DOD) A United States Air Force term for air operations conducted to attain and maintain a desired degree of air superiority by the destruction or neutralization of enemy forces. Both air offensive and air defensive actions are involved. The former range throughout enemy territory and are generally conducted at the initiative of the friendly forces. The latter are conducted near to or over friendly territory and are generally reactive to the initiative of the enemy air forces. See also antiair warfare.

counterattack—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Attack by a part or all of a defending force against an enemy attacking force, for such specific purposes as regaining ground lost or cutting off or destroying enemy advance units, and with the general objective of denying to the enemy the attainment of his

purpose in attacking. In sustained defensive operations, it is undertaken to restore the battle position and is directed at limited objectives.

counterespionage—(DOD) That aspect of counterintelligence designed to detect, destroy, neutralize, exploit or prevent espionage activities through identification, penetration, manipulation, deception and repression of individuals, groups or organizations conducting or suspected of conducting espionage activities.

counterespionage—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A category of counterintelligence, the objective of which is the detection and neutralization of foreign espionage. See counterintelligence.

counterfire—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Fire intended to destroy or neutralize enemy weapons. (DOD, IADB) Includes counterbattery, counterbombardment, and countermortar fire. See also fire.

counterforce—(DOD, IADB) The employment of strategic air and missile forces in an effort to destroy, or render impotent, selected military capabilities of an enemy force under any of the circumstances by which hostilities may be initiated.

counterguerrilla warfare—(DOD, I, IADB) Operations and activities conducted by armed forces, paramilitary forces, or nonmilitary agencies of a government against guerrillas.

counterinsurgency—(DOD, I, IADB) Those military, paramilitary, political, economic, psychological, and civic actions taken by a government to defeat subversive insurgency.

counterintelligence—(DOD, I, IADB) That aspect of intelligence activity which is devoted to destroying the effectiveness of inimical foreign intelligence activities and to the protection of information against espionage, individuals against subversion, and installations or material against sabotage. See also

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counterespionage; countersabotage; countersubversion.

counterintelligence—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO)

That phase of intelligence covering all activity devoted to destroying the effectiveness of inimical foreign intelligence activities and to the protection of information against espionage, personnel against subversion, and installations or material against sabotage. See also **counterespionage; countersabotage; countersubversion**.

countermeasures—(DOD, IADB) That form of military science which by the employment of devices and or techniques has as its objective the impairment of the operational effectiveness of enemy activity. See also **electronic countermeasures**.

countermilitary—See **counterforce**.

countermining—(DOD, IADB) The detonation of mines by nearby explosions, either accidental or deliberate.

counteroffensive—(DOD) A large scale offensive undertaken by a defending force to seize the initiative from the attacking force. See also **counterattack**.

counterpreparation fire—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Intensive prearranged fire delivered when the imminence of the enemy attack is discovered. **(DOD, SEATO, IADB)** It is designed to break up enemy formations; disorganize the enemy's systems of command, communications, and observation; decrease the effectiveness of his artillery preparation; and impair his offensive spirit. See also **fire**.

counterreconnaissance—(DOD, IADB) All measures taken to prevent hostile observation of a force, area, or place.

countersabotage—(DOD) That aspect of counterintelligence designed to detect, destroy, neutralize or prevent sabotage activities

through identification, penetration, manipulation, deception and repression of individuals, groups or organizations conducting or suspected of conducting sabotage activities.

countersabotage—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Action designed to destroy the effectiveness of sabotage activities through the process of identifying, penetrating, and manipulating, neutralizing, or repressing individuals, groups, or organizations conducting or capable of conducting such activities.

countersign—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A secret challenge and its reply. See also **challenge; password; reply**.

countersubversion—(DOD) That aspect of counterintelligence designed to detect, destroy, neutralize or prevent subversive activities through the identification, exploitation, penetration, manipulation, deception and repression of individuals, groups or organizations conducting or suspected of conducting subversive activities.

countersubversion—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) That part of counterintelligence which is devoted to destroying the effectiveness of inimical subversive activities through the detection, identification, exploitation, penetration, manipulation, deception, and repression of individuals, groups, or organizations conducting or capable of conducting such activities. See also **counterintelligence**. (Note: NATO and CENTO definition does not use the word "inimical".)

country cover diagrams—(NATO, CENTO) A small scale index, by country, depicting the existence of air photography for planning purposes only.

Courier—(DOD) A delayed repeater communication satellite which had the capability of storing and relaying communications using microwave frequencies. This satellite gave a limited demonstration of instantaneous microwave communications.

courier—(DOD, IADB) A messenger (usually a commissioned or warrant officer) responsible for the secure physical transmission and delivery of documents and material. Generally referred to as a command or local courier. See also armed forces courier.

course (air traffic control)—(DOD) The intended direction of flight in the horizontal plane.

course of action—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADE) 1. Any sequence of acts which an individual or a unit may follow. 2. A possible plan open to an individual or commander which would accomplish or is related to the accomplishment of his mission. 3. The scheme adopted to accomplish a job or mission. 4. A line of conduct in an engagement. (Note: NATO, SEATO and CENTO definition uses the words "sequence of activities" instead of "sequence of acts".)

cover—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. The action by land, air, or sea forces to protect by offense, defense, or threat of either or both. 2. Shelter or protection, either natural or artificial. 3. To maintain a continuous receiver watch with transmitter calibrated and available, but not necessarily available for immediate use. (DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) 4. Photographs or other recorded images which show a particular area of ground. (DOD) 5. Keep fighters between force/base and contact designated at distance stated from force/base (e.g., "cover bogey" twenty-seven to thirty miles.) 6. Protective guise used by a person, organization, or installation to prevent identification with clandestine activities. See also comparative cover; concealment.

coverage—(DOD, NATO, IADB) 1. The ground area represented on imagery, photomaps, mosaics, maps, and other geographical presentation systems. (DOD, IADB) 2. Cover or protection, as the coverage of troops by supporting fire. 3. The extent to which intelli-

gence information is available in respect to any specified area of interest. (DOD) 4. The summation of the geographical areas and volumes of aerospace under surveillance.

coverage index—(DOD) One or a series of overlays showing all photographic reconnaissance missions covering the map sheet to which the overlays refer.

covering fire—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. Fire used to protect troops when they are within range of enemy small arms. 2. In amphibious usage, fire delivered prior to the landing to cover preparatory operations such as underwater demolitions or mine-sweeping. See also fire.

covering force—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. A force operating apart from the main force for the purpose of intercepting, engaging, delaying, disorganizing, and deceiving the enemy before he can attack the force covered. 2. Any body or detachment of troops which provides security for a larger force by observation, reconnaissance, attack or defense, or by any combination of these methods. See also force(s).

cover (intelligence).—See cover, Part 6.

cover search—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) In air photographic reconnaissance, the process of selection of the most suitable existing cover for a specific requirement.

covert operations—(DOD, I, SEATO, IADB) Operations which are so planned and executed as to conceal the identity of or permit plausible denial by the sponsor. They differ from clandestine operations in that emphasis is placed on concealment of identity of sponsor rather than on concealment of the operation.

cover trace (reconnaissance)—(NATO, CENTO) One of a series of overlays showing all air reconnaissance sorties covering the map sheet to which the overlays refer.

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crab angle—(NATO, CENTO) The angle between the aircraft track or flight line and the fore and aft axis of a vertical camera, which is in line with the aircraft heading.

crash locator beacon—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) An automatic radio beacon which will help searching forces to locate a crashed aircraft. See also personal locator beacon.

crash position indicator—See crash locator beacon.

crater—(DOD) The pit, depression, or cavity formed in the surface of the earth by an explosion. It may range from saucer shaped to conical, depending largely on the depth of burst. In the case of a deep underground burst, no rupture of the surface may occur. The resulting cavity is termed a camouflet.

crater depth—(DOD) The maximum depth of the crater measured from the deepest point of the pit to the original ground level.

crater radius—(DOD) The average radius of the crater measured at the level corresponding to the original surface of the ground.

creeping barrage—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A barrage in which the fire of all units participating remains in the same relative position throughout and which advances in steps of one line at a time.

crest—(DOD) A terrain feature of such altitude that it restricts fire or observation in the area beyond, resulting in dead space, or limiting the minimum elevation, or both.

crestee—(DOD) A report which indicates that engagement of a target or observation of an area is not possible because of an obstacle or intervening crest.

critical altitude—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The altitude beyond which an aircraft or air-breathing guided missile ceases to perform satisfactorily. See also altitude.

critical intelligence—(DOD) Intelligence which is crucial and requires the immediate attention of the commander. It is required to enable the commander to make decisions which will provide a timely and appropriate response to actions by the potential/actual enemy. It includes but is not limited to the following: a. strong indications of the imminent outbreak of hostilities of any type (warning of attack); b. aggression of any nature against a friendly country; c. indications or use of nuclear-biological-chemical weapons (targets); and d. significant events within potential enemy countries that may lead to modification of nuclear strike plans.

critical item—(DOD, IADB) An essential item which is in short supply or expected to be in short supply for an extended period. See also critical supplies and materials; regulated item.

critically wounded—(DOD, IADB) A non-evacuable patient. See also wounded.

critical mass—(DOD) The minimum amount of fissionable material capable of supporting a chain reaction under precisely specified conditions.

critical point—(DOD, IADB) 1. A key geographical point or position important to the success of an operation. 2. In point of time, a crisis or a turning point in an operation. 3. A selected point along a line of march used for reference in giving instructions. 4. A point where there is a change of direction or change in slope in a ridge or stream. 5. Any point along a route of march where interference with a troop movement may occur.

critical supplies and materials—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Those supplies vital to the support of operations, which, owing to various causes, are in short supply or are expected to be in short supply. See also critical item; regulated item.

critical zone—(DOD, IADB) The area over which a bombing plane engaged in horizontal

or glide bombing must maintain straight flight so that the bomb sight can be operated properly and bombs dropped accurately.

critic report—See critical intelligence.

crossing—(**DOD**) In air intercept, a term meaning passing from _____ to _____.

cross-loading (personnel)—(**DOD, IADB**) A system of loading troops so that they may be disembarked or dropped at two or more landing or drop zones, thereby achieving unit integrity upon delivery. See also loading.

cross over point—(**DOD**) That range in the air warfare area at which a target ceases to be an air intercept target and becomes a surface-to-air missile target.

cross-servicing—(**DOD**) That function performed by one military Service in support of another military Service for which reimbursement is required from the Service receiving support. See also servicing.

cross-servicing—(**NATO, CENTO**) That servicing performed by one Service or national element for other Services or national elements and for which the other Services or national elements may be charged.

cross tell—(**DOD**) The transfer of information between facilities at the same operational level. See also track telling.

cruise missile—(**DOD**) Guided missile, the major portion of whose flight path to its target is conducted at approximately constant velocity; depends on the dynamic reaction of air for lift and upon propulsion forces to balance drag.

cruising altitude—(**DOD, NATO, CENTO**) A level determined by vertical measurement from mean sea level, maintained during a flight or portion thereof.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

cruising level—(**NATO**) A level maintained during a significant portion of a flight. See also altitude.

Crusader—(**DOD, IADB**) A single-engine, single-seat, limited all weather supersonic jet fighter aircraft designed for operating from aircraft carriers for the interception and destruction of enemy aircraft, and for troop support. Armament includes Sidewinder missiles, rockets, and cannons. This aircraft possesses air-to-air refueling capability. Other versions have an all-weather capability or reconnaissance capability. Designated as F-8.

cryogenic liquid—(**DOD**) Liquefied gas at very low temperature, such as liquid oxygen, nitrogen, argon.

cryptanalysis—(**DOD, IADB**) The steps and operations performed in converting encrypted messages into plain text without initial knowledge of the key employed in the encryption.

cryptanalysis—(**NATO, CENTO**) The study of encrypted texts. The steps or processes involved in converting encrypted text into plain text without initial knowledge of the key employed in the encryption.

cryptochannel—(**DOD, IADB**) A complete system of crypto-communications between two or more holders. The basic unit for naval cryptographic communication. It includes: a. the cryptographic aids prescribed; b. the holders hereof; c. the indicators or other means of identification; d. the area or areas in which effective; e. the special purpose, if any, for which provided; and f. pertinent notes as to distribution, usage, etc. A crypto-channel is analogous to a radio circuit.

cryptologic—(**DOD, IADB**) Of or pertaining to cryptology.

cryptology—(**DOD**) The science which treats of hidden, disguised, or encrypted communications. It embraces communications security and communications intelligence.

cryptomaterial—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) All material including documents, devices, equipment and apparatus essential to the encryption, decryption or authentication of telecommunications. When classified, it is designated CRYPTO and subject to special safeguards.

cryptoparts—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The divisions of a message as prescribed for security reasons. The operating instructions for certain cryptosystems prescribe the number of groups which may be encrypted in the systems, using a single message indicator. Cryptoparts are identified in plain language. They are not to be confused with message parts.

cryptosecurity—See communications security.

cryptosystem—(DOD, IADB) The associated items of cryptomaterial that are used as a unit and provide a single means of encryption and decryption. See also cipher; code; decrypt; encipher; encrypt.

crystal ball—(DOD) Radar scope.

cultivation—(DOD) A deliberate and calculated association with a person for the purpose of recruitment, obtaining information, or gaining control for these or other purposes.

culture—(NATO) Features of the terrain that have been constructed by man. Included are such items as roads, buildings and canals; boundary lines, and, in a broad sense, all names and legends on a map.

culture (cartographic)—(IADB) Man-made or artificial features of the terrain.

curb weight—(DOD) Weight of a ground vehicle including fuel, lubricants, coolant and on vehicle materiel, excluding cargo and operating personnel.

currency—(NATO) The up-to-dateness of a map or chart as determined by comparison with the best available information at a given time.

current intelligence—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) Intelligence of all types and forms of immediate interest which is usually disseminated without the delays necessary to complete evaluation or interpretation.

curve of pursuit—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The curved path described by a fighter plane making an attack on a moving target while holding the proper aiming allowance.

custody—(DOD) The responsibility for the control of transfer and movement of, and access to, weapons and components. Custody also includes the maintenance of accountability for weapons and components.

cutoff—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO) The deliberate shutting off of a reaction engine.

cutoff attack—(DOD) An attack that provides a direct vector from the interceptor position to an intercept point with the target track.

cutoff velocity—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO) The velocity attained by a missile at the point of cutoff.

cutout—(DOD) An intermediary or device used to obviate direct contact between members of a clandestine organization.

CVA—See attack aircraft carrier.

CVAN—See attack aircraft carrier.

CVS—See antisubmarine support aircraft carrier.

D

dadcap—(DOD) Dawn and dusk combat air patrol.

daily movement summary (shipping)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A tabulation of departures and arrivals of all merchant shipping (including neutrals) arriving or departing ports during a 24-hour period. (IADB) These summaries are prepared by area commanders (or operational control authorities if designated by area commanders) and are classified confidential.

damage—See nuclear damage (land warfare).

damage assessment—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. The determination of the effect of attacks on targets. (DOD) 2. A determination of the effect of a compromise of classified information on the national security.

damage assessment—(SEATO) The appraisal of the effect of attacks on targets.

damage control—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) In naval usage, measures necessary aboard ship to preserve and reestablish watertight integrity, stability, maneuverability, and offensive power; to control list and trim; to effect rapid repairs of materiel; to limit the spread of, and provide adequate protection from fire; to limit the spread of, remove the contamination by, and provide adequate protection from toxic agents; and to provide for care of wounded personnel. See also area damage control; disaster control; rear area security.

damage criteria—(DOD) The critical levels of various effects, such as blast pressure and thermal radiation, required to achieve specified levels of damage.

danger—(DOD) Information in a call for fire to indicate that friendly forces are within 600 to 1500 meters of the target.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

danger area—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB)

A specified area above, below, or within which there may exist potential danger. See also prohibited area; restricted area.

danger close—(DOD) Information in a call for fire to indicate that friendly forces are within 600 meters of the target.

dangerous cargo—(NATO, CENTO) Cargo, which because of its dangerous properties, is subject to special regulations for its transport.

danger space—(DOD) That space between the weapon and the target where the trajectory does not rise 1.8 meters (the average height of a standing man). This includes the area encompassed by the beaten zone. See also beaten zone.

dart—(DOD) Aircraft rocket.

Dash—See Drone Autisubmarine Helicopter.

data code—(DOD) A number, letter, character, or any combination thereof used to represent a data element or data item. For example, the data codes "E8," "02" and "06" might be used to represent the data items of sergeant, captain, and colonel under the data element "military personnel grade".

data element—(DOD) A basic unit of information having a unique meaning and which has subcategories (data items) of distinct units of values. Examples of data elements are military personnel grade, sex, race, geographic location, and military unit.

data item—(DOD) A subunit of descriptive information or value classified under a data element. For example, the data element "military personnel grade." contains data items such as sergeant, captain, and colonel.

data link—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A communications link suitable for transmission of data.

data mile—(DOD) A standard unit of distance —6000 feet.

date-time group—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The date and time, expressed in digits and zone suffix, at which the message was prepared for transmission. (Expressed as six digits followed by the zone suffix; first pair of digits denoting the date, second pair the hours, third pair the minutes.)

date line—See international date line.

datum—(DOD, NATO) Any numerical or geometrical quantity or set of such quantities which may serve as a reference or base for other quantities. Where the concept is geometric, the plural form is 'datums' in contrast to the normal plural 'data'.

datum (antisubmarine warfare)—(DOD) A datum is the last known position of a submarine, or suspected submarine, after contact has been lost.

datum error (antisubmarine warfare)—(DOD) An estimate of the degree of accuracy in the reported position of datum.

datum (geodetic)—(DOD, IADB) A reference surface consisting of five quantities: the latitude and longitude of an initial point, the azimuth of a line from this point, and the parameters of the reference ellipsoid.

datum level—(DOD, NATO) A surface to which elevations, heights or depths on a map or chart are related. See also altitude.

datum point—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Any reference point of known or assumed coordinates from which calculations or measurements may be taken.

datum time (antisubmarine warfare)—(DOD) The datum time is the time when contact with the submarine, or suspected submarine, was lost.

day of supply—See one day's supply.

dazzle—(DOD, IADB) Temporary loss of vision, or a temporary reduction in visual acuity. See also flash blindness.

dazzle—(NATO, CENTO) Temporary loss of vision, or a temporary reduction in visual acuity by excess light or moving light.

DD—See destroyer.

D-day—(DOD, IADB) 1. The unnamed day on which a particular operation commences or is to commence. An operation may be the commencement of hostilities; the date of a major military effort; the execution date of an operation (as distinguished from the date the order to execute is issued); the date the operations phase is implemented, either by land assault, air strike, naval bombardment, parachute assault, or amphibious assault. The highest command or headquarters responsible for coordinating the planning will specify the exact meaning of D-day within the aforementioned definition. If more than one such event is mentioned in a single plan, the secondary events will be keyed to the primary event by adding or subtracting days as necessary. The letter "D" will be the only one used to denote the above. The command or headquarters directly responsible for the execution of the operation, if other than the one coordinating the planning, will do so in light of the meanings specified by the highest planning headquarters. 2. Time in plan will be indicated by a letter which shows the unit of time employed, and figures, with a minus or plus sign to indicate the amount of time before or after the reference event, e.g., "D" is for a particular day, "H" for an hour. Similarly, D+7 means 7 days after D-day, H+2 means 2 hours after H-hour. If the figure becomes unduly large, for example, D-day plus 90, the designation of D+3 months may be employed, i.e., if the figure following a letter plus a time unit (D-day, H-hour, etc.) is intended to refer to units of time other than that which follows the letter, then the unit of time employed with the figure must be spelled out. See also H-hour; K-day; M-day.

D-day—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) The day on which an operation commences or is due to commence. This may be the commencement of hostilities or any other operation. See also **K-day; M-day.**

D-day consumption/production differential assets—(DOD) As applied to the D to P concept, these assets are required to compensate for the inability of the production base to meet expenditure (consumption) requirements during the D to P period. See also **D to P concept.**

D-day materiel readiness gross capability—(DOD) As applied to the D to P concept, this capability represents the sum of all assets on hand on D-day and the gross production capability (funded and unfunded) between D-day and P-day. When this capability equals the D to P Materiel Readiness Gross Requirement, requirements and capabilities are in balance. See also **D to P concept.**

Supply pipeline assets—(DOD) As applied to the D to P concept, these assets represent the sum of CONUS and overseas operating and safety levels and intransit levels of supply. See also **D to P concept.**

DDG—See **guided missile destroyer.**

DE—See **escort ship.**

deadline—(DOD, IADB) To remove a vehicle or piece of equipment from operation or use for one of the following reasons: a. is inoperative due to damage, malfunctioning, or necessary repairs. The term does not include items temporarily removed from use by reason of routine maintenance, and repairs which do not affect the combat capability of the item; b. is unsafe; and c. would be damaged by further use.

dead space—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. An area within the maximum range of a weapon, radar, or observer, which cannot be covered by fire or observa-

tion from a particular position because of intervening obstacles, the nature of the ground, or the characteristics of the trajectory, or the limitations of the pointing capabilities of the weapon. 2. An area or zone which is within the range of a radio transmitter, but in which a signal is not received. 3. The volume of space about and around a gun or guided missile system into which it cannot fire because of mechanical or electronic limitations.

dead zone—See **dead space.**

debarkation—(DOD, IADB) The unloading of troops, equipment, or supplies from a ship or aircraft.

debarkation—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) The unloading of troops with their supplies and equipment from a ship.

debarkation net—(DOD, IADB) A specially prepared type of cargo net employed for the debarkation of troops over the side of a ship.

debarkation schedule—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A schedule which provides for the timely and orderly debarkation of troops and equipment and emergency supplies for the waterborne ship-to-shore movement.

decay curves (radioactive)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Graph lines representing the decrease of radioactivity with the passage of time.

decay (radioactive)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The decrease in the radiation intensity of any radioactive material with respect to time.

decay rate (radioactive)—(DOD, IADB) The time rate of the disintegration of radioactive material generally accompanied by the emission of particles and/or gamma radiation.

decay rate (radioactive)—(NATO, CENTO) The rate of disintegration of radioactive material with respect to time.

decentralized control—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) In air defense, the normal mode whereby a higher echelon monitors unit actions, making direct target assignments to units only when necessary to insure proper fire distribution or to prevent engagement of friendly aircraft.

decentralized items—(DOD, IADB) Those items of supply for which appropriate authority has prescribed local management and procurement.

deception—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) Those measures designated to mislead the enemy by manipulation, distortion, or falsification of evidence to induce him to react in a manner prejudicial to his interests.

decision—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) In an estimate of the situation, a clear and concise statement of the line of action intended to be followed by the commander as the one most favorable to the successful accomplishment of his mission.

deck alert—See ground alert.

declared speed—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The continuous speed which a master declares his ship can maintain on a forthcoming voyage under moderate weather conditions (that is, moderate sea, wind force 4 on the Beaufort scale) having due regard to her present condition (trim, draft, state of bottom, state of machinery, and quality of bunkers). The declared speed is used by the naval control of shipping officer to determine whether a ship is qualified for inclusion in an x-knot convoy.

declassification—(DOD, IADB) The determination that classified information no longer requires, in the interests of national defense, any degree of protection against unauthorized disclosure, coupled with a removal or cancellation of the classification designation.

declassify—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB)

To cancel the security classification of an item of classified matter. See also downgrade.

declination—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB)

The angular distance to a body on the celestial sphere measured north or south through 90° from the celestial equator along the hour circle of the body. Comparable to latitude on the terrestrial sphere.

decompression sickness—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A syndrome including bends, chokes, neurological disturbances, and collapse, resulting from exposure to reduced ambient pressure and caused by gas bubbles in the tissues, fluids, and blood vessels.

decontamination—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The process of making any person, object, or area safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing, chemical or biological agents, or by removing radioactive material clinging to or around it.

decontamination station—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A building or location suitably equipped and staffed where personnel and their clothing are decontaminated from the effects of toxic attack.

decoy—(NATO) A model, electromagnetic reflector or other device which is used to deceive sensors. See also chaff.

decoy ships (Q-ships)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Warships or other ships camouflaged as merchantmen or converted commerce raiders with their armament and other fighting equipment hidden and with special provisions for unmasking their weapons quickly.

decrypt—(DOD, IADB) To convert encrypted text into its equivalent plain text by means of a cryptosystem. (This does not include solution by cryptanalysis.) Note: The term decrypt covers the meanings of decipher and decode. See also cryptosystem.

deep fording—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The ability of a self-propelled gun or ground vehicle equipped with built-in waterproofing and/or a special waterproofing kit, to negotiate a water obstacle with its wheels or tracks in contact with the ground. See also **floatation; shallow fording.**

deep fording—(SEATO, IADB) The ability of a gun or vehicle equipped with built-in waterproofing with its suspension in contact with the ground to negotiate a water obstacle by application of a special waterproofing kit. See also **floatation; shallow fording.**

deep supporting fire—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Fire directed on objectives not in the immediate vicinity of our forces, for neutralizing and destroying enemy reserves and weapons, and interfering with enemy command, supply, communications, and observations. See also **close supporting fire; direct supporting fire; supporting fire.**

defector—(DOD) National of a country who has escaped from the control of such country or who, being outside such jurisdiction and control, is unwilling to return thereto and who is of special value to another country.

defector—(NATO, CENTO) A person who for political or other reasons has repudiated his country and may be in possession of information of sufficient interest to justify special treatment.

defector—(IADB) Nonmilitary person of enemy nationality who, for political or other nonmilitary reasons, has repudiated his country, and is in possession of information of sufficient interest to justify special treatment.

defense classification—(DOD) A category or grade assigned to defense information or material which denotes the degree of danger to national security that would result from its unauthorized disclosure and for which standards in handling, storage, and dissemination

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have been established. These categories are defined as follows:

a. **confidential**—Defense information or material, the unauthorized disclosure of which could be prejudicial to the defense interests of the Nation.

b. **secret**—Defense information or material, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in serious damage to the Nation, such as jeopardizing the international relations of the United States, endangering the effectiveness of a program or policy of vital importance to the national defense, or compromising important military or defense plans, scientific or technological developments important to national defense, or information revealing important intelligence operations.

c. **top secret**—Defense information or material which requires the highest degree of protection. The top secret classification shall be applied only to that information or material, the defense aspect of which is paramount, and the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation, such as leading to a definite break in diplomatic relations affecting the defense of the United States an armed attack against the United States or its allies, a war, or the compromise of military or defense plans, or intelligence operations, or scientific or technological developments vital to the national defense.

defense emergency—(DOD) An emergency condition which exists when: a. a major attack is made upon United States forces overseas, or on allied forces in any theater and is confirmed either by the commander of a command established by the Secretary of Defense, or higher authority; or b. an overt attack of any type is made upon the United States and is confirmed either by the commander of a command established by the Secretary of Defense, or higher authority.

defense in depth—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The siting of mutually supporting defense positions designed to absorb and progressively weaken attack, prevent initial observations of the whole position by the enemy, and to allow the commander to maneuver his reserve.

defense readiness condition—(NATO, CENTO)

A number or code word indicating the readiness posture of a unit for actual operations or exercises.

defense readiness conditions—(DOD) A uniform system of progressive alert postures for use between the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the commanders of unified and specified commands, and for use by the Services. Defense Readiness Conditions are graduated to match situations of varying military severity (status of alert). Defense Readiness Conditions are identified by the short title DEFCON (5), (4), (3), (2), and (1), as appropriate.

defensive coastal area—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A part of a coastal area and of the air, land, and water area adjacent to the coast line within which defense operations may involve land, sea, and air forces.

defensive minefield (land mine warfare)—(DOD, SEATO, IADB) A minefield which is laid in accordance with the divisional plan and with the purpose of defeating penetration between positions and also to strengthen the defense of the positions themselves. See also minefield (land mine warfare).

defensive minefield (land mine warfare)—(NATO, CENTO) Minefield laid in accordance with an established plan to prevent a penetration between positions and to strengthen the defense of the positions themselves. See also minefield (land mine warfare).

defensive sea area—(DOD, IADB) A sea area, usually including the approaches to and the waters of important ports, harbors, bays, or

sounds, for the control and protection of shipping; for the safeguarding of defense installations bordering on waters of the areas; and for provision of other security measures required within the specified areas. It does not extend seaward beyond the United States territorial waters. See also maritime control area.

defilade—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB)

1. Protection from hostile observation and fire provided by an obstacle such as a hill, ridge, or bank. 2. A vertical distance by which a position is concealed from enemy observation. 3. To shield from enemy fire or observation by using natural or artificial obstacles.

definition—(NATO, CENTO) In imagery interpretation, the degree of clarity and sharpness of an image.

defoliant operations—(DOD, NATO, CENTO)

The employment of defoliating agents on vegetated areas in support of military operations.

defoliating agent—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A chemical which causes trees, shrubs, and other plants to shed their leaves prematurely.

degree of risk (nuclear)—(DOD) As specified by the commander, the risk to which friendly forces may be subjected from the effects of the detonation of a nuclear weapon used in the attack of a close in enemy target; acceptable degrees of risk under differing tactical conditions are emergency, moderate, and negligible. See also emergency risk (nuclear); moderate risk (nuclear); negligible risk (nuclear).

delay—(DOD) A report from the firing ship to the observer or the spotter to inform him that the ship will be unable to provide the requested fire immediately. It will normally be followed by the estimated duration of the delay.

delay (radar)—(NATO, CENTO) 1. The ground distance from a point directly beneath the aircraft to the beginning of the area of the radar scan. 2. The electronic delay of the start of the time base used to select a particular segment of the total.

deliberate breaching (land mine warfare)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A major minefield operation requiring extensive planning, especially trained personnel and positive methods of locating and removing each mine to create demined lanes through minefields. See also **breaching**.

deliberate crossing—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A crossing of a river or stream that requires extensive planning and detailed preparations. See also **hasty crossing**.

deliberate defense—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A defense normally organized when out of contact with the enemy or when contact with the enemy is not imminent and time for organization is available. It normally includes an extensive fortified zone incorporating pillboxes, forts, and communications systems. See also **hasty defense**.

delivery error—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The inaccuracy associated with a given weapon system resulting in a dispersion of shots about the aiming point. See also **circular error probable; deviation; dispersion error; horizontal error**.

delivery forecasts—(DOD) 1. Periodic estimates of contract production deliveries, used as a measure of the effectiveness of production and supply availability scheduling and as a guide to corrective actions to resolve procurement or production bottlenecks. 2. Estimates of deliveries under obligation against procurement from appropriated or other funds.

delivery requirements—(DOD, IADB) The stipulation which requires that an item of

material must be delivered in the total quantity required by the date required, and when appropriate, overpacked as required.

Delta Dagger—(DOD, IADB) A single-engine turbojet interceptor employed in air defense. Its speed is supersonic and its armament is the AIM-4 series and AIM-26A (Falcon). It has an all-weather intercept capability. Designated as F-102.

Delta Dart—(DOD, IADB) A supersonic, single-engine turbojet interceptor aircraft. Its armament consists of Falcon (AIM-4 series) missiles with nonnuclear warheads and Genie (AIR-2A) rockets with nuclear warheads. The Delta Dart is similar to the earlier F-102 in appearance. It has an all-weather intercept capability. Designated as F-106.

demilitarized zone—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A defined area in which the stationing or concentrating of military forces, or the retention or establishment of military installations of any description, is prohibited.

demolition—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The destruction of structures, facilities, or material by use of fire, water, explosives, mechanical, or other means. (Note: SEATO term is "demolition (destruction)").

demolition belt—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A selected land area sown with explosive charges, mines, and other available obstacles to deny use of the land to enemy operations, and as a protection to friendly troops. See also **primary demolition belt; subsidiary demolition belt**.

demolition firing party—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The party at the site which is technically responsible for the demolition. See also **demolition guard**.

demolition guard—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A local force positioned to insure that a target is not captured by an enemy before orders are given for its demo-

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lition and before the demolition has been successfully fired. The commander of the demolition guard is responsible for the operational command of all troops at the demolition site, including the demolition firing party. He is responsible for transmitting the order to fire to the demolition firing party.

demolition target—See charged demolition target; reserved demolition target; uncharged demolition target.

Demon—(*DOD, IADB*) A single-engine single-pilot, supersonic, all-weather jet fighter designed for operating from aircraft carriers for interception and destruction of enemy aircraft, and troop support. This aircraft possesses a nuclear delivery capability, and armament includes Sparrow missiles. It has air-to-air refueling capability. Designated as F-3.

demonstration—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB*) An attack or a show of force on a front where a decision is not sought, made with the aim of deceiving the enemy. See also amphibious demonstration; diversion; diversionary attack.

demonstration—(*SEATO*) 1. An attack or a show of force on a front where a decision is not sought, made with the aim of deceiving the enemy. 2. In an amphibious operation, an exhibition of force which may be a feint or a minor attack. See also diversion.

denial measures—(*DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) Action to hinder or deny the enemy the use of space, personnel, or facilities. It may include destruction, removal, contamination, or erection of obstructions.

density altitude—(*DOD, NATO*) An atmospheric density expressed in terms of the altitude which corresponds with that density in the Standard Atmosphere.

density (land mine warfare)—(*DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) The average number of mines per meter of minefield front.

departmental intelligence—(*DOD*) Intelligence which any department or agency of the Federal Government requires to execute its own mission.

Department of the Air Force—(*DOD*) The executive part of the Department of the Air Force at the seat of government, and all field headquarters, forces, reserve components, installations, activities, and functions under the control or supervision of the Secretary of the Air Force. See also Military Department.

Department of the Army—(*DOD*) The executive part of the Department of the Army at the seat of government, and all field headquarters, forces, reserve components, installations, activities, and functions under the control or supervision of the Secretary of the Army. See also Military Department.

Department of the Navy—(*DOD*) The executive part of the Department of the Navy at the seat of government; the headquarters, United States Marine Corps; the entire operating forces of the United States Navy, including naval aviation, and of the United States Marine Corps, including the reserve components of such forces; all field activities, headquarters, forces, bases, installations, activities, and functions under the control or supervision of the Secretary of the Navy; and the United States Coast Guard when operating as a part of the Navy pursuant to law. See also Military Department.

departure airfield—(*DOD, SEATO, IADB*) An airfield on which troops and/or materiel are emplaned for flight. See also airfield.

departure airfield—(*NATO, CENTO*) 1. An airfield from which aircraft depart. 2. An airfield on which passengers or cargo are emplaned for flights.

departure point—(*DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) A navigational check point used by aircraft as a marker for setting course.

deploy—(IADB) 1. In a strategic sense, to relocate forces to desired areas of operations. 2. To extend or widen the front of a military unit, extending from a close order to a battle formation. 3. To change from a cruising approach, or contact disposition to a disposition for naval battle.

deployed nuclear weapons—(DOD) 1. When used in connection with the transfer of weapons between the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Defense, this term describes those weapons transferred to and in the custody of the Department of Defense. 2. Those nuclear weapons specifically authorized by the Joint Chiefs of Staff to be transferred to the custody of the storage facilities, carrying or delivery units of the armed forces.

deployment—(DOD) 1. Act of extending battalions and smaller units in width, in depth or in both width and depth to increase its readiness for contemplated action. 2. In naval usage, the change from a cruising approach or contact disposition to a disposition for battle. 3. In a strategic sense, the relocation of forces to desired areas of operation. 4. Designated location of troops and troop units as indicated in a troop schedule. 5. The series of functions which transpire from the time a packed parachute is placed in operation until it is fully opened and is supporting its load.

deployment—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. The extension or widening of the front of a military unit, extending from a close order to a battle formation. 2. In naval usage, the change from a cruising approach, or contact disposition to a disposition for battle. 3. In a strategic sense, the relocation of forces to desired areas of operation.

deployment diagram—(DOD, IADB) In the assault phase of an amphibious operation, a diagram showing the formation in which the boat group proceeds from the rendezvous area to the line of departure and the method of deployment into the landing formation.

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depot—(DOD, IADB) 1. (supply)—An activity for the receipt, classification, storage, accounting, issue, maintenance, procurement, manufacture, assembly, research, salvage or disposal of materiel. 2. (personnel)—An activity for the reception, processing, training, assignment, and forwarding of personnel replacements.

depot maintenance—(DOD, IADB) That maintenance performed on materiel requiring major overhaul or a complete rebuild of parts, assemblies, subassemblies, and end items, including the manufacture of parts, modifications, testing, and reclamation as required. Depot maintenance serves to support lower categories of maintenance by providing technical assistance and performing that maintenance beyond their responsibility. Depot maintenance provides stocks of serviceable equipment by using more extensive facilities for repair than are available in lower level maintenance activities.

depth—(NATO) The vertical distance from the plane of the hydrographic datum to the bed of the sea, lake or river.

depth contour—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A line connecting points of equal depth below the hydrographic datum. See also **depth curve**.

depth curve—(DOD, IADB) A line connecting points of equal depth below the hydrographic datum. See also **depth contour**.

DER—See **radar picket ship**.

description of target—(DOD) An element in the call for fire in which the observer or spotter describes the installation, personnel, equipment, or activity to be taken under fire.

descriptive name—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) Written indication on maps and charts, used to specify the nature of a feature (natural or artificial) shown by a general symbol. (Note: IADB definition does not use the parenthetical phrase "(natural or artificial)").

desired effects—(DOD) The damage or casualties to enemy men or material which a commander desires to achieve from a nuclear weapon detonation. Damage effects on material are classified as light, moderate or severe. Casualty effects on personnel may be immediate, prompt, or delayed.

desired ground zero—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The point on the surface of the earth at, or vertically below or above, the center of a planned nuclear detonation. Also called DGZ. See also **actual ground zero; ground zero.**

despatch route—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A roadway over which full control, both as to priorities of use and the regulation of movement of traffic in time and space is exercised. See also **route.**

destination port—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A destination is the delivery port of discharge of an individual ship, as determined by the ship's destination authority. See also **port.**

destinations (merchant shipping)—See **final destination; immediate destination; intermediate destination; original destination; terminal destination.**

destroy (beam)—(DOD) The interceptor will be vectored to a standard beam attack for interception and destruction of the target.

destroy (cut off)—(DOD) Intercept and destroy. Command vectors will produce a cut-off attack.

destroyed—(DOD) A condition of a target so damaged that it cannot function as intended nor be restored to a usable condition. In the case of a building, all vertical supports and spanning members are damaged to such an extent that nothing is salvageable. In the case of bridges, all spans must be dropped and all piers must require replacement.

Destroyer—(DOD, IADB) A twin-engine turbojet, tactical, all-weather, light-bombardment

aircraft capable of delivering nuclear and nonnuclear weapons. Its range can be extended by in-flight refueling. The RB-66 is a two-place tactical reconnaissance version of the B-66 capable of day or night reconnaissance and can also be in-flight refueled. Designated as B-66. Navy version is the A-3.

destroyer—(DOD, IADB) A high-speed warship designed to operate offensively with strike forces, with hunter-killer groups and in support of amphibious assault operations. Destroyers also operate defensively to screen support forces and convoys against submarine, air, and surface threats. (Normal armament consists of 3" and 5" dual-purpose guns and various antisubmarine warfare weapons.) Designated as DD.

destroyer minelayer—(DOD, IADB) Converted destroyers designed to conduct high-speed mine laying operations. Average load is 80 mines laid from two stern racks. Designated as DM.

destroy (frontal)—(DOD) The interceptor will be vectored to a standard frontal attack for interception and destruction of the target.

destroy (stern)—(DOD) The interceptor will be vectored to a standard stern attack for interception and destruction of the target.

destruction—(DOD) A type of adjustment for destroying a given target.

destruction area—(DOD) An area in which it is planned to destroy or defeat the enemy airborne threat. The area may be further subdivided into air intercept, missile (long, medium, and short-range) or antiaircraft gun zones.

destruction fire—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Fire delivered for the sole purpose of destroying material objects. See also **fire.**

destruct (missile)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Intentional destruction of a missile or similar vehicle for safety or other reasons.

destruct system (missile)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A system which, when operated by external command or reset internal means, destroys the missile or similar vehicle.

detachment—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. A part of a unit separated from its main organization for duty elsewhere. 2. A temporary military or naval unit formed from other units or parts of units.

detail—(NATO) The basic graphic representation of features.

detailed report (photographic interpretation)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A comprehensive analytical intelligence report written as a result of the interpretation of photography usually covering a single subject, target, or target complex, and of a detailed nature.

detection—(DOD, IADB) In arms control, the first step in the process of ascertaining the occurrence of a violation of an arms control agreement.

deterrence—(DOD, IADB) The prevention from action by fear of the consequences. Deterrence is a state of mind brought about by the existence of a credible threat of unacceptable counter action.

detour—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) Deviation from those parts of a route where movement has become difficult or impossible, to ensure continuity of movement right to the destination. The modified part of the route is known as a detour.

deviation—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. The distance by which a point of impact or burst misses the target. 2. The angular difference between magnetic and compass headings. See also circular error probable; delivery error; dispersion error; horizontal error.

diaphragm—(NATO, CENTO) The physical element of an optical system which regulates

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the quantity of light traversing the system. The quantity of light determines the brightness of the image without affecting the size of the image.

diapositive—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A positive photograph on a transparent medium. See transparency.

died of wounds received in action—(DOD, SEATO) The term used to describe all battle casualties who die of wounds or other injuries received in action, after having reached any medical treatment facility. It is essential to differentiate these cases from battle casualties found dead or who died before reaching a medical treatment facility (the "killed in action" group). It should be noted that reaching a medical treatment facility while still alive is the criterion. See also battle casualty; killed in action.

died of wounds received in action—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A battle casualty who dies of wounds or other injuries received in action, after having reached any medical treatment facility. It is essential to differentiate these cases from battle casualties found dead or who died before reaching a medical treatment facility (the "killed in action" group). It should be noted that reaching a medical treatment facility while still alive is the criterion. See also killed in action.

diffraction loading—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The force (or loading) on the structure during the envelopment process.

diffusion (light)—(NATO, CENTO) The scattering of light rays either when reflected from a rough surface or during the transmission of light through a translucent medium.

diplomatic authorization (air)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Authority for overflight or landing obtained at government-to-government level through diplomatic channels.

direct action fuze—See **impact action fuze**; **proximity fuze**; **self-destroying fuze**; **time fuze**; **variable time fuze**.

direct air support center—(**DOD**) A subordinate operational component of a tactical air control system designed for control and direction of close air support and other tactical air support operations and is normally collocated with fire support coordination elements. See also **direct air support center (airborne)**.

direct air support center—(**IADB**) A subordinate operational component of the tactical air control system designed for control and direction of close air support and other direct air support operations. It is under the operational control of a tactical air control or tactical air direction center and is normally located near the command post of the supported ground unit.

direct air support center (airborne)—(**DOD**) An airborne aircraft equipped with the necessary staff personnel, communications, and operations facilities to function as a direct air support center. See also **direct air support center**.

direct damage assessment—(**NATO**, **CENTO**, **IADB**) A direct examination of an actual strike area by air observation, air photography, or by direct observation.

directed exercise—See **JCS-directed exercise**.

direct fire—(**DOD**) Gunfire delivered on a target, using the target itself as a point of aim for either the gun or the director.

direct fire—(**NATO**, **CENTO**, **IADB**) Fire directed at a target which is visible to the aim. See also **fire**. (Note: IADB term is "direct or visual fire".)

directing staff—(**NATO**, **SEATO**, **CENTO**) A group of officers who by virtue of experience, qualifications, and a thorough knowledge of the exercise instructions, are selected to di-

rect, conduct, or control an exercise. Their knowledge of both BLUE and ORANGE roles will usually preclude them from specific BLUE or ORANGE duties.

direction—(**DOD**) A term used by a spotter or observer in a call for fire to indicate the bearing of the spotting line.

directional radar prediction—(**NATO**, **CENTO**) A prediction made for a particular heading.

direction finding—(**DOD**) A procedure for obtaining bearings of radio frequency emitters with the use of a highly directional antenna and a display unit on an intercept receiver or ancillary equipment.

direction of attack—(**DOD**, **NATO**, **CENTO**, **IADB**) A specific direction or route which the main attack or center of mass of the unit will follow. The unit is restricted and required to attack as indicated and is not normally allowed to bypass the enemy. The direction of attack is used primarily in counter-attacks or to ensure that supporting attacks make maximum contribution to the main attack. (Note: NATO and CENTO term has qualifier "(ground forces").)

directive—(**DOD**, **NATO**, **SEATO**, **CENTO**, **IADB**) 1. A military communication in which policy is established or a specific action is ordered. 2. A plan issued with a view to placing it in effect when so directed, or in the event that a stated contingency arises. 3. Broadly speaking, any communication which initiates or governs action, conduct, or procedure.

direct laying—(**DOD**, **IADB**) Laying in which the sights of the weapons are aligned directly on the target.

direct support—(**DOD**, **IADB**) A mission requiring a force to support another specific force and authorizing it to answer directly the supported force's request for assistance.

direct support—(NATO, CENTO) The support provided by a unit or formation, not attached or under command of the supported unit or formation, but required to give priority to the support required by that unit or formation. See also **support**.

direct support artillery—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Artillery whose primary task is to provide fire requested by the supported unit.

direct supporting fire—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Fire delivered in support of part of a force, as opposed to general supporting fire which is delivered in support of the force as a whole. See also **supporting fire; close supporting fire; deep supporting fire**.

disaffected person—(DOD) A person who is alienated or estranged from those in authority or has a lack of loyalty for his government; a state of mind.

disarmament—(DOD, IADB) The reduction of a military establishment to some level set by international agreement. See also **arms control; arms control agreement; arms control measure**.

disarmed mine—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A mine which has been rendered inoperative by breaking a link in the firing sequence. See also **mine**.

disaster control—(DOD, IADB) Measures taken before, during, or after hostile action, natural or man-made disasters, to reduce the probability of damage, minimize its effects, and initiate recovery. See also **area damage control; damage control**.

disembarkation schedule — See **debarkation schedule**.

disengagement—(DOD, IADB) In arms control, a general term for proposals which would result in the geographic separation of opposing nonindigenous forces without directly affecting indigenous military forces.

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dispensary—(DOD, IADB) A medical treatment facility primarily intended and appropriately staffed and equipped to provide outpatient medical service for non-hospital type patients. Examination and treatment for emergency cases are types of services rendered. (DOD) A dispensary is also intended to perform certain non-therapeutic activities related to the health of the personnel served, such as physical examinations, immunizations, medical administration, and other preventive medical and sanitary measures necessary to support a primary military mission. A dispensary will be equipped with the necessary supporting services to perform the assigned mission. A dispensary may be equipped with beds (normally less than 25) for observation of patients awaiting transfer to a hospital, and for care of cases which cannot be cared for on an outpatient status, but which do not require hospitalization. Patients whose expected duration of illness exceeds 72 hours will not occupy dispensary beds for periods longer than are necessary to arrange transfer to a hospital.

dispersal airfield—(DOD, IADE) An airfield, military or civil, to which aircraft might move before H-hour on either a temporary duty or permanent change of station basis and be able to conduct operations. See also **airfield**.

dispersed movement pattern—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A pattern for ship-to-shore movement which provides additional separation of landing craft both laterally and in depth. This pattern is used when nuclear weapon threat is a factor.

dispersion—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. A scattered pattern of hits, by bombs dropped under identical conditions or by projectiles fired from the same weapon or group of weapons with the same firing data. 2. In antiaircraft gunnery, the scattering of shots in range and deflection about the mean point of impact. As used in flak analysis, the term includes scattering due to all

causes, and the mean point of impact is assumed to be the target. 3. The spreading or separating of troops, materiel, establishments, or activities which are usually concentrated in limited areas, to reduce vulnerability to enemy action. 4. In chemical operations, the dissemination of agents in liquid or aerosol form from bombs and spray tanks. See also **circular error probable; delivery error; deviation; dispersion error; horizontal error.**

dispersion error—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The distance from the point of impact or burst of a round to mean point of impact or burst.

dispersion pattern—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The distribution of a series of rounds fired from one weapon or group of weapons under conditions as nearly identical as possible, the points of bursts or impacts being dispersed about a point called the mean point of impact.

displaced person—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A civilian who is involuntarily outside the national boundaries of his country. See also **evacuees; refugee.**

displacement—(DOD) In air intercept, separation between target and interceptor tracks established to position the interceptor in such a manner as to provide sufficient maneuvering and acquisition space.

disposition—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. Distribution of the elements of a command within an area, usually the exact location of each unit headquarters and the deployment of the forces subordinate to it. 2. A prescribed arrangement of the stations to be occupied by the several formations and single ships of a fleet, or major subdivisions of a fleet, for any purpose, such as cruising, approach, maintaining contact, or battle. 3. A prescribed arrangement of all the tactical units composing a flight or group of aircraft. (DOD) 4. The removal of a patient from a

medical treatment facility by reason of return to duty, transfer to another treatment facility, death or other termination of medical care.

dissemination—See intelligence cycle.

distance—(DOD, IADB) 1. The space between adjacent individual ships or boats measured in any direction between foremasts. 2. The space between adjacent men, animals, vehicles, or units in a formation measured from front to rear. (DOD) 3. The space between a known reference point or a ground observer and a target, measured in meters (artillery), in yards (naval gunfire), or in units specified by the observer. See also **interval.**

distributed fire—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Fire so dispersed as to engage most effectively an area target. See also **fire.**

distribution—(DOD, IADB) 1. The arrangement of troops for any purpose, such as a battle, march, or maneuver. 2. A planned pattern of projectiles about a point. 3. A planned spread of fire to cover a desired frontage or depth. 4. An official delivery of anything, such as orders or supplies. 5. That functional phase of military logistics which embraces the act of dispensing materiel, facilities, and services. 6. The process of assigning military personnel to activities, units or billets.

distribution point—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A point at which supplies and/or ammunition, obtained from supporting supply points by a division or other unit, are broken down for distribution to subordinate units. Distribution points usually carry no stocks; items drawn are issued completely as soon as possible.

distribution system—(DOD, IADB) That complex of facilities, installations, methods, and procedures, designed to receive, store, maintain, distribute, and control the flow of military materiel between the point of receipt

into the military system and the point of issue to using activities and units.

ditching—(DOD, IADB) Controlled landing of a distressed aircraft on water.

diversion—(DOD, IADB) 1. The act of drawing the attention and forces of an enemy from the point of the principal operation; an attack, alarm, or feint which diverts attention. 2. A change made in a prescribed route for operational or tactical reasons. A diversion order will not constitute a change of destination. (DOD) 3. The rerouting of cargo or passengers to a new transshipment point or destination or on a different mode of transportation prior to arrival at ultimate destination. See also **demonstration**.

diversion—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) 1. The act of drawing the attention and forces of an enemy from the point of the principal operation; an attack, alarm, or feint which diverts attention. 2. A change made in a prescribed route for operational or tactical reasons. (NATO, CENTO) Except in the case of aircraft, a diversion order will not constitute a change of destination. See also **demonstration**.

diversionary attack—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An attack wherein a force attacks, or threatens to attack, a target other than the main target for the purpose of drawing enemy defenses away from the main effort. See also **demonstration**.

diversionary landing—(DOD, IADB) An operation in which troops are actually landed for the purpose of diverting enemy reaction away from the main landing.

divert—(DOD) 1. Proceed to divert field or carrier as specified. 2. To change the target, mission, or destination of an airborne flight

division—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. A tactical unit formation as fol-

lows: a. a major administrative and tactical unit formation which combines in itself the necessary arms and services required for sustained combat, larger than a regiment/brigade and smaller than a corps; b. a number of naval ships of similar type grouped together for operational and administrative command, or a tactical unit of a naval aircraft squadron, consisting of two or more sections; and c. an air division is an air combat organization normally consisting of two or more wings with appropriate service units. The combat wings of an air division will normally contain similar type units. 2. An organizational part of a headquarters that handles military matters of a particular nature, such as personnel, intelligence, plans and training, or supply and evacuation. 3. A number of personnel of a ship's complement grouped together for operational and administrative command.

division artillery—(DOD, IADB) Artillery that is permanently an integral part of a division. For tactical purposes, all artillery placed under the command of a division commander is considered division artillery.

division direct support missile—See **Missile A**.

division slice—See **slice**.

division support missile—See **Missile B**.

DL—See **frigate**.

DLG—See **guided missile frigate**.

DLGN—See **guided missile frigate**.

DM—See **destroyer minelayer**.

doctrine—(DOD) Fundamental principles by which the military forces or elements thereof guide their actions in support of national objectives. It is authoritative but requires judgment in application.

dolly—(DOD) Airborne data link equipment.

dome—See **spray dome**.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

domestic air traffic—(DOD) Air traffic within continental United States.

domestic emergencies—(DOD) Emergencies affecting the public welfare and occurring in the United States, its territories and possessions, as a result of enemy attack, insurrection, civil disturbances, earthquakes, fire, flood, or other public disasters or equivalent emergencies which endanger life and property or disrupt the usual processes of government. The term domestic emergency includes any or all of the emergency conditions defined below:

- a. **civil defense emergency**—A domestic emergency disaster situation resulting from devastation created by an enemy attack and requiring emergency operations during and following attack. It may also be proclaimed by appropriate authority in anticipation of an attack.
- b. **civil disturbances**—Group acts of violence or disorder prejudicial to public law and order.
- c. **major disaster**—Any flood, fire, hurricane, or other catastrophe which, in the determination of the President, is or threatens to be of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant disaster assistance by the Federal Government to supplement the efforts and available resources of state and local governments in alleviating the damage, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.
- d. **natural disaster**—All domestic emergencies except those created as a result of enemy attack or civil disturbance.

domestic intelligence—(DOD) Intelligence relating to activities or conditions within the United States which threaten internal security and which might require the employment of troops, and intelligence relating to activities of individuals or agencies potentially or actually dangerous to the security of the Department of Defense.

dominant user concept—(DOD) The concept that the Service which is the principal con-

sumer will have the responsibility for performance of a support workload for all using Services.

door bundle—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A bundle for manual ejection in flight normally followed by parachutists.

doppler effect—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The phenomenon evidenced by the change in the observed frequency of a sound or radio wave caused by a time rate of change in the effective length of the path of travel between the source and the point of observation.

doppler radar—(DOD) A radar system which differentiates between fixed and moving targets by detecting the apparent change in frequency of the reflected wave due to motion of target or the observer.

dose rate contour line—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A line on a map, diagram, or overlay joining all points at which the radiation dose rate at a given time is the same.

dosimetry—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The measurement of radiation doses. It applies to both the devices used (dosimeters) and to the techniques.

double agent—(DOD) Agent in contact with two opposing intelligence services only one of which is aware of the double contact or quasi-intelligence services.

doubtful—(DOD) A term used by the observer or spotter to indicate that he was unable to determine the difference in range between the target and a round or rounds.

down—(DOD) 1. A term used in a call for fire to indicate that the target is at a lower altitude than the reference point used in identifying the target. 2. A correction used by an observer or a spotter in time fire to indicate that a decrease in height of burst is desired.

downgrade—(DOD) To determine that classified information requires, in the interests of

national defense, a lower degree of protection against unauthorized disclosure than currently provided, coupled with a changing of the classification designation to reflect such lower degree.

downgrade—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB)

To reduce the security classification of a classified document or an item of classified matter or material. See also **declassify**.

draftees—See **transient**.

drafter—(DOD, IADB) A person who actually composes the message for release by the originator or the releasing officer. See also **originator**.

drag—(DOD) Force of aerodynamic resistance caused by the violent currents behind the shock front.

drag loading—(DOD) The force on an object or structure due to the transient winds accompanying the passage of a blast wave. The drag pressure is the product of the dynamic pressure and the drag coefficient which is dependent upon the shape (or geometry) of the structure or object.

drainage system—(NATO) Rivers, streams and other inland water features.

drawbar pull—(NATO, CENTO) The pulling force exerted at the drawbar of a ground vehicle.

drawing key—(NATO) An image or preliminary drawing used as a guide for scribing or drawing. See also **blue key**.

drifting mine—(DOD, IADB) A mine which is designed with no provision for maintaining a fixed position after laying. It is free to move with the waves, current, and wind. Drifting mines may wash at the surface or may be kept at a set depth by depth control devices.

drifting mine—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) A buoyant or neutrally buoyant mine, free to

move under the influence of waves, wind, current or tide.

drone—(DOD, IADB) A land, sea or air vehicle which is remotely or automatically controlled.

Drone Antisubmarine Helicopter — (D O D)

Small, lightweight, remotely controlled helicopter capable of operating from a destroyer and delivering an antisubmarine warfare weapon to an enemy submarine. It provides destroyers with a stand-off weapon. Popular name is Dash. Designated as QH-50, the QH-50A can carry a 265-pound weapon within a combat radius of 29 miles, the QH-50B, a 500-pound weapon within a combat radius of 30 miles, and the QH-50C, a 750-pound weapon within a combat radius of 30 miles.

drop—(DOD) A correction used by an observer or a spotter to indicate that a decrease in range along a spotting line is desired.

drop altitude—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The altitude above mean sea level at which airdrop is executed. See also **altitude; drop height**.

drop altitude—(SEATO, IADB) Actual altitude of an aircraft above the ground at the time of a parachute drop or the initiation of an aerial drop.

drop height—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The vertical distance between the drop zone and the aircraft. See also **altitude**.

dropmaster—(DOD, IADB) 1. An individual qualified to prepare, perform acceptance inspection, load, lash, and eject material for airdrop. 2. An air crew member who, during parachute operations, will relay any required information between pilot and jumpmaster.

drop message—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A message dropped from an aircraft to a ground or surface unit.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

drop track—(DOD) In air intercept, the unit having reporting responsibility for a particular track is dropping that track and will no longer report it. Other units holding an interest in that track may continue to report it.

drop zone—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A specified area upon which airborne troops, equipment, or supplies are airdropped.

dry gap bridge—(NATO, CENTO) A bridge, fixed or portable, which is used to span a gap that does not normally contain water, e.g., anti-tank ditches, road craters, etc.

D to P assets required on D-day—(DOD) As applied to the D to P concept, this asset requirement represents those stocks that must be physically available on D-day to meet initial allowance requirements, to fill the wartime pipeline between the producers and users (even if P-day and D-day occur simultaneously), and to provide any required D to P consumption/production differential stockage. The D to P assets required on D-day is also represented as the difference between the D to P Materiel Readiness Gross Requirement and the cumulative sum of all production deliveries during the D to P period. See also **D to P concept**.

D to P concept—(DOD) A logistic planning concept by which the gross materiel readiness requirement in support of approved forces at planned wartime rates for conflicts of indefinite duration will be satisfied by a balanced mix of assets on hand on D-day and assets to be gained from production through P-day when the planned rate of production deliveries to the users equals the planned wartime rate of expenditure (consumption). See also **D to P materiel readiness gross requirement; D to P materiel readiness gross capability; D to P assets required on D-day; D-day pipeline assets, D-day consumption/production differential assets**.

D to P materiel readiness gross requirement—(DOD) As applied to the D to P concept, the

gross requirement for all supplies/materiel needed to meet all initial pipeline and anticipated expenditure (consumption) requirements between D-day and P-day. Includes initial allowances, CONUS and overseas operating and safety levels, intransit levels of supply, and the cumulative sum of all items expended (consumed) during the D to P period. See also **D to P concept**.

dual agent—(DOD) One who is simultaneously and independently employed by two or more intelligence agencies covering targets for both.

dual-capable forces—(DOD, IADB) Forces capable of employing dual-capable weapons.

dual carriage way—See dual lane highway.

dual lane highway—(NATO) Any highway in which opposing streams of traffic are physically separated by a divider.

dual (multi)-capable weapons—(DOD, IADB)

1. Weapons, weapon systems, or vehicles capable of selective equipage with different types or mixes of armament or firepower.
2. Sometimes restricted to weapons capable of handling either nuclear or nonnuclear munitions.

dual (multi)-purpose weapons—(DOD, IADB)

Weapons which possess the capability for effective application in two or more basically different military functions and/or levels of conflict.

dual purpose weapon—(DOD) A weapon designed for delivering effective fire against air or surface targets.

duck—(DOD) In air intercept, a code meaning trouble headed your way (usually followed by "bogey, salvos," etc.).

dud—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO) Explosive munition which has not been armed as intended or which has failed to explode after being armed. See also **absolute dud; nuclear dud; dwarf dud; flare dud**.

dud probability—(DOD) The expected percentage of failures in a given number of firings.

dummy message—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A message sent for some purpose other than its content, which may consist of dummy groups or may have a meaningless text.

dummy run—(DOD) Any simulated firing practice, particularly a dive bombing approach made without release of a bomb. Same as dry run.

dump—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A temporary storage area, usually in the open, for bombs, ammunition, equipment, or supplies.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

duplicate negative—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A negative reproduced from an original negative or dispositive.

Duster (antiaircraft weapon)—(DOD, IADB) A self-propelled, twin 40-mm antiaircraft weapon for use against low-flying aircraft. Designated as M42.

dwarf dud—(DOD) A nuclear weapon, which when launched at or emplaced on a target, fails to provide a yield within a reasonable range of that which could be anticipated with normal operation of the weapon. This constitutes a dud only in the relative sense.

dynamic pressure—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Pressure resulting from some medium in motion, such as the air following the shock front of a blast wave.

E

early resupply—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) The shipping of supplies during the period between D-day and the beginning of planned resupply. See also elements of resupply.

Early Spring—(DOD) An anti-reconnaissance satellite weapon system.

early time—See span of detonation (atomic demolition munition employment).

early warning—(DOD) Early notification of the launch, or approach, of unknown weapons or weapons carriers. See also tactical warning.

earmarked for assignment—(NATO, CENTO) Forces which nations have agreed to assign to the operational command or operational control of a (NATO) (CENTO) commander at some future date. In designating such forces, nations should specify when these forces will be available in terms agreed to in the echelon or category systems.

earmarked for assignment—(SEATO) Forces which nations have agreed to assign to the operational command or operational control of a SEATO commander at some future date in peace or in the event of war. See also SEATO forces.

earmarked for assignment on mobilization—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) Forces specifically designated by nations for assignment to a (NATO) (SEATO) (CENTO) commander in the event of mobilization or war. In designating such forces, nations should specify, in the terms agreed to in the echelon system, when these forces will be available. See also NATO forces; SEATO forces.

ease turn—(DOD) Ease rate of turn.

easting—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) Eastward (that is left to right) reading of grid values.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

echelon—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. A subdivision of a headquarters, i.e., forward echelon; rear echelon. 2. Separate level of command. As compared to a regiment, a division is a higher echelon; a battalion is a lower echelon. 3. A fraction of a command in the direction of depth, to which a principal combat mission is assigned, i.e., attack echelon, support echelon, reserve echelon. 4. A formation in which the subdivisions are placed one behind another, extending beyond and unmasking one another wholly or in part.

echeloned displacement—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Movement of a unit from one position to another without discontinuing performance of its primary function. Normally, the unit divides into two (base and advance) functional elements; and while the base continues to operate, the advance element displaces to a new site where, after it becomes operational, it is joined by the base element.

economic action—(DOD, IADB) The planned use of economic measures designed to influence the policies or actions of another state, e.g., to impair the war-making potential of a hostile power, or to generate economic stability within a friendly power.

economic mobilization—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The process of preparing for and carrying out such changes in the organization and functioning of the national economy as are necessary to provide for the most effective use of resources in a national emergency.

economic potential—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The total capacity of a nation to produce goods and services.

economic potential for war—(DOD, IADB) That share of the total economic capacity of a nation which can be used for the purposes of war.

economic retention stock—(DOD) That portion of the quantity of an item excess to the approved force retention level which it has been determined will be more economical to retain for future peacetime issue in lieu of replacement of future issues by procurement. To warrant economic retention, items must have a reasonably predictable demand rate.

economic retention stock—(IADB) That portion of the quantity of an item in long supply which has been determined will be retained for future peacetime issue or consumption as being more economical than replenishment by procurement; however, no portion of any item to be retained as economic retention stock may be retained as contingency retention stock. See also **reserve supplies**.

economic warfare—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Aggressive use of economic means to achieve national objectives.

economic warfare—(SEATO) The defensive use in peacetime, as well as during a war, of any means by military and civilian agencies to maintain or expand the economic potential for war of a nation and its (probable) allies, and, conversely, the offensive use of any measure in peace or war to diminish or neutralize the economic potential for war of the (likely) enemy and his accomplices.

edition—(NATO) In cartography, a particular issue of a map or chart which is different from other issues.

edition designation—(NATO) The number, letter, date or symbol distinguishing one edition from another.

effective damage—(DOD) That damage necessary to render a target element inoperative, unserviceable, nonproductive, or uninhabitable.

effective range—(SEATO, IADB) The maximum distance at which a weapon may be expected to fire accurately to inflict casualties or damage.

effective strength of enemy forces—(IADB)

That part, including logistic component, of the initial strength which is currently capable of combat employment. See also **initial strength of enemy forces; strength of enemy forces**.

ejection—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Escape from an aircraft by means of explosively propelled seats. (Note: NATO, SEATO, CENTO and IADB term has qualifier "aircrew".)

electromagnetic radiation—(DOD) Radiation made up of oscillating electric and magnetic fields and propagated with the speed of light. Includes gamma radiation, X-rays, ultraviolet, visible and infrared radiation, and radar and radio waves.

electromagnetic spectrum—(DOD) The frequencies (or wave lengths) present in a given electromagnetic radiation. A particular spectrum could include a single frequency or a wide range of frequencies.

electronic counter-countermeasures — (DOD) That division of electronic warfare involving actions taken to insure friendly effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum despite the enemy's use of electronic warfare.

electronic counter-countermeasures—(NATO, CENTO) That major subdivision of electronic warfare involving actions taken to insure our own effective use of electromagnetic radiations despite the enemy's use of countermeasures.

electronic countermeasures—(DOD) That division of electronic warfare involving actions taken to prevent or reduce an enemy's effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum. See also **electronic counter-countermeasures; barrage (Part 3); electronic deception; electronic jamming; jamming; electronic warfare support measures**.

electronic countermeasures — (NATO, CENTO, IADB) That major subdivision of elec-

tronic warfare involving actions taken to prevent or reduce the effectiveness of enemy equipment and tactics employing or affected by electromagnetic radiations and to exploit the enemy's use of such radiations. See also active electronic countermeasures; barrage (Part 3); electronic deception; electronic jamming; jamming; passive electronic countermeasures.

electronic deception—(DOD) The deliberate radiation, reradiation, alteration, absorption, or reflection of electromagnetic energy in a manner intended to mislead an enemy in the interpretation or use of information received by his electronic systems. See also electronic countermeasures; radio deception.

electronic deception—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) The deliberate radiation, reradiation, alteration, absorption, or reflection of electromagnetic radiations in a manner intended to mislead an enemy in the interpretation of data received by his electronic equipment or to present false indications to electronic systems. See also electronic countermeasures; radio deception.

electronic intelligence—(DOD, IADB) The intelligence information product of activities engaged in the collection and processing, for subsequent intelligence purposes, of foreign, noncommunications, electromagnetic radiations emanating from other than nuclear detonations and radioactive sources. Also called ELINT.

electronic jamming—(DOD) The deliberate radiation, reradiation, or reflection of electromagnetic energy with the object of impairing the use of electronic devices, equipment or systems being used by an enemy. See also jamming.

electronic jamming—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) The deliberate radiation, reradiation, or reflection of electromagnetic signals with the object of impairing the use of electronic de-

vices by the enemy. See also electronic countermeasures; jamming.

electronic line of sight—(DOD) The path traversed by electromagnetic waves which is not subject to reflection or refraction by the atmosphere.

electronic reconnaissance—(DOD) The detection, identification, evaluation, and location of foreign, electromagnetic radiations emanating from other than nuclear detonations or radioactive sources.

electronics security—(DOD, IADB) The protection resulting from all measures designed to deny unauthorized persons information of value which might be derived from their interception and study of noncommunications electromagnetic radiations, e.g., radar.

electronic warfare—(DOD) Military action involving the use of electromagnetic energy to determine, exploit, reduce or prevent hostile use of the electromagnetic spectrum and action which retains friendly use of the electromagnetic spectrum.

electronic warfare—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) That division of the military use of electronics involving actions taken to prevent or reduce an enemy's effective use of radiated electromagnetic energy and actions taken to insure our own effective use of radiated electromagnetic energy.

electronic warfare support measures—(DOD) That division of electronic warfare involving actions taken to search for, intercept, locate, record, and analyze radiated electromagnetic energy for the purpose of exploiting such radiations in support of military operations. Thus, electronic warfare support measures provide a source of electronic warfare information required to conduct electronic countermeasures, electronic counter-countermeasures, threat detection, warning, avoidance, target acquisition and homing.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

electro-optics—(DOD) The interaction between optics and electronics leading to the transformation of electrical energy into light, or vice versa, with the use of an optical device.

elements of national power—(DOD, IADB) All the means which are available for employment in the pursuit of national objectives.

elements of resupply—See **early resupply; improvised (early) resupply; initial (early) resupply; planned resupply; resupply of Europe.**

elevation—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The vertical distance of a point or a level, on or affixed to the surface of the earth, measured from mean sea level. See also **altitude**.

elevation of security—(NFSN, CENTO) Minimum elevation permissible for firing above friendly troops without endangering their safety. This concept can only be applied to certain equipments having a flat trajectory.

elevation tint—See **hypsometric tinting**.

elevator—(DOD) In air intercept, a code meaning take altitude indicated (in thousands of feet) calling off each five thousand feet increment passed through.

elicitation (intelligence)—(DOD) Acquisition of information from a person or group in a manner which does not disclose the intent of the interview or conversation. A technique of human source intelligence collection, generally overt, unless the collector is other than he purports to be.

eligible traffic—(DOD) Traffic for which movement requirements are submitted and space is assigned or allocated. Such traffic must meet eligibility requirements specified in joint travel regulations for the uniformed services and publications of the Department of Defense and military departments governing eligibility for land, sea, and air transportation and be in accordance with the guidance of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

embarkation—(DOD, IADB) The loading of troops with their supplies and equipment into ships and or aircraft.

embarkation—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) The loading of troops with their supplies and equipment into a ship.

embarkation and tonnage table—(DOD, IADB) A consolidated table showing personnel and cargo, by troop or naval units, loaded aboard a combat-loaded ship.

embarkation area—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An area ashore, including a group of embarkation points, in which final preparations for embarkation are completed and through which assigned personnel and loads for craft and ships are called forward to embark. See also **mounting area**.

embarkation element (unit) (group)—(DOD, IADB) A temporary administrative formation of personnel with supplies and equipment embarking or to be embarked (combat loaded) aboard the ships of one transport element (unit) (group). It is dissolved upon completion of the embarkation. An embarkation element normally consists of two or more embarkation teams; a unit, of two or more elements; and a group, of two or more units. See also **embarkation organization; embarkation team**.

embarkation officer—(DOD, IADB) An officer on the staff of units of the landing force who advises the commander thereof on matters pertaining to embarkation planning, loading, and embarkation of the command aboard ships. See also **combat cargo officer**.

embarkation order—(DOD, IADB) An order specifying dates, times, routes, and methods of movement to shipside and or aircraft for both personnel and impedimenta.

embarkation order—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) An order specifying dates, times, routes, and methods of movement to shipside for troops with their supplies and equipment.

embarkation organization—(DOD, IADB) A temporary administrative formation of personnel with supplies and equipment embarking or to be embarked (combat loaded) aboard amphibious shipping. See also **embarkation element (unit) (group); embarkation team.**

embarkation team—(DOD, IADB) A temporary administrative formation of all personnel with supplies and equipment embarking or to be embarked (combat loaded) aboard one ship. See also **embarkation element (unit) (group); embarkation organization.**

emergency anchorage—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An anchorage, which may have a limited defense organization, for naval vessels, mobile support units, auxiliaries, or merchant ships. See also **assembly anchorage; holding anchorage; working anchorage.**

emergency burial—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A burial, usually on the battlefield, when conditions do not permit evacuation for interment in a cemetery. See also **burial.**

emergency fleet operating base—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A base providing logistic support for fleet units operating in an area for limited periods of time. See also **base.**

emergency in war—(NATO, CENTO) An operational contingency in a limited area caused by a critical aggravation of combat operations and requiring special and immediate action by National and Allied commanders. The existence of such an emergency shall be determined by the Allied commander responsible for the limited area involved, in consultation with the National commander concerned.

emergency priority—(DOD) A category of immediate mission request which takes precedence over all other priorities, e.g., an enemy breakthrough. See also **immediate mission request; priority of immediate mission requests.**

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

emergency relocation site—(DOD) A prepared location to which all or portions of a civilian or military headquarters may be moved. It is manned only to provide the maintenance of the facility, communications, and data base. It should be capable of rapid activation, or supporting the initial requirements of the relocated headquarters for a predetermined period, and of expansion to meet the full wartime requirements of the relocated headquarters.

emergency risk (nuclear)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A degree of risk where anticipated effects may cause some temporary shock, casualties, and may significantly reduce the unit's combat efficiency. See also **moderate risk (nuclear).**

emergency scramble—(DOD) In air intercept, carrier(s) addressed immediately launch all available fighter aircraft as combat air patrol. If all available are not required, numerical and/or type may be added.

emergency substitute—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A product which may be used, in an emergency only, in place of another product, but only on the advice of technically qualified personnel of the nation using the product, who will specify the limitations. See also **acceptable product; NATO unified product; standardized product.**

emission control orders—(DOD) Orders, referred to as EMCON orders, used to authorize, control, or prohibit the use of electronic emission equipment. See also **control of electromagnetic radiation.**

emission control orders—(IADB) Orders used to authorize, control or prohibit the use of electronic emission equipment. See also **control of electromagnetic radiation.**

emplacement—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. A prepared position for one or more weapons or pieces of equipment, for

protection against hostile fire or bombardment, and from which they can execute their tasks. 2. The act of fixing a gun in a prepared position from which it may be fired.

encipher—(DOD, IADB) To convert plain text into unintelligible form by means of a cipher system.

encipher—(NATO, CENTO) To convert a plain-text message into unintelligible language by means of a cipher system. See also **cryptosystem**.

encrypt—(DOD, IADB) To convert plain text into unintelligible form by means of a crypto-system. (Note: The term encrypt covers the meanings of encipher and encode.) See also **cryptosystem**.

end item—(DOD, IADB) A final combination of end products, component parts, and/or materials which is ready for its intended use, e.g., ship, tank, mobile machine shop, aircraft.

end of mission—(DOD) An order given to terminate firing on a specific target.

endurance—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The time an aircraft can continue flying or a ground vehicle or ship can continue operating under specified conditions, e.g. without refuelling. See also **endurance distance**.

endurance—(SEATO) The time an aircraft can continue flying under given conditions without refueling.

endurance distance—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Total distance that a ground vehicle or ship can be self propelled at any specified endurance speed.

endurance loading—(DOD, IADB) The stocking aboard ship for a period of time normally covering the number of months between overhauls of items with all of the following characteristics: a. low price; b. low weight and

cube; c. a predictable usage rate; and d. non-deteriorative. See also **loading**.

endurance speed—(NATO, CENTO) The nautical miles per hour a ship will travel through the water under average conditions of hull, sea in temperate weather, and wartime readiness. Endurance speeds in each case will correspond with specific engine speeds.

endurance time—(NATO, CENTO) The total time for which any specified endurance speed of a ship can be maintained. If this value is dependent on factors other than fuel, it shall be so indicated.

enemy capabilities—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Those courses of action of which the enemy is physically capable, and which, if adopted, will affect the accomplishment of our mission. The term "capabilities" includes not only the general courses of action open to the enemy, such as attack, defense, or withdrawal, but also all the particular courses of action possible under each general course of action. "Enemy capabilities" are considered in the light of all known factors affecting military operations including time, space, weather, terrain, and the strength and disposition of enemy forces. In strategic thinking, the capabilities of a nation represent the courses of action within the power of the nation for accomplishing its national objectives in peace or war.

engage—(DOD) In air intercept, a code meaning attack designated contact.

engagement control—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) In air defense, that degree of control exercised over the operational functions of an air defense fire unit that are related to detection, identification, engagement, and destruction of hostile targets. (Note: **NATO** and **CENTO** definition uses "air defense unit" instead of "air defense fire unit".)

enlargement—(NATO, CENTO) A negative, diapositive or paper print made at a larger scale than the original.

Entac—(DOD) A French-designed, antitank, wire-guided missile using a solid fuel propellant. Can be dropped by parachute from planes, launched from the ground, a vehicle, or helicopter, and is man-transportable. Designated as MGM-32.

environmental services—(DOD) The various combinations of scientific, technical and advisory activities (including modification processes, i.e., the influence of man-made and natural factors) required to acquire, produce, and supply information on the past, present, and future states of space, atmospheric, oceanographic, and terrestrial surroundings for use in military planning and decision-making processes, or to modify those surroundings to enhance military operations.

ephemeris—(DOD, IADB) A publication giving the computed places of the celestial bodies for each day of the year, or for other regular intervals.

equal area projection—(NATO, CENTO) One in which equal areas on the ground are represented by equal areas on the map.

equipment—(DOD, IADB) All articles needed to outfit an individual or organization. The term refers to clothing, tools, utensils, vehicles, weapons, and other similar items. As to type of authorization, equipment may be divided into special (or project) equipment, equipment prescribed by tables of allowances, and equipment prescribed by tables of organization and equipment. See also **individual equipment; material; organizational equipment; special (or project) equipment**.

equivalent airspeed—See **airspeed**.

equivalent focal length—(NATO, CENTO) The distance measured along the optical axis of the lens from the rear nodal point to the plane of best average definition over the entire field used in a camera. See also **focal length**.

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escalation—(DOD, IADB) An increase in scope or violence of a conflict, deliberate or unpremeditated.

escapee—(DOD, IADB) Any person who has been physically captured by the enemy and succeeds in freeing himself. See also **evasion and escape**.

escape line—(DOD) A planned route to allow personnel engaged in clandestine activity to depart from a site or area when possibility of compromise or apprehension exists.

escape route—See **evasion and escape route**.

escort—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. To convoy. 2. A combatant unit or units assigned to accompany and protect another force. 3. Aircraft assigned to protect other aircraft during a mission. 4. An armed guard that accompanies a convoy, a train, prisoners, etc. 5. An armed guard accompanying persons as a mark of honor. (DOD) 6. A member of the Armed Forces assigned to accompany, assist, or guide an individual or group, e.g., an escort officer. (Note: SEATO definition Part 2 uses "a weaker force" instead of "another force".)

escort forces—(DOD, IADB) Combat forces of various types provided to protect other forces against enemy attack.

escort ship—(DOD, IADB) A warship designed to screen support forces and convoys, and to operate against submarines. (Normal armament consists of 5" or 3" dual-purpose guns and various antisubmarine warfare weapons). Designated as DE.

esker—(NATO) A narrow ridge or mound of sand and gravel deposited by a sub-glacial stream.

espionage—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) Actions directed toward the acquisition of information through clandestine operations.

essential cargo—See **essential supply**.

essential elements of information—(DOD) The critical items of information regarding the enemy and his environment needed by the commander by a particular time, to relate with other available information and intelligence in order to assist him in reaching a logical decision.

essential elements of information (intelligence)—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) The critical items of information regarding the enemy and his environment required in order to make timely decisions.

essential industry—(DOD, IADB) Any industry necessary to the needs of a civilian or war economy. The term includes the basic industries as well as the necessary portions of those other industries which transform the crude basic raw materials into useful intermediate or end products, e.g., the iron and steel industry, the food industry, and the chemical industry.

essential supply—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A commodity which is essential for the prosecution of the war in the survival period, or for national survival in that period, and which should be discharged as soon as circumstances permit. This will comprise such things as food, refined petroleum, oils, and lubricants, and medical stores. See also cargoes.

establishment—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. An installation, together with its personnel and equipment, organized as an operating entity. (NATO, SEATO, CENTO) 2. The table setting out the authorized numbers of men and major equipment in a unit formation; sometimes called "table of organization" or "table of organization and equipment". See also activity; base.

estimate—(DOD) 1. An analysis of a foreign situation, development, or trend which identifies its major elements, interprets the significance, and appraises the future possibilities and the prospective results of the various

actions that might be taken 2. An appraisal of the capabilities, vulnerabilities, and potential courses of action of a foreign nation or combination of nations in consequence of a specific national plan, policy, decision, or contemplated course of action. 3. An analysis of an actual or contemplated clandestine operation in relation to the situation in which it is or would be conducted, in order to identify and appraise such factors as available and needed assets and potential obstacles, accomplishments, and consequences. See also intelligence estimate. 4. In air intercept operations, means—Provide a quick estimate of the height/depth/range/size of designated contact or I estimate height/depth/range/size of designated contact is _____.

estimate of the situation—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A logical process of reasoning by which a commander considers all the circumstances affecting the military situation and arrives at a decision as to the course of action to be taken in order to accomplish his mission. See also commander's estimate of the situation; intelligence estimate of the situation; logistic estimate of the situation.

evacuation—(DOD) 1. The process of moving any person who is wounded, injured, or ill to and/or between medical treatment facilities. 2. The clearance of personnel, animals, or materiel from a given locality. 3. The controlled process of collecting, classifying, and shipping unserviceable or abandoned materiel, United States and foreign, to appropriate reclamation, maintenance, technical intelligence, or disposal facilities.

evacuation—(IADB) 1. The process of moving casualties from a battlefield, and subsequently of moving them along the chain of evacuation, as necessary. 2. The clearance of personnel, animals, or materiel from a given locality.

evacuation control ship—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) In an amphibious operation, a ship designated as a control point

for landing craft, amphibious vehicles, and helicopters evacuating casualties from the beaches. Medical personnel embarked in the evacuation control ship effect distribution of casualties throughout the attack force in accordance with ships' casualty capacities and specialized medical facilities available, and also perform emergency surgery.

evacuation convoy—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) An ocean convoy which is used for area evacuation in the early days of war. See also **convoy**.

evacuation policy—(DOD) 1. Command decision, indicating the length in days of the maximum period of noneffectiveness that patients may be held within the command for treatment. Patients who, in the opinion of responsible medical officers cannot be returned to duty status within the period prescribed are evacuated by the first available means, provided the travel involved will not aggravate their disabilities. 2. A command decision concerning the movement of civilians from the proximity of military operations for security and safety reasons, and involving the need to arrange for movement, reception, care, and control of such individuals. 3. Command policy concerning the evacuation of unserviceable or abandoned materiel, and including designation of channels and destinations for evacuated materiel, the establishment of controls and procedures, and the dissemination of condition standards and disposition instructions.

evacuee—(DOD, IADB) A civilian removed from his place of residence by military direction for reasons of his own security or the requirements of the military situation. See also **displaced person; expellee; refugee**.

evacuees—(NATO, CENTO) Civilians, either residents or transients, who have been ordered to move by competent authority and whose movement and accommodation are

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planned and controlled. See also **displaced person; refugee**.

evader—(DOD) Any person who has become isolated in hostile or unfriendly territory who eludes capture.

evaluation—See **operational evaluation; technical evaluation**.

evaluation (intelligence)—(DOD, NESN, CENTO, IADB) Appraisal of an item of information in terms of credibility, reliability, pertinency, and accuracy. Appraisal is accomplished at several stages within the intelligence process with progressively different contexts. Initial evaluations, made by case officers and report officers, are focused upon the reliability of the source and the accuracy of the information as judged by data available at or close to their operational levels. Later evaluations, by intelligence analysts, are primarily concerned with verifying accuracy of information and may, in effect, convert information into intelligence. Appraisal or evaluation of items of information or intelligence is indicated by a standard letter-number system. The evaluation of the reliability of sources is designated by a letter from A through F, and the accuracy of the information is designated by numeral 1 through 6. These are two entirely independent appraisals, and these separate appraisals are indicated in accordance with the system indicated below. Thus, information adjudged to be "probably true" received from a "usually reliable source" is designated "B-2" or "B2" while information of which the "truth cannot be judged" received from a "usually reliable source" is designated "B-6" or "B6".

<i>Reliability of Source</i>	<i>Accuracy of Information</i>
A—Completely reliable	1—Confirmed by other sources
B—Usually reliable	2—Probably true
C—Fairly reliable	3—Possibly true
D—Not usually reliable	4—Doubtful
E—Unreliable	5—Improbable
F—Reliability cannot be judged	6—Truth cannot be judged

evaluation of information (intelligence)—See **evaluation (intelligence)**.

evaluation rating (intelligence)—See **evaluation (intelligence)**.

evasion and escape—(*DOD, I, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) The procedures and operations whereby military personnel and other selected individuals are enabled to emerge from an enemy-held or hostile area to areas under friendly control.

evasion and escape intelligence—(*DOD*) Processed information prepared to assist personnel to escape if captured by the enemy or to evade capture if lost in enemy-dominated territory.

evasion and escape net—(*DOD*) The organization within enemy held or hostile areas that operates to receive, move, and exfiltrate military personnel or selected individuals to friendly control. See also **unconventional warfare**.

evasion and escape route—(*DOD*) A course of travel, preplanned or not, which an escapee or evader uses in his attempt to depart enemy territory in order to return to friendly lines.

exaggerated stereoscopy—See **hyperstereoscopy**.

excess property—(*DOD*) The quantity of property in possession of any component of the Department of Defense which exceeds the quantity required or authorized for retention by that component.

excess property—(*IADB*) The quantity of property in possession of any component of the Armed Forces which exceeds the quantity required or authorized for retention by that component.

executing commander (nuclear weapons)—(*DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO*) A commander to whom nuclear weapons are released for delivery against specific targets or in accordance with approved plans. See

also **commander(s)**; **releasing commander (nuclear weapons)**.

Executive Agent for the Joint Chiefs of Staff—(*DOD*) A member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to whom they have assigned responsibility and delegated authority, which would otherwise be exercised by them collectively, to carry out for them certain of their duties.

exercise—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB*) A military maneuver or simulated wartime operation involving planning, preparation, and execution. It is carried out for the purpose of training and evaluation. It may be a combined, unified, joint, or single Service exercise, depending on participating organizations. See also **command post exercise**; **field exercise**; **maneuver**.

exercise codeword—(*SEATO*) An exercise codeword is a codeword whose use is confined to a specific exercise. See also **codeword**; **inactive codeword**; **using agency**.

exercise commander—(*NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) A commander taking part in the exercise who will issue appropriate operation orders to forces placed under his control. He may be allocated responsibilities regarding controlling, conducting and/or directing the exercise in addition to that of command. See also **commander(s)**.

exfiltration—(*DOD*) The removal of personnel or units from areas under enemy control.

existence load—(*DOD*) Consists of items other than those in the fighting load which are required to sustain or protect the combat soldier, which may be necessary for increased personal and environmental protection, and which are not normally carried by the individual. See also **fighting load**.

exoatmosphere—See **nuclear exoatmospheric burst**.

expeditionary force—(*DOD, IADB*) An armed force organized to accomplish a specific objective in a foreign country.

expellee—(DOD, IADB) A civilian outside the boundaries of the country of his nationality or ethnic origin, who is being forcibly repatriated to that country, or to a third country, for political or other purposes. See also displaced person; evacuee; refugee.

expendable property—(DOD, IADB) Property that may be consumed in use or loses its identity in use and may be dropped from stock record accounts when it is issued or used.

expendable supplies and material—(DOD, IADB) Supplies which are consumed in use, such as ammunition, paint, fuel, cleaning and preserving materials, surgical dressings, drugs, medicines, etc., or which lose their identity, such as spare parts, etc. Sometimes referred to as consumable supplies and material.

expendable supplies and material—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) Items which are consumed in use, such as ammunition, or which lose their identity, such as certain repair parts, or which are of low intrinsic value, unworthy of full accounting procedures.

exploitation—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. Taking full advantage of success in battle and following up initial gains. 2. Taking full advantage of any information that has come to hand for tactical or strategic

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process of getting information from any source.

exploitation (intelligence)—See exploitation, Part 3.

purposes. (DOD) 3. In intelligence usage, the explosive ordnance disposal unit—(DOD, IADB) Personnel with special training and equipment who render explosive ordnance safe (such as bombs, mines, projectiles, and booby traps), make intelligence reports on such ordnance, and supervise the safe removal thereof.

exposure dose—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The exposure dose at a given point is a measurement of radiation in relation to its ability to produce ionization. The unit of measurement of the exposure dose is the roentgen.

exposure station—See air station (photogrammetry); camera station (photogrammetry).

extent of damage—(DOD) The visible plan area of damage to a target element, usually expressed in units of 1,000 square feet in detailed damage analysis and in approximate percentages in immediate-type damage assessment reports (e.g., 50 percent structural damage).

extraction parachute—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) An auxiliary parachute designed to release and extract cargo from aircraft in flight and deploy cargo parachutes. See also gravity extraction.

F

F-1—See Fury.

F-3—See Demon.

F-4—See Phantom II.

F-6—See Skyray.

F-8—See Crusader.

F-11—See Tiger.

F-89—See Scorpion.

F-100—See Super Sabre.

F-101—See Voodoo.

F-102—See Delta Dagger.

F-104—See Starfighter.

F-105—See Thunderchief.

F-106—See Delta Dart.

F-111—(*DOD, IADB*) A twin-engine turbofan-powered tactical fighter for delivering nuclear and non-nuclear weapons and for operating from very short, relatively unprepared air strips with a minimum of ground support. The aircraft will have an all-weather attack capability. Other versions are: an all-weather interceptor version having a long-range pulse doppler fire control system and nuclear air-to-air missiles; a reconnaissance version having all-weather reconnaissance and bombing capabilities with both nuclear and nonnuclear weapons.

fabricator—(*DOD*) Individuals or groups who, without genuine resources, invent information or inflate or embroider overt news for personal gain or for political purposes.

facility—(*DOD, IADB*) 1. A physical plant, such as real estate and improvements thereto,

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including buildings and equipment, which provides the means for assisting or making easier the performance of a function, e.g., base arsenal, factory. 2. Any part or adjunct of a physical plant, or any item of equipment which is an operating entity and which contributes or can contribute to the execution of a function by providing some specific type of physical assistance.

facility—(*NATO, SEATO, CENTO*) An activity which provides a specific kind of operating assistance to naval, ground, or air forces, thereby facilitating any action or operation. See also base.

facsimile—(*DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) A system of telecommunication for the transmission of fixed images with a view to their reception in a permanent form.

faded—(*DOD*) In air intercept, a code meaning contact has disappeared from reporting station's scope, and any position information given is estimated.

fair drawing—(*NATO*) A drawing complete in all respects in the style and form specified for reproduction.

faker—(*DOD*) A known strike aircraft engaged in an air defense exercise.

Falcon—(*DOD*) An air-to-air guided missile. The Falcon family (AIM-4 series, AIM-26A, and AIM-47A) can be carried either internally or externally on interceptor aircraft. The Falcon can be used on the F-89, F-101B, F-104, and F-106. Some of the Falcon family of missiles are equipped with nuclear warheads.

fallout—(*DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) The precipitation to earth of radioactive particulate matter from a nuclear cloud; also applied to the particulate matter itself.

fallout contours—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Lines joining points which have the same radiation intensity that define a fallout pattern, represented in terms of roentgens per hour.

fallout pattern—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The distribution of fallout as portrayed by fallout contours.

fallout prediction—(DOD) An estimate, made before and immediately after a nuclear detonation, of the location and intensity of militarily significant quantities of radioactive fallout.

fallout safe height of burst—(DOD) The height of burst at or above which no militarily significant fallout will be reproduced as a result of a nuclear weapon detonation. See types of burst.

fallout wind vector plot—(DOD, IADB) A wind vector diagram based on the wind structure from the earth's surface to the highest altitude affecting fallout pattern.

fallout wind vector plot—(NATO, CENTO) A wind vector diagram based on the wind structure from the earth's surface to the highest altitude of interest.

false origin—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A fixed point to the south and west of a grid zone from which grid distances are measured eastward and northward.

false parallax—(NATO, CENTO) The apparent vertical displacement of an object from its true position when viewed stereoscopically, due to movement of the object itself as well as to change in the point of observation.

false stereo—(NATO, CENTO) An imaginary impression of stereoscopic relief.

famished—(DOD) In air intercept, a code meaning have you any instructions for me?

fan camera photography—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) Photography taken simultaneously by an

assembly of three or more cameras, systematically installed at fixed angles relative to each other so as to provide wide lateral coverage with overlapping images.

fan cameras—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB)

An assembly of three or more cameras systematically disposed at fixed angles relative to each other so as to provide wide lateral coverage with overlapping images. See also split cameras.

fan marker beacon—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A type of radio beacon, the emissions which radiate in a vertical, fan-shaped pattern. (NATO, SEATO, CENTO) The signal can be keyed for identification purposes. See also beacon; Z marker beacon.

farm gate type operations—(DOD, I) Operational assistance and specialized tactical training provided a friendly foreign air force by the United States Armed Forces to include, under certain specified conditions, the flying of operational missions in combat by combined United States/foreign aircrews as a part of the training being given when such missions are beyond the capability of the foreign air force.

feasibility test—(DOD, IADB) A test to determine whether or not a plan is within the capacity of the resources which can be made available. See also logistic implications test.

feature—(NATO) In cartography, any object or configuration of ground or water represented on the face of the map or chart.

feature line overlap—(NATO, CENTO) A series of overlapping air photographs which follow the line of a ground feature, e.g., river, road, railway, etc.

feet dry—(DCD) In air intercept and close air support and air interdiction, a code meaning I am, or contact designated is, over land.

feet wet—(DOD) In air intercept and close air support and air interdiction, a code meaning I am, or contact designated is, over water.

ferret—(*DOD, IADB*) An aircraft, ship, or vehicle especially equipped for the detection, location, recording, and analyzing of electromagnetic radiation.

few (raid size)—(*DOD*) In air intercept usage, 7 or less aircraft. See also **many (raid size)**.

fiducial marks—See **collimating marks**.

field army—(*DOD, IADB*) Administrative and tactical organization composed of a headquarters, certain organic Army troops, service support troops, a variable number of corps, and a variable number of divisions.

field artillery direct support weapons—(*DOD, IADB*) Artillery assigned the task of executing the fire requested by the supported unit.

field artillery general support weapons—(*DOD, IADB*) Artillery which fires in support of the operation as a whole rather than a specific unit.

field artillery observer—(*DOD, IADB*) A person who watches the effects of artillery fire, adjusts the center of impact of that fire onto a target, reporting results to the firing agency. See also **naval gunfire spotting team; spotter**.

field control—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO*) A series of points whose relative positions and elevations are known. These positions are used in basic data in mapping and charting. Normally, these positions are established by survey methods, and, are sometimes referred to as "trig control". See also **common control; control point; ground control**.

field exercise—(*DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) An exercise conducted in the field under simulated war conditions in which troops and armament of one side are actually present, while those of the other side may be imaginary or in cutline. See also **command post exercise; maneuver**.

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field fortifications—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO*)

Emplacements and shelters of a temporary nature which can be constructed with reasonable facility by units requiring no more than minor engineer supervisory and equipment participation.

field headquarters—See **command post**.

field maintenance—(*DOD*) That maintenance authorized and performed by designated Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps maintenance activities in direct support of using organizations. It is normally limited to replacement of unserviceable parts, subassemblies, or assemblies.

field maintenance—(*IADB*) That maintenance authorized and performed by designated maintenance activities in direct support of using organizations. It is normally limited to replacement of unserviceable parts, subassemblies, or assemblies.

field of fire—(*DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) The area which a weapon or a group of weapons may cover effectively with fire from a given position.

field of view—(*NATO, CENTO*) The angle between two rays passing through the perspective center (rear nodal point) of a camera lens to the two opposite sides of the format. Not to be confused with "angle of view". See also **angle of view**.

field press censorship—(*DOD, IADB*) The security review of news material subject to the jurisdiction of the Armed Forces of the United States, including all information or material intended for dissemination to the public. See also **censorship**.

fighter controller—See **air controller**.

fighter cover—(*DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) The maintenance of a number of fighter aircraft over a specified area or force for the purpose of repelling hostile air activities. See also **airborne alert**.

fighter direction aircraft—(DOD, NATO, SEA TO, CENTO, IADB) An aircraft equipped and manned for directing fighter aircraft operations. See also combat information ship.

fighter direction ship—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A ship equipped and manned for directing fighter aircraft operations. See also combat information ship.

fighter director—See air controller.

fighter interceptor—(SEATO, IADB) A fighter aircraft designed to intercept its target. It may or may not carry devices to assist in interception and in aiming its weapons. See also interceptor.

fighter sweep—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An offensive mission by fighter aircraft to seek out and destroy enemy aircraft or targets of opportunity in an allotted area of operations.

fighting load—(DOD) Consists of items of individual clothing, equipment, weapons, and ammunition which are carried by, and are essential to, the effectiveness of the combat soldier and the accomplishment of the immediate mission of his unit when he is on foot. See also existence load.

fighting patrol—See combat patrol.

filler—(DOD, IADB) 1. A substance carried in an ammunition container such as a projectile, mine, bomb, or grenade. A filler may be an explosive, chemical, or inert substance. 2. One of a number of individuals, officer or enlisted, required initially to bring a unit, organization, or approved allotment to authorized strength.

filler point—See charging point.

film badge—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A photographic film packet to be carried by

personnel, in the form of a badge, for measuring and permanently recording (usually) gamma ray dosage.

filter center—(DOD, IADB) The location in an aircraft control and warning system at which information from observation posts is filtered for further dissemination to air defense control centers and air defense direction centers.

filtering—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The process of interpreting reported information on movements of aircraft, ships, and submarines in order to determine their probable true tracks and, where applicable, heights or depths.

final destination (merchant shipping)—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) The final destination of a convoy or of an individual ship (whether in convoy or independent) irrespective of whether or not routing instructions have been issued. See also destinations.

final protective fire—(DOD) An immediately available prearranged barrier of fire designed to impede enemy movement across defensive lines or areas.

financial property accounting—(DOD, IADB) The establishment and maintenance of property accounts in monetary terms; the rendition of property reports in monetary terms.

fire—(DOD) The command given to discharge a weapon(s). See also barrage fire; call fire; close supporting fire; concentrated fire; counterfire; counterpreparation fire; covering fire; deep supporting fire; destruction fire; direct fire; direct supporting fire; distributed fire; grazing fire; harrassing fire; indirect fire; interdiction fire; neutralization fire; observed fire; prearranged or scheduled fire; preparation fire; radar fire; registration fire; searching fire; supporting fire; unobserved fire; visual fire; zone fire.

fireball—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The luminous sphere of hot gases which forms a few millionths of a second after detonation of a nuclear weapon and immediately starts expanding and cooling.

fire barrage (specify)—(DOD) An order to deliver a prearranged barrier of fire. Specification of the particular barrage may be by code name, numbering system, unit assignment, or other designated means.

fire capabilities chart—(DOD) A chart, usually in the form of an overlay, showing the areas which can be reached by the fire of the bulk of the weapons of a unit.

fire control radar—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Radar used to provide target information inputs to a weapon fire control system.

fire coordination—See fire support coordination.

fire coordination area—(DOD) An area with specified restraints into which fires in excess of those restraints will not be delivered without approval of the authority establishing the restraints.

fire coordination line—(DOD) A line established to coordinate fires between helicopter-borne or airborne forces and linkup forces or between any converging friendly forces.

fire direction center—(DOD, IADB) That element of a command post, consisting of gunnery and communication personnel and equipment, by means of which the commander exercises fire direction and/or fire control. The fire direction center receives target intelligence and requests for fire, and translates them into appropriate fire direction.

fire for effect—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. Fire which is delivered after

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the mean point of impact or burst is within the desired distance of the target or adjusting/ranging point. 2. Term in a fire message to indicate the adjustment/ranging is satisfactory and fire for effect is desired.

fire message—See call for fire.

fire mission—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. Specific assignment given to a fire unit as part of a definite plan. (DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) 2. Order used to alert the weapon/battery area and indicate that the message following is a call for fire.

fire plan—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A tactical plan for using the weapons of a unit or formation so that their fire will be coordinated.

firepower—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. The amount of fire which may be delivered by a position, unit, or weapon system. (DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) 2. Ability to deliver fire. (Note: SEATO definition consists of Part 1 only and ends with "weapon".)

firepower umbrella—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An area of specified dimensions defining the boundaries of the airspace over a naval force at sea within which the fire of ships' antiaircraft weapons can endanger aircraft, and within which special procedures have been established for the identification and operation of friendly aircraft. See also air defense operations area.

fire registration—(SEATO, IADB) Fire delivered to obtain accurate data for subsequent effective engagement of targets.

fire storm—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) Stationary mass fire, generally in built-up urban areas, generating strong, inrushing winds from all sides; the winds keep the fires from spreading while adding fresh oxygen to increase their intensity.

fire support area—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An appropriate maneuver area assigned to fire support ships from which to deliver gunfire support of an amphibious operation. See also **naval support area**.

fire support coordination—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The planning and executing of fire so that targets are adequately covered by a suitable weapon or group of weapons.

fire support coordination center—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A single location in which are centralized communications facilities and personnel incident to the coordination of all forms of fire support. See also **supporting arms coordination center**.

fire support coordination line—(DOD) An imaginary line arranged, if possible, to follow well defined geographical features, prescribed by the troop commander and coordinated with appropriate supporting commanders, forward of which supporting forces may attack targets, without danger or reference to the ground forces. Behind this line the attack of targets by forces not under the control of the troop commander must be coordinated with the appropriate troop commander.

fire support coordination line—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A line established by the appropriate ground commander to insure coordination of fire not under his control but which may affect current tactical operations. The fire support coordination line should follow well defined terrain features. The establishment of the fire support coordination line is normally coordinated with the appropriate tactical air commander and other supporting elements.

fire support group—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A temporary grouping of ships under a single commander charged with supporting troop operations ashore by naval gunfire. A

fire support group may be further subdivided into fire support units and fire support elements.

fire support station—(DOD) An exact location at sea within a fire support area, from which a fire support ship delivers fire.

fire task—See **fire mission**.

fire time—See **span of detonation (atomic demolition munition employment)**.

firing chart—(DOD, IADB) Map, photo map, or grid sheet showing the relative horizontal and vertical positions of batteries, base points, base point lines, check points, targets and other details needed in preparing firing data.

first light—(DOD, IADB) The beginning of morning nautical twilight, i.e., when the center of the morning sun is 12° below the horizon.

first salvo at _____—(DOD) In naval gunfire support, a portion of a ship's message to an observer or spotter to indicate that because of proximity to troops, the ship will not fire at the target but offset the first salvo a specific distance from the target.

first strike—(DOD, IADB) The first offensive move of a war. (Generally associated with nuclear operations.)

fission—(DOD) The process whereby the nucleus of a particular heavy element splits into (generally) two nuclei of lighter elements, with the release of substantial amounts of energy.

fission products—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A general term for the complex mixture of substances produced as a result of nuclear fission.

fission to yield ratio—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The ratio of the yield derived from nuclear fission to the total yield; it is frequently expressed in percent.

fix.—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A position determined from terrestrial, electronic, or astronomical data.

fixed ammunition—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Ammunition in which the cartridge case is permanently attached to the projectile. See also **ammunition**.

fixed capital property—(DOD) 1. Assets of a permanent character having continuing value. 2. As used in military establishments, includes real estate and equipment installed or in use, either in productive plants or in field operations. Synonymous with fixed assets.

fixed medical treatment facility—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A medical treatment facility which is designed to operate for an extended period of time at a specific site.

fixed price incentive contract—(DOD) A fixed price type of contract with provision for the adjustment of profit and price by a formula based on the relationship which final negotiated total cost bears to negotiated target cost as adjusted by approved changes.

fixed price type contract—(DOD) A type of contract which generally provides for a firm price, or under appropriate circumstances may provide for an adjustable price, for the supplies or services which are being procured. Fixed price contracts are of several types so designed as to facilitate proper pricing under varying circumstances.

fixed station patrol—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) One in which each scout maintains station relative to an assigned point on a barrier line while searching the surrounding area. Scouts are not stationary but remain underway and patrol near the center of their assigned stations. A scout is a surface ship, submarine, or aircraft.

fixer network—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A combination of radio or radar

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direction-finding installations which, operating in conjunction, are capable of plotting the position relative to the ground of an aircraft in flight.

fixer system—See **fixer network**.

flag days (red or green)—(DOD) Red flag days are those during which movement requirements cannot be met; green flag days are those during which the requisite amount or a surplus of transportation capability exists.

flak suppression fire—(DOD) Fire used to suppress antiaircraft fire immediately prior to and during an air attack on enemy positions.

flamethrower—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A weapon that projects incendiary fuel and has provision for ignition of this fuel.

flammable cargo—See **inflammable cargo**.

flank guards—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A security element operating to the flank of a moving or stationary force to protect it.

flare dud—(DOD) A nuclear weapon, which when launched at a target, detonates with anticipated yield but at an altitude appreciably greater than intended. This is not a dud insofar as yield is concerned but it is a dud with respect to the effects on the target and the normal operation of the weapon.

flash blindness—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Temporary impairment of vision resulting from an intense flash of light. It includes loss of night adaptation and dazzle, and may be associated with retinal burns. See also **dazzle**.

flash burn—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A burn caused by excessive exposures (of bare skin) to thermal radiation.

flash message—(DOD, IADB) A category of precedence reserved for initial enemy contact messages or operational combat messages of extreme urgency. Brevity is mandatory. See also **message precedence; precedence**.

flash ranging—(DOD, IADB) Finding the position of the burst of a projectile or of an enemy gun by observing its flash.

flash report—(DOD) Not to be used. See **in-flight report**.

flash suppressor—(DCD, NATO, CENTO) Device attached to the muzzle of the weapon which reduces the amount of visible light or flash created by burning propellant gases.

flatted cargo—(DOD, IADB) Cargo placed in the bottom of the holds, covered with planks and dunnage, and held for future use. Flatted cargo usually has room left above it for the loading of vehicles which may be moved without interfering with the flatted cargo. Frequently, flatted cargo serves in lieu of ballast. Sometimes called understowed cargo. See also **cargo**.

fleet—(DOD, IADB) An organization of ships, aircraft, marine forces and shore-based fleet activities, all under the command of a commander or commander in chief who may exercise operational as well as administrative control. See also **major fleet; numbered fleet**.

fleet ballistic missile submarine—(DOD, IADB) A nuclear-powered submarine designed to deliver ballistic missile attacks against assigned targets from either a submerged or surfaced condition. Designated as SSBN.

fleet in being—(DOD, IADB) A fleet (force) which avoids decisive action but which, because of its strength and location, causes or necessitates counter-concentrations and so reduces the number of opposing units available for operations elsewhere.

Fleet Marine Force—(DOD) A balanced force of combined arms comprising land, air, and service elements of the United States Marine Corps. A Fleet Marine Force is an integral part of a United States Fleet and has the status of a type command.

flexible response—(DOD, IADB) The capability of military forces for effective reaction to any enemy threat or attack with actions appropriate and adaptable to the circumstances existing.

flight—(DOD) 1. In Navy and Marine Corps usage, a specified group of aircraft usually engaged in a common mission. 2. The basic tactical unit in the Air Force, consisting of four or more aircraft in two or more elements. 3. A single aircraft airborne on a nonoperational mission.

flight—(IADB) 1. A specified group of aircraft usually engaged in a common mission. 2. A single aircraft airborne on a nonoperational mission.

flight advisory—(DOD, IADB) A message dispatched to aircraft in flight, or to interested stations to advise of any deviation or irregularity.

flight deck—(DOD, IADB) 1. In certain airplanes, an elevated compartment occupied by the crew for operating the airplane in flight. 2. The upper deck of an aircraft carrier that serves as a runway.

flight information center—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A unit established to provide flight information service and alerting service.

flight information region—(DOD, NATO, SEA-TO, CENTO, IADB) An airspace of defined dimensions within which flight information service and alerting service are provided. See also **air traffic control area; air traffic control center; area control center**.

flight level—(IADB) An altitude of constant atmospheric pressure which is related to a pressure datum of 1013.25 mb or 29.92 hg.

flight levels—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) Surfaces of constant atmospheric pressure which are related to a specific pressure datum, 1013.2 mb (29.92 in), and are separated by specific

pressure intervals Flight levels are expressed in three digits that represent hundreds of feet; e.g. flight level 250 represents a barometric altimeter indication of 25,000 feet and flight level 255 is an indication of 25,500 feet.

flight line—(NATO, CENTO) In air photographic reconnaissance, the prescribed ground path over which an air vehicle moves during the execution of its photo mission.

flight operations center—(DOD) The element of the tactical Army air traffic regulation system which provides for aircraft flight following, separation of aircraft under instrument conditions, and identification of friendly aircraft to friendly air defense agencies.

flight plan—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Specified information provided to air traffic services units, relative to the intended flight of an aircraft.

flight plan correlation—(DOD) A means of identifying aircraft by association with known flight plans.

flight readiness firing—(DOD, SEATO) A missile system test of short duration conducted with the propulsion system operating while the missile is secured to the launcher. Such a test is performed to determine the readiness of the missile system and launch facilities prior to flight test.

flight readiness firing—(NATO, CENTO) Short duration tests relating to a rocket system, carried out with the propulsion device in operation, the rocket being fixed on the launcher. Such tests are carried out in order to define the state of preparation of the rocket system and of the launching facilities before the flight test.

flight surgeon—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A physician specially trained in aviation medical practice whose primary duty is the medical examination and medical care of aircrew.

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flight test—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Test of an aircraft, rocket, missile, or other vehicle by actual flight or launching. Flight tests are planned to achieve specific test objectives and gain operational information.

flight visibility—(DOD) The average forward horizontal distance from the cockpit of an aircraft in flight at which prominent unlighted objects may be seen and identified by day and prominent lighted objects may be seen and identified by night.

floating base support—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A form of logistic support in which supplies, repairs, maintenance and other facilities and services are provided for operating forces from ships and craft within a harbor or anchorage.

floating lines—(NATO, CENTO) In photogrammetry, lines connecting the same two points of detail on each print of a stereo pair, used to determine whether or not the points are intervisible. The lines may be drawn directly into the prints or superimposed by means of strips of transparent material.

floating mark or dot—(NATO, CENTO) A mark seen as occupying a position in the three dimensional space formed by the stereoscopic fusion of a pair of photographs, used as a reference mark in examining or measuring a stereoscopic model.

floating reserve—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) In an amphibious operation, reserve troops which remain embarked until needed. See also general reserve.

flotation—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The capability of a vehicle to float in water.

flotation—(SEATO, IADB) 1. The capacity of a vehicle, gun, or trailer to negotiate water obstacles without being in contact with the bottom. (IADB) 2. The capacity of a vehicle to negotiate soft, unfavorable terrain such as mud, sand, or snow.

flotilla—(DOD, IADB) An administrative or tactical organization consisting of two or more squadrons of destroyers or smaller types, together with such additional ships as may be assigned as flagships and tenders.

flume—(NATO) An inclined channel for conveying water.

fly(ing) at speed—(DOD) In air intercept, a term meaning fly at (Mach ____ / ____) indicated air speed, or, my indicated air speed is (____ knots, Mach ____).

focal length—See calibrated focal length; equivalent focal length; nominal focal length.

focal plane—(NATO, CENTO) The plane, perpendicular to the optical axis of the lens, in which images of points in the object field of the lens are focused.

follow-up (amphibious)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The landing of reinforcements and stores after the assault and assault follow-on echelons have been landed.

follow-up echelon (air transport)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Elements moved into the objective area after the assault echelon.

force—(DOD, IADB) 1. A body of troops, ships, or aircraft, or combination thereof. 2. A major subdivision of a fleet.

force combat air patrol—(DOD) A patrol of fighters maintained over the task force to destroy enemy aircraft which threaten the force. See also combat air patrol.

force rendezvous—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A navigational checkpoint at which formations of aircraft or ships join and become part of the main force.

force rendezvous (air)—(SEATO, IADB) A navigational checkpoint over which formations of aircraft join and become part of the main force.

force(s)—See airborne force; air transported forces; armed forces; army forces; assigned forces; balanced collective forces; blue forces; combined force; covering force; garrison force; NATO forces; orange forces; SEATO forces; task force; underway replenishment forces.

forces allocated to (NATO) (SEATO)—(NATO, SEATO) Those forces made available to (NATO) (SEATO) by a nation under the categories of: a. assigned; b. earmarked for assignment; or c. earmarked for assignment on mobilization. See also force(s); NATO forces; SEATO forces.

force tabs—(DOD, IADB) With reference to war plans, the statement of time-phased deployments of major combat units by major commands and geographical areas.

fordability—See deep fording; shallow fording.

foreign intelligence—(DOD) Intelligence concerning areas not under control of the power sponsoring the collection effort.

foreign military sales—(DOD) That portion of United States military assistance authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. This assistance is for both defense articles and services (including training). This assistance differs from Military Assistance Program Grant Aid in that it is purchased by the recipient country.

foreign military sales trainees—(DOD) Foreign nationals receiving training conducted by the Department of Defense on a reimbursable basis, at the country's request.

foreshore flats—(NATO) An area of sand, gravel, mud, etc., which is bare or awash at low tide but covered at high tide.

format—(NATO, CENTO) 1. In photography, the size and/or shape of a negative or of the print therefrom. 2. In cartography, the shape and size of a map or chart

formation—(NATO, CENTO) 1. An ordered arrangement of troops and/or vehicles for a specific purpose. 2. An ordered arrangement of two or more ships, units, or aircraft proceeding together.

formerly restricted data—(DOD) Information removed from the Restricted Data category upon determination jointly by the Atomic Energy Commission and Department of Defense that such information relates primarily to the military utilization of atomic weapons and that such information can be adequately safeguarded as classified defense information. (Section 142d, Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.) See also **restricted data**.

forming up place—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) The last position occupied by the assault echelon before crossing the start line/line of departure.

form line—(NATO) A line joining all points of approximately equal elevation. Form lines are not normally annotated with elevation figures.

forward aeromedical evacuation—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) That phase of evacuation which provides airlift for patients between points within the battlefield, from the battlefield to the initial point of treatment, and to subsequent points of treatment within the combat zone.

forward air controller—(DOD) An officer (aviator/pilot) member of the tactical air control party who, from a forward ground or airborne position, controls aircraft engaged in close air support of ground troops.

forward air controller—(IADB) An officer (aviator) member of the tactical air control party/air control team who, from a forward position, controls aircraft engaged in close air support of ground troops.

forward air control post—(DOD) A highly mobile United States Air Force tactical air con-

trol system radar facility subordinate to the control and reporting center and/or post used to extend radar coverage and control in the forward combat area.

forward area—(DOD, IADB) An area in proximity to combat.

forward bomb lines—(IADB) Lines (land) prescribed by a troop commander beyond which he considers that bombing need not be coordinated with his own forces. See also **bomb lines**.

forward edge of the battle area—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The foremost limits of a series of areas in which ground combat units are deployed, excluding the areas in which the covering or screening forces are operating, designated to coordinate fire support, the positioning of forces, or the maneuver of units.

forward lap—See overlap.

forward motion compensation—See image motion compensation.

forward oblique air photograph—(DOD) Oblique photography of the terrain ahead of the aircraft.

forward observer—(DOD) An observer operating with front line troops and trained to adjust ground or naval gunfire and pass back battlefield information. In the absence of a forward air controller he may control close air support strikes. See also **spotter**.

forward observer—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) An observer operating with front line troops and trained to adjust ground or naval gunfire and air bombardment, and pass back battlefield information.

forward observer—(SEATO) An observer operating with front line troops and trained to adjust ground or naval gunfire and air bombardment.

forward slope—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) Any slope which descends toward the enemy.

forward tell—(DOD) The transfer of information to a higher level of command. See also **track telling**.

found shipment—(NATO, CENTO) Freight received but not listed or manifested.

fox away—(DOD) In air intercept, a code meaning missile has fired or been released from aircraft.

fragmentary order—(DOD) An abbreviated form of an operation order, usually issued on a day-to-day basis which eliminates the need for restating information contained in a basic operation order. It may be issued in sections.

frame—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) In photography, any single exposure contained within a continuous sequence of photographs.

freak—(DOD) In air intercept usage, a word meaning frequency in megacycles.

freddie—(DOD) In air intercept usage, a controlling unit.

free air anomaly—(DOD, IADB) The difference between observed gravity and theoretical gravity which has been computed for latitude and corrected for elevation of the station above or below the geoid, by application of the normal rate of change of gravity for change of elevation, as in free air.

free air overpressure—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The unreflected pressure, in excess of the ambient atmospheric pressure, created in the air by the blast wave from an explosion. See also **overpressure**.

free drop—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The dropping of equipment or supplies from an aircraft without the use of parachutes. See also **airdrop; air movement; free fall; high velocity drop; low velocity drop**.

free dropping—(SEATO) The dropping of equipment or supplies from an aircraft without the use of parachutes. See also **air drops; air movement; high velocity drop; low velocity drop**.

free fall—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A parachute maneuver in which the parachute is manually activated at the discretion of the jumper or automatically at a pre-set altitude. See also **airdrop; air movement; free drop; high velocity drop; low velocity drop**.

free field overpressure—See **free air overpressure**.

free lance—(DOD) In air intercept, a code meaning self-control of aircraft is being employed.

free rocket—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A rocket not subject to guidance or control in flight.

freight—(NATO, CENTO) Cargo transported, including mail and unaccompanied baggage.

freight consolidating activity—(DOD) A transportation activity which receives less than carload/truckload shipments of materiel for the purpose of assembling them into carload/truckload lots for onward movement to the ultimate consignee or to a freight distributing activity or other break bulk point. See also **freight distributing activity**.

freight distributing activity—(DOD) A transportation activity which receives and unloads consolidated carloads/truckloads of less than carload/truckload shipments of materiel and forwards the individual shipments to the ultimate consignee. See also **freight consolidating activity**.

fresh target—(DOD) A request or command sent by the observer or spotter to the firing ship to indicate that fire will be shifted from the original target to a new target by spots (corrections) applied to the computer solution being generated.

friendly—(DOD) A contact positively identified as friendly. See also bogey; hostile.

frigate—(DOD, IADB) A warship designed to operate independently, or with strike, anti-submarine warfare, or amphibious forces against submarine, air, and surface threats. (Normal armaments consists of 3" and 5" dual-purpose guns and advanced antisubmarine warfare weapons.) Designated as DL. See also guided missile frigate.

front—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB)

1. The lateral space occupied by an element, measured from the extremity of one flank to the extremity of the other flank.
2. The direction of enemy.
3. The line of contact of two opposing forces.
4. When a combat situation does not exist or is not assumed, the direction toward which the command is faced.

frontal attack—(DOD) In air intercept, an attack by an interceptor aircraft which terminates with a heading crossing angle greater than 135°.

frustrated cargo—(DOD) Any shipment of supplies and/or equipment which while en route to destination is stopped prior to receipt and for which further disposition instructions must be obtained.

full charge—(DOD) The larger of the two propelling charges available for naval guns.

full command—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The military authority and responsibility of a superior officer to issue orders to subordinates. It covers every aspect of military operations and administration and exists only within national Services. The term com-

mand, as used internationally, implies a lesser degree of authority than when it is used in a purely national sense. (*NATO, SEATO, CENTO*) It follows that no (NATO) (SEATO) (CENTO) commander has full command over the forces that are assigned to him. This is because nations, in assigning forces to (NATO) (SEATO) (CENTO), assign only operational command or operational control. See also command.

functions—(DOD, IADB) The appropriate or assigned duties, responsibilities, missions, or tasks of an individual, office, or organization.

(DOD) As defined in the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, the term "function" includes functions, powers, and duties, (5 United States Code 171n (a).)

Fury—(DOD, IADB) A single-engine, single-seat, jet fighter-bomber designed for operating from aircraft carriers. Armament consists of cannons, nuclear or nonnuclear bombs, Sidewinders, rockets and Bullpups for troop support. The aircraft possesses air-to-air refueling capability, and can carry a tanker package. Designated as F-1.

fusion—(DOD) The process accompanied by the release of tremendous amounts of energy, whereby the nuclei of light elements combine to form the nucleus of a heavier element.

fuze—See boresafe fuze; impact action fuze; proximity fuze; self-destroying fuze; time fuze; variable time fuze.

fuze (specify)—(DOD) In artillery and naval gunfire support, a command or request to indicate the type of fuze action desired, i.e., delay, quick, time, variable time.

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G

gaotet—(DOD) Radar equipment. (Type of equipment may be indicated by a letter as listed in operation orders.) May be followed by a color to indicate state of jamming. Colors will be used as follows:

- a. green—Clear of jamming.
- b. amber—Sector partially jammed.
- c. red—Sector completely jammed
- d. blue—Completely jammed.

Galaxy—(DOD) A large cargo transport aircraft powered by four turbofan engines, capable of very large payload and cargo volume, intercontinental range, forward area airfield operations and air dropping of troops and equipment. Designated as C-5A.

gamma rays—(DOD) High energy electromagnetic radiation emitted from atomic nuclei during a nuclear reaction. Gamma rays and very high energy X-rays differ only in origin. X-rays do not originate from atomic nuclei but are produced in other ways.

gap (imager)—(DOD) Any space where imagery fails to meet minimum coverage requirements. This might be a space not covered by imagery or a space where the minimum specified overlap was not obtained. See also **holiday**.

gap marker (land mine warfare)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Used to mark a minefield gap. Gap markers at the entrance to and exit from the gap will be referenced to a landmark or intermediate marker. See also **marker (land mine warfare)**; **minefield gap (land mine warfare)**.

garble—(DOD, IADB) An error in transmission, reception, encryption, or decryption which changes the text of a message or any portion thereof in such a manner that it is incorrect or undecryptable.

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garrison force—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) All units assigned to a base or area for defense, development, operation, and maintenance of facilities. See also **force(s)**.

gas cumulative action—(IADR) The building up within the human body of small, ineffective doses of certain war gases to a point where the eventual effect is similar to one large dose.

gate—(DOD) In air intercept, a code meaning fly at maximum possible speed (or power) (To be maintained for a limited time or by depending on type of aircraft; Use of afterburners, rockets, etc., in accordance with local doctrine.

general and complete disarmament—(DOD, IADB) Reduction of armed forces and armaments by all states to levels required for internal security and for an international peace force. Connotation is "total disarmament" by all states.

general cargo—(DOD, IADB) Cargo which is susceptible for loading in general, non-specialized stowage areas, e.g., boxes, barrels, bales, crates, packages, bundles, and pallets.

general map—(DOD, IADB) A map of small scale used for general planning purposes. See also **map**.

general mobilization reserve materiel objective—(DOD) The mobilization reserve materiel objective less the sum of the prepositioned war reserve requirement. See also **mobilization reserves**.

general mobilization reserve stock—(DOD) The quantity of an item acquired and placed in stock against a general mobilization reserve materiel objective. See also **mobilization reserves**.

general orders—(DOD, IADB) 1. Permanent instructions, issued in order form, that apply

to all members of a command, as compared with special orders, which affect only individuals or small groups. General orders are usually concerned with matters of policy or administration. 2. A series of permanent guard orders that govern the duties of a sentry on post.

general purchasing agents—(DOD) Agents who have been appointed in the principal overseas areas of operations to supervise, control, coordinate, negotiate, and develop the local procurement of supplies, services, and facilities by United States Armed Forces, in order that the most effective utilization may be made of local resources and production.

general purchasing agents—(IADB) Agents who have been appointed to supervise, control, coordinate, negotiate, and develop the local procurement of supplies, services, and facilities in order that the most effective utilization may be made of local resources and production.

general quarters—(DOD, IADB) A condition of readiness when naval action is imminent. All battle stations are fully manned and alert; ammunition is ready for instant loading; guns and guided missile launchers may be loaded.

general reserve—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Reserve of troops retained under the control of the overall commander. See also floating reserve. (Note: NATO, SEATO and CENTO definition does not use the word "retained".)

general staff—(DOD) A group of officers in the headquarters of Army or Marine divisions, Marine brigades and aircraft wings, or similar or larger units which assist their commanders in planning, coordinating, and supervising operations. A general staff may consist of four or more principal functional sections: personnel (G-1), military intelligence (G-2), operations and training (G-3),

logistics (G-4), and (in Army organizations) civil affairs military government (G-5). (A particular section may be added or eliminated by the commander, dependent upon the need which has been demonstrated.) The comparable Air Force staff is found in the wing and larger units, with sections designated Personnel, Operations, etc. G-2 Air and G-3 Air are Army officers assigned to G-2 or G-3 at division, corps, and Army headquarters level, who assist in planning and coordinating joint operations of ground and air units. Naval staffs ordinarily are not organized on these lines, but when they are, they are designated N-1, N-2, etc. Similarly, a joint staff may be designated J-1, J-2, etc. In Army brigades and smaller units and in Marine Corps units smaller than a brigade or aircraft wing, staff sections are designated S-1, S-2, etc., with corresponding duties; referred to as a unit staff in the Army and as an executive staff in the Marine Corps. See also staff.

general staff—(IADB) A group of officers in the headquarters of divisions, or similar larger units which assist their commanders in planning, coordinating, and supervising operations. A general staff may consist of four or more principal functional sections: personnel (G-1), military intelligence (G-2), operations and training (G-3), logistics (G-4), and civil affairs military government (G-5). (A particular section may be added or eliminated by the commander, dependent upon the need which has been demonstrated.) In brigades and smaller units, staff sections are designated S-1, S-2, etc., with corresponding duties. See also staff.

general support—(DOD, IADB) That support which is given the supported force as a whole and not to any particular subdivision thereof.

general support artillery—(DOD, IADB) Artillery which executes the fire directed by the commander of the unit to which it organically belongs or is attached. It fires in support of

the operation as a whole rather than in support of a specific subordinate unit.

general support-reinforcing—(DOD) A tactical artillery mission. General support-reinforcing artillery has the mission of supporting the force as a whole and of providing reinforcing fires for another artillery unit.

general war—(DOD, IADB) Armed conflict between major powers in which the total resources of the belligerents are employed, and the national survival of a major belligerent is in jeopardy.

Genie—(DOD) An air to air, unguided rocket equipped with nuclear warhead. Designed to be carried by the F-89, F-101, and F-106. Designated as AIR-2.

geodetic datum—See **datum (geodetic)**.

geographic coordinates—(DOD, NATO) The quantities of latitude and longitude which define the position of a point on the surface of the earth with respect to the reference spheroid. See also **coordinates**.

geographic reference points—(DOD, IADB) A means of indicating position, usually expressed either as double letters or as code words which are established in operation orders or by other means.

georef—(DOD, IADB) A worldwide position reference system that may be applied to any map or chart graduated in latitude and longitude regardless of projection. It is a method of expressing latitude and longitude in a form suitable for rapid reporting and plotting. (This term is derived from the words "The World Geographic Reference System".)

georef—(NATO) A grid system used in reporting positions, using the earth's graticule of latitude and longitude as the grid. See also **coordinates**.

Gimlet—(DOD, IADB) Two-inch, folding fin, unguided, air-to-surface rocket.

For explanation of symb. ls. see page vi.

glide bomb—(DOD, IADB) A bomb fitted with airfoils to provide lift, carried and released in the direction of a target by an airplane.

glide path—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. The flight path of an aircraft or winged missile as it glides downward, the line of which forms an angle with the longitudinal axis of the aircraft or missile. 2. The line to be followed by an aircraft as it descends from horizontal flight to land upon the surface. Also called **glide slope**.

glide slope—See **glide path**.

Globemaster—(DOD, IADB) A heavy cargo, four engine transport which has clamshell nose doors, a built-in cargo ramp, and can carry bulky, outsize cargo as well as personnel. Designated as C-124.

goldie—(DOD) The term, peculiar to air support radar team operations, indicating aircraft automatic flight control system and ground control bombing system are engaged and awaiting electronic ground control commands.

goldie lock—(DOD) The term, peculiar to air support radar team operations, indicating ground controller has electronic control of the aircraft.

grand slam—(DOD) All enemy aircraft originally sighted are shot down.

graphic—(NATO) Any and all products of the cartographic and photogrammetric art. A graphic may be either a map, chart or mosaic or even a film strip that was produced using cartographic techniques.

graphic scale—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO) A graduated line by means of which distances on the map, chart, or photograph may be measured in terms of ground distance. See also **scale**.

graticule—(NATO, CENTO) In cartography, a network of lines representing the earth's parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude.

graticule (maps and charts)—(SEATO, IADB)

A network of lines representing the earth's parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude.

graticule ticks—(NATO) In cartography, short lines indicating where selected meridians and parallels intersect.

graves registration—(DOD, IADB) Supervision and execution of matters pertaining to the identification, removal, and burial of the dead, and collection and processing of their effects. See also **burial**.

gravity extraction—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The extraction of cargoes from the aircraft by influence of their own weight. See also **parachute extraction**.

graze—(DOD) A spotting, or an observation, by a spotter or an observer to indicate that all bursts occurred on impact.

grazing fire—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Fire approximately parallel to the ground where the center of the cone of fire does not rise above one meter from the ground. See also **fire**.

great circle—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A circle on the surface of the earth, the plane of which passes through the center of the earth.

great circle route—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) The route which follows the shortest arc of a great circle between two points.

Greenwich mean time—(DOD) Mean solar time at the meridian of Greenwich, England, used as a basis for standard time throughout the world. Normally expressed in four numerals 0001 through 2400.

Greenwich mean time—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Mean solar time at the meridian of Greenwich.

grey propaganda—(DOD, I, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Propaganda which does not

specifically identify any source. See also **propaganda**.

grid—(DOD) 1. Two sets of parallel lines intersecting at right angles and forming squares; the grid is superimposed on maps, charts, and other similar representations of the earth's surface in an accurate and consistent manner to permit identification of ground locations with respect to other locations and the computation of direction and distance to other points. 2. A term used in giving the location of a geographic point by grid coordinates. See also **military grid; military grid reference system**.

grid bearing—(DOD) Bearing measured from grid north.

grid convergence—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The horizontal angle at a place between true North and grid North. It is proportional to the longitude difference between the place and the central meridian. See also **convergence**.

grid convergence factor—(DOD, NATO) The ratio of the grid convergence angle to the longitude difference (see **grid convergence**). In the Lambert Conical Orthomorphic projection this is constant and is sometimes called the constant of the cone. See also **convergence**.

grid coordinates—(NATO) Plane-rectangular coordinates based on and mathematically adjusted to a map projection in order that geographic positions (latitudes and longitudes) may be readily transformed into plane coordinates and the computations relating to them made by the ordinary methods of plane surveying. See also **coordinates**.

grid interval—(NATO) The distance represented between the lines of a grid.

grid magnetic angle—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Angular difference in direction between grid north and magnetic north. It is

measured east or west from grid north. Grid magnetic angle is sometimes called gravitation and or grid variation.

grid north—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The northerly or zero direction indicated by the grid datum of directional reference.

grid ticks—(NATO) Small marks on the neat-line of a map or chart indicating additional grid reference systems included on that sheet. Grid ticks are sometimes shown on the interior grid lines of some maps for ease of referencing.

grid variation—See grid magnetic angle.

gravitation—See grid magnetic angle.

gross error—(DOD) A nuclear weapon detonation at such a distance from the desired ground zero as to cause no nuclear damage to the target.

gross weight—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) Weight of a ground vehicle including fuel, lubricants, coolant, vehicle tools and spares, cargo and operating personnel. See also net weight.

ground alert—(DOD, IADB) That status in which aircraft on the ground deck are fully serviced and armed, with combat crews in readiness to take off within a specified short period of time (usually 15 minutes) after receipt of a mission order. See also air alert; alert.

ground control—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A system of accurate measurements used to determine the distances and directions or differences in elevation between points on the earth. See also common control; control point; field control; traverse.

ground control (geodetic)—See ground control.

ground-controlled approach—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The technique or

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procedures for talking down, through the use of both surveillance and precision approach radar, an aircraft during its approach so as to place it in a position for landing.

ground-controlled intercept—See air interception.

ground effect machine—(NATO, CENTO) A machine which normally flies within the zone of the ground effect or ground cushion.

ground fire—(DOD) Small arms ground-to-air fire directed against aircraft.

ground liaison officer—(DOD) An officer trained in offensive air support activities. Ground liaison officers are normally organized into parties under the control of the appropriate army commander to provide liaison to air force and naval units engaged in training and combat operations.

ground liaison officer—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) An officer especially trained in air reconnaissance and or offensive air support activities. These officers are normally organized into teams under the control of the appropriate ground force commander to provide liaison to air force and navy units engaged in training and combat operations.

ground liaison officer—(SEATO) An officer especially trained in either air reconnaissance or offensive air support activities. These officers are normally organized into teams under the control of the appropriate army commander to provide liaison to air force and navy units engaged in training and combat operations.

ground liaison party—(DOD) An Army unit consisting of a variable number of personnel responsible for liaison with a tactical air support agency.

ground liaison section—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO) An army unit consisting of a variable number of army officers, other ranks,

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and vehicles responsible for army air liaison, under control of army headquarters.

ground nadir—(NATO, CENTO) The point on the ground vertically beneath the perspective center of the camera lens. On a true vertical photograph this coincides with the principal point.

ground observer center—(DOD, IADB) A center to which ground observer teams report and which in turn will pass information to the appropriate control and/or reporting agency.

ground observer organization—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A corps of ground watchers deployed at suitable points throughout an air defense system to provide visual and aural information of aircraft movements.

ground observer team—(DOD, IADB) Small units or detachments deployed to provide information of aircraft movements over a defended area, obtained either by aural or visual means.

ground position—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The position on the earth vertically below an aircraft.

ground readiness—(DOD, IADB) That status wherein aircraft can be armed and serviced and personnel alerted to take off within a specified length of time after receiving orders.

ground return—(NATO, CENTO) The reflection from the terrain as displayed and/or recorded as an image.

ground visibility—(DOD) Prevailing horizontal visibility near the earth's surface as reported by an accredited observer.

ground zero—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The point on the surface of the earth at, or vertically below or above, the center of a planned or actual nuclear detonation. Also called GZ. See also **actual ground zero; desired ground zero**.

group—(DOD, IADB) 1. A flexible administrative and tactical unit composed of either two or more battalions or two or more squadrons. The term also applies to combat support and service support units. 2. A number of ships and/or air craft, normally a subdivision of a force, assigned for a specific purpose.

group burial—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A burial in a common grave of two or more individually unidentified remains. See also **burial**.

group rendezvous—(DOD, CENTO, IADB) A check point at which formations of the same type will join before proceeding. See also **force rendezvous**.

groyne—(NATO) A low wall built out into the sea to resist the travel of sand and gravel along the beach.

guardship—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A ship detailed for a specific duty for the purpose of enabling other ships in company to assume a lower degree of readiness. (Note: SEATO term has qualifier "(naval term").)

guerrilla—(DOD, IADB) A combat participant in guerrilla warfare. See also **unconventional warfare**.

guerrilla warfare—(DOD, I, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Military and paramilitary operations conducted in enemy-held or hostile territory by irregular, predominantly indigenous forces. See also **unconventional warfare**.

guidance—(DOD, IADB) 1. Policy, direction, decision, or instruction, having the effect of an order when promulgated by a higher echelon. 2. The entire process by which target intelligence information received by the guided missile is used to effect proper flight control to cause timely direction changes for effective target interception. See also **active homing guidance; celestial guidance; command guidance; homing guidance; inertial guidance; midcourse guidance; passive homing**

guidance; preset guidance; semiactive homing guidance; stellar guidance; terminal guidance; terrestrial reference guidance.

guidance station equipment—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The ground-based portion of the missile guidance system necessary to provide guidance during missile flight. **(IADB)** It specifically includes the tracking radar, the rate-measuring equipment, the data link equipment, and the computer, test, and maintenance equipment integral to these items.

guidance system (missile)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO) A system which evaluates flight information, correlates it with target data, determines the desired flight path of the missile and communicates the necessary commands to the missile flight control system. See also **control system (missile)**.

guided missile—(DCD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An unmanned vehicle moving above the surface of the earth, whose trajectory or flight path is capable of being altered by an external or internal mechanism. See also **aerodynamic missile; ballistic missile**.

guided missile (air-to-air)—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An air-launched guided missile for use against air targets.

guided missile cruiser—(DOD, IADB) For designed mission, see **heavy cruiser**. With exception of CGNs, these ships are full conversion of heavy cruisers. All guns are removed and replaced with Talos Tartar missile launchers. The CGN is a nuclear-powered, long-range ship equipped with Talos Terrier missile and Asroc launchers. Designated as CG and CGN.

guided missile destroyer—(DOD) For designed mission, see **destroyer**. This destroyer type is equipped with Terrier Tartar guided missile launchers, improved naval gun battery, long-range sonar, and antisubmarine warfare

weapons, including Asroc. Designated as DDG.

guided missile frigate—(DOD, IADB) For designed mission, see **frigate**. Equipped with Terrier or Tartar missile launchers and 5" 54-gun battery; also Asroc. Designated as DLG and DLGN. The DLGN is nuclear powered.

guided missile heavy cruiser—(DOD, IADB) For designed mission, see **heavy cruiser**. These ships are converted heavy cruisers, with one triple 8" 55 turret removed and replaced with a twin Terrier missile launcher. Designated as CAG.

guided missile light cruiser—(DOD, IADB) For designed mission, see **light cruiser**. Converted light cruisers. In addition to 6" 47 guns, either Terrier or Talos missile launchers have been added to main armament. Designated as CLG.

guided missile submarine—(DOD, IADB) A submarine designed to have an additional capability to launch guided missile attacks from surfaced condition. Designated as SSG and SSGN. The SSGN is nuclear powered.

guided missile (surface-to-air)—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A surface-launched guided missile for use against air targets.

guide signs—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) Signs used to indicate locations, distances, directions, routes, and similar information. (Note: SEATO and IADB term is "guide signs (road transport).")

gun—(DOD) 1. A cannon with relatively long barrel, operating with relatively low angle of fire, and having a high muzzle velocity. 2. A cannon with tube length 30 to 50 calibers or more. See also **howitzer; mortar**.

gun, 280-mm (very heavy artillery)—(DOD, IADB) A mobile cannon designed specifically to fire a nuclear projectile. Mobility for this weapon is provided by a "double-ender" transporter.

gun carriage—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A mobile or fixed support for a gun. It sometimes includes the elevating and traversing mechanisms. Sometimes called carriage.

gun direction—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The distribution and direction of the gunfire of a ship.

gun, heavy, 175-mm—(DOD) A full-tracked, self-propelled gun with a maximum range of 32,000 meters.

guns/weapons free—(DOD) In air intercept, means fire may be opened on all aircraft not recognized as friendly.

guns/weapons tight—(DOD) In air intercept, means do not open fire, or cease firing on any aircraft (or on bogey specified, or in section indicated) unless target(s) known to be hostile.

gun-target line—(DOD) An imaginary straight line from the gun(s) to the target. See also spotting line.

gun-type weapon—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A device in which two or more pieces of fissionable material, each less than a critical mass, are brought together very rapidly so as to form a supercritical mass which can explode as the result of a rapidly expanding fission chain.

H

hachuring—(NATO) A method of representing relief upon a map or chart by shading in short disconnected lines drawn in the direction of the slopes.

half-life—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The time required for the activity of a given radioactive species to decrease to half of its initial value due to radioactive decay. The half-life is a characteristic property of each radioactive species and is independent of its amount or condition. The effective half-life of a given isotope is the time in which the quantity in the body will decrease to half as a result of both radioactive decay and biological elimination.

half-residence time—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) As applied to delayed fallout, it is the time required for the amount of weapon debris deposited in a particular part of the atmosphere, to decrease to half of its initial value.

half thickness—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) Thickness of absorbing material necessary to reduce by one-half the intensity of radiation which passes through it.

handover—(DOD) The passing of control authority of an aircraft from one control agency to another control agency. Handover action may be accomplished between control agencies of separate Services when conducting joint operations or between control agencies within a single command and control system. Handover action is complete when the receiving controller acknowledges assumption of control authority.

harassing (air)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The attack of any target within the area or land battle not connected with interdiction of close air support. It is designed to reduce the enemy's combat effectiveness.

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harassing fire—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Fire designed to disturb the rest of the enemy troops, to curtail movement, and, by threat of losses, to lower morale. See also fire.

harassment—(DOD) An incident in which the primary objective is to disrupt the activities of a unit, installation, or ship, rather than to inflict serious casualties or damage.

harbor—(DOD, IADB) A restricted body of water, an anchorage, or other limited coastal water area and its mineable water approaches from which shipping operations are projected or supported. Generally, a harbor is a part of a base, in which case the harbor defense force forms a component element of the base defense force established for the local defense of the base and its included harbor.

harbor defense—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The defense of a harbor or anchorage and its water approaches against: a. submarine, submarine-borne, or small surface craft attack; b. enemy minelaying operations; and c. sabotage. The defense of a harbor from guided or dropped missiles while such missiles are airborne is considered to be a part of air defense.

hard base—(DOD, SEATO) A launching base that is protected against a nuclear explosion.

hard beach—(DOD, IADB) A portion of a beach especially prepared with a hard surface extending into the water, employed for the purpose of loading or unloading directly into or from landing ships or landing craft.

hardened site—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A site constructed to withstand the blast and associated effects of a nuclear attack and likely to be protected against a chemical, biological, or radiological attack.

hard missile base—(NATO, CENTO) A launching base that is protected against a nuclear explosion.

hard port—(DOD) Alter heading to magnetic heading indicated, turning to the port in a tight turn (three digit group), or alter heading indicated number of degrees to the port in a tight turn (one or two digit group with word "degrees").

hardstand—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. A paved or stabilized area where vehicles are parked. 2. Open ground area having a prepared surface and used for storage of materiel.

hard starboard—(DOD) Alter heading to magnetic heading indicated, turning to the starboard in a tight turn (three digit group), or alter heading indicated number of degrees to the starboard in a tight turn (one or two digit group with word "degrees").

hasty breaching (land mine warfare)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The creation of lanes through enemy minefields by expedient methods such as blasting with demolitions, pushing rollers or disabled vehicles through the minefields when the time factor does not permit detailed reconnaissance, deliberate breaching, or bypassing the obstacle. See also breaching.

hasty crossing—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A crossing of a river or stream using crossing means at hand or readily available without pausing to make elaborate preparations. See also deliberate crossing.

hasty defense—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A defense normally organized while in contact with the enemy or when contact is imminent and time available for the organization is limited. It is characterized by improvement of the natural defense strength of the terrain by utilization of foxholes, emplacements, and obstacles. See also deliberate defense.

hatch list—(DOD, IADB) A list showing, for each hold section of a cargo ship, a description of the items stowed, their volume and weight, the consignee of each, and the total volume and weight of materiel in the hold.

havens (moving)—See moving havens.

Hawk—(DOD, IADB) A mobile, surface-to-air guided missile system designed to defend against enemy aircraft flying at low altitudes, and short-range rocket missiles. Designated as MIM-23.

hazard signs (road transport)—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Signs used to indicate traffic hazards. Military hazard signs should be used in a communications zone area only in accord with existing agreement with national authorities.

heading—(DOD) In air intercept, means my, or "bogey's" magnetic course is ____.

heading crossing angle—(DOD) In air intercept, the angular difference between interceptor heading and target heading at the time of intercept.

heads up—(DOD) In air intercept, a code meaning enemy got through (part or all) or I am not in position to engage target.

heavy artillery—See howitzer, 8-inch (heavy artillery); gun, heavy, 175-mm.

heavy assault weapon—(DOD, IADB) A weapon capable of operating from ground or vehicle, used to defeat armor and other material targets.

heavy cruiser—(DOD, IADB) A warship designed to operate with strike, antisubmarine warfare, or amphibious forces against air and surface threats. Main battery consists of 8" guns; some CAs have Regulus capability. Full load displacement is approximately 21,000 tons. Designated as CA.

heavy-lift cargo—(DOD, IADB) 1. Any single cargo lift weighing over 5 long tons and to

be handled aboard ship. (DOD) 2. In Marine Corps usage, individual units of cargo which exceed 800 pounds in weight or 100 cubic feet in volume. See also cargo.

heavy-lift ship—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A ship specially designed and capable of loading and unloading heavy and bulky items. It has booms of sufficient capacity to accommodate a single lift of 100 tons.

Hedgehog—(DOD, IADB) 7.2" antisubmarine warfare, ahead-thrown, short-range weapon.

height—(DOD) The vertical distance of an object, point, or level above the ground or other established reference plane. Height may be indicated as follows:

- very low**—Below 500 feet (above ground level)
- low**—500 to 2,000 feet (above ground level)
- medium**—2,000 to 25,000 feet
- high**—25,000 to 50,000 feet
- very high**—Above 50,000 feet.

height—(NATO, CENTO) 1. The vertical distance of a level, a point or an object, considered as a point, measured from a specified datum. 2. The vertical dimension of an object.

height datum—See altitude datum.

height of burst—(DOD) The vertical distance from the earth's surface or target to the point of burst. See also types of burst.

height of burst—(NATO, CENTO) 1. The vertical distance from the earth's surface or target to the point of burst. 2. For nuclear weapons, the optimum height of burst for a particular target (or area) is that at which it is estimated a weapon of a specified energy yield will produce a certain desired effect over the maximum possible area.

helicopter assault force—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A task organization combining

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helicopters, supporting units, and helicopter-borne troop units for use in helicopter-borne assault operations.

helicopter break-up point—(DOD, IADB) A control point at which helicopters returning from a landing zone break formation and are released to return to base or are dispatched for other employment.

helicopter departure point—See departure point.

helicopter drop point—(DOD, IADB) A designated point within a landing zone where helicopters are unable to land because of the terrain, but in which they can discharge cargo or troops while hovering.

helicopter landing site—(DOD, IADB) A designated subdivision of a helicopter landing zone in which a single flight or wave of assault helicopters land to embark or disembark troops and/or cargo.

helicopter landing zone—(DOD, IADB) A specified ground area for landing assault helicopters to embark or disembark troops and/or cargo. A landing zone may contain one or more landing sites.

helicopter lane—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A safety air corridor in which helicopters fly to or from their destination during helicopter operations.

helicopter team—(DOD, IADB) The combat-equipped troops lifted in one helicopter at one time.

helicopter transport area—(DOD, IADB) Areas to the seaward and on the flanks of the outer transport and landing ship areas, but preferably inside the area screen, to which helicopter transports proceed for launching or recovering helicopters. See also transport area.

helicopter wave—See wave.

helipad—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A prepared area designated and used for the takeoff and landing of helicopters. (Includes touch down or hover point).

heliport—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A facility designated for operating, basing, servicing, and maintaining helicopters.

herbicide—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A chemical compound which will kill or damage plants. See also anticrop agent; antiplant agent.

Hercules—(DOD, IADB) A medium-range troop and cargo transport designed for air-drop or air-land delivery into a combat zone as well as conventional airlift. This aircraft is equipped with four turbo-prop engines, and integral ramp and cargo door. The D model is ski-equipped. The E model has additional fuel capacity for extended range. Designated as C-130. The inflight tanker configuration is designated KC-130.

HGM-25—See Titan.

H-hour—(DOD) The specific hour on D-day at which a particular operation commences. The operation may be the commencement of hostilities; the hour at which an operation plan is executed or to be executed (as distinguished from the hour the order to execute is issued); the hour that the operations phase is implemented, either by land assault, parachute assault, amphibious assault, air or naval bombardment. The highest command or headquarters coordinating the planning will specify the exact meaning of H-hour within the aforementioned definition. Normally, the letter "H" will be the only one used to denote the above. However, when several operations or phases of an operation are being conducted in the same area on D-day, and confusion may arise through the use of the same hour designation for two or more of them, any letter of the alphabet may be used except A, C, D, E, J, M, or others which may be reserved for exclusive use. See also D-day.

H-hour—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) 1. The specific hour on D-day on which hostilities commence. 2. When used in connection with planned operations, it is the specific hour on which the operation commences.

H-hour—(IADB) The specific hour on D-day at which a particular operation commences. The operation may be the commencement of hostilities; the hour at which an operations plan is executed or to be executed (as distinguished from the hour the order to execute is issued); the hour that the operations phase is implemented, either by land assault, parachute assault, amphibious assault, air or naval bombardment. The letter "H" will be the only one used to denote the above. The highest command or headquarters coordinating the planning will specify the exact meaning of H-hour within the aforementioned definition. See also D-day.

high—(DOD) A height between twenty-five thousand and fifty thousand feet.

high airburst—(DOD) The fallout safe height of burst for a nuclear weapon which increases damage to or casualties on soft targets, or reduces induced radiation contamination at actual ground zero. See also types of burst.

high altitude—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Conventionally, an altitude above 10,000 meters (33,000 feet). See also altitude.

high altitude bombing—(DOD, IADB) Horizontal bombing with the height of release over 15,000 feet.

high altitude burst—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The explosion of a nuclear weapon which takes place at a height in excess of 100,000 feet. See also types of burst.

high angle—(DOD) An order to request to obtain high-angle fire.

high angle fire—(DOD) Fire delivered at elevations greater than the elevation of maxi-

mum range; fire the range of which decreases as the angle of elevation is increased.

high explosive cargo—(DOD, IADB) Cargo such as artillery ammunition, bombs, depth charges, demolition material, rockets, and missiles. See also cargo.

high oblique—See oblique air photograph.

highspeed motorway—(NATO) A highway designed for high speed vehicular traffic, often although not necessarily a dual lane highway.

high speed submarine—(DOD, IADB) A submarine capable of submerged speeds of 20 knots or more.

high velocity drop—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A drop procedure in which the drop velocity is greater than 30 feet per second (low velocity drop) and lower than free drop velocity. See also airdrop.

high velocity drop—(SEATO) The delivery of supplies or equipment from aircraft in flight wherein the rate of descent is greater than that obtained utilizing conventional cargo parachute methods (low velocity drop), but less than terminal velocity (free drop). See also airdrop.

high velocity drop—(IADB) The act or process of delivering supplies or equipment from aircraft in flight wherein the rate of descent is greater than that obtained utilizing conventional cargo parachute methods (low velocity drop), but less than terminal velocity (free drop). The high velocity drop system consists of retarding means to limit the rate of descent, stabilizing means (usually combined with the retarding means) to orient the load to strike on a predetermined surface, and sufficient cushioning material to absorb the shock upon impact and preserve the load from damage. See also airdrop; air movement; free drop; free fall; low velocity drop.

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highway—(NATO) A main road or thoroughfare.

highway clover leaf—(NATO) An intersection of two or more highways the plan pattern of which resembles the shape of a clover leaf.

hill shading—(DOD, NATO) A method of representing relief on a map by depicting the shadows that would be cast by high ground if light were shining from a certain direction.

hold—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB)

1. A cargo stowage compartment aboard ship
2. To maintain or retain possession of by force, as a position or an area. 3. In an attack, to exert sufficient pressure to prevent movement or redistribution of enemy forces. (NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB)
4. As applied to air traffic, to keep an aircraft within a specified space or location which is identified by visual or other means in accordance with air traffic control instructions.

holdees—See transient.

hold fire—(DOD) Do not open fire, or cease firing on raid track designated. Missiles in flight must not be permitted to continue to intercept raid track designated (Note: This is an emergency order that temporarily terminates the active status of antiair warfare weapons on raid track designated.)

hold(ing)—(DOD) In air intercept, means remain, or am, in position indicated and await(ing) further instructions.

holding anchorage—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) An alternative anchorage where ships may lie if: a. the assembly or working anchorage or port water terminal to which they have been consigned is occupied; or b. when delayed by enemy threats or other factors from immediately proceeding on their next voyage; or c. when dispersed from a major port major water terminal to avoid the effects of a nuclear attack. See also emergency anchorage.

holding and reconsignment point—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A rail or motor center with considerable capacity, to which cars or trucks may be sent and at which they may be held until their destination becomes known or until the proper time arrives for them to be moved farther toward their destination. Also, a place where railroad cars or trucks may be unloaded and the cargo held for future transshipment.

holding attack—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An attack designed to hold the enemy in position, to deceive him as to where the main attack is being made, to prevent him from reinforcing the elements opposing the main attack, and/or to cause him to commit his reserves prematurely at an indecisive location.

holiday—(DOD) An unintentional omission in imagery coverage of an area. See also **gap (imagery)**.

homing guidance—(DOD, NESN, IADB) A system by which a missile steers itself towards a target by means of self-contained mechanism which is activated by some distinguishing characteristics of the target. See also **active homing guidance; guidance; passive homing guidance; semiactive homing guidance**.

homing phase—(DOD, IADB) The period of flight of a missile between the end of mid-course guidance and arrival in the vicinity of the target. See also **terminal guidance**.

homogeneous area—(NATO, CENTO) An area which has uniform radar reflecting power at all points.

Honest John—(DOD, IADB) A surface-to-surface, free-flight, solid-propellant rocket with nuclear and nonnuclear warhead capability. It is designed to attack targets in support of ground forces up to a range of 40,000 meters, depending on the model. Designated as MGR-1.

hook—(DOD) A procedure used by an air controller to electronically direct the data processing equipment of a semi-automatic command and control system to take a specified action on a specific radar blip or symbol.

horizon—(DOD) In general, the apparent or visible junction of the earth and sky, as seen from any specific position. Also called the apparent, visible, or local horizon. A horizontal plane passing through a point of vision or perspective center. The apparent or visible horizon approximates the true horizon only when the point of vision is very close to sea level.

horizontal action mine—(DOD, NATO) A mine designed to produce a destructive effect in a plane approximately parallel to the ground.

horizontal error—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The error in range, deflection, or in radius, which a weapon may be expected to exceed as often as not. Horizontal error of weapons making a nearly vertical approach to the target is described in terms of circular error probable. Horizontal error of weapons producing elliptical dispersion pattern is expressed in terms of probable error. See also **circular error probable; delivery error; deviation; dispersion error**.

horizontal loading—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Loading of items of like character in horizontal layers throughout the holds of a ship. See also **loading**.

horizontal loading—(SEATO) A type of loading whereby items of like character are loaded in horizontal layers throughout the holds of a ship. See also **loading**.

hospital—(DOD, IADB) A medical treatment facility primarily intended to provide in-patient care. It is appropriately staffed and equipped to provide diagnostic and therapeutic services, as well as the necessary supporting services required to perform its assigned mission. A hospital may, in addition, discharge the functions of a dispensary.

hospital ship—(DOD, IADB) An unarmed ship, marked in accordance with the Geneva Convention, staffed and equipped to provide hospitalization for the armed forces and also used to evacuate casualties. Designated as AH. See also hospital transport.

hospital transport—(DOD, IADB) A transport provided with additional medical personnel and increased facilities for evacuation of casualties. See also hospital ship.

hostage—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A person held as a pledge that certain terms or agreements will be kept. (The taking of hostages is forbidden under the Geneva Conventions, 1949.)

host country—(DOD) A nation in which representatives or organizations of another state are present because of government invitation and/or international agreement.

hostile—(DOD) A contact positively identified as enemy. See also bogey; friendly.

hostile acts—(DOD) Basic rules established by higher authority for defining and recognizing hostile acts by aircraft, submarines, surface units, and ground forces will be promulgated by the commanders of unified or specified commands, and by other appropriate commanders when so authorized.

hostile track—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The classification assigned to a track which, based upon established criteria, is determined to be an enemy airborne, ballistic and/or orbiting threat. (Note: NATO and CENTO term is "hostile track (air defense).")

hot photo interpretation report—Not to be used. See Joint Tactical Air Reconnaissance/Surveillance Mission Report.

hot report—Not to be used. See Joint Tactical Air Reconnaissance/Surveillance Mission Report.

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hot spot—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) Region in a contaminated area in which the level of radioactive contamination is considerably greater than in neighboring regions in the area.

Hound Dog—(DOD, IADB) A turbojet-propelled, air-to-surface missile designed to be carried externally on the B-52. It is equipped with a nuclear warhead and can be launched for either high or low altitude attacks against enemy targets, supplementing the internally-carried firepower of the B-52. Designated as AGM-28.

hovercraft—See ground effect machine.

hovering—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A self-sustaining maneuver whereby a fixed, or nearly fixed position is maintained relative to a spot on the earth's surface or underwater.

hovering ceiling—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The highest altitude at which the helicopter is capable of hovering in standard atmosphere. It is usually stated in two figures: hovering in ground effect and hovering out of ground effect.

howitzer—(DOD) 1. A cannon which combines certain characteristics of guns and mortars. The howitzer delivers projectiles with medium velocities, either by low or high trajectories. 2. A cannon with tube length 20 to 30 calibers. See also gun; mortar.

howtar—See mortar, 107-mm (4.2") (howtar).

hunter-killer force—(DOD, IADB) A naval force consisting of an antisubmarine warfare carrier, associated aircraft and escorts combining specialized searching, tracking, and attacking capabilities of air and surface antisubmarine warfare units operated as a coordinated group for the conduct of offensive antisubmarine operations in an area of submarine probability.

hunter-killer group—See antisubmarine carrier group.

hunter-killer operations—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Offensive antisubmarine operations in a submarine probability area, combining the best searching, tracking, and attacking capabilities of air, surface, and subsurface units, and forces in coordinated action to locate and destroy submarines at sea.

Hustler—(DOD, IADB) A strategic all-weather medium bomber with nuclear delivery capability. It is powered by four turbojet engines and has a supersonic dash capability. The Hustler has an intercontinental range through in-flight refueling. Designated as B-58.

hydrographic chart—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A nautical chart showing depths of water, nature of bottom, contours of bottom and coastline, and tides and currents in a given sea or sea and land area.

hydrographic reconnaissance—(DOD) Reconnaissance of an area of water to determine depths, beach gradients, the nature of the bottom, and the location of coral reefs, rocks, shoals, and man-made obstacles.

hydrographic section (beach party)—(DOD, SEATO, IADB) A section of a beach party whose duties are to clear the beach of damaged boats, conduct hydrographic reconnaissance, assist in removing underwater obstructions, act as stretcher bearers and furnish relief boat crews.

hydrography—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The science which deals with the measurements and description of the physical features of the oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, and their adjoining coastal areas, with particular reference to their use for navigational purposes.

hyperfocal distance—(NATO, CENTO) The distance from the lens to the nearest object in focus when the lens is focused at infinity.

hypergolic fuel—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Fuel which will spontaneously ignite with an oxidizer, such as aniline with fuming nitric acid. It is used as the propulsion agent in certain missile systems.

hypersonic—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Of, or pertaining to, speeds equal to or in excess of five times the speed of sound. See also speed of sound.

hyperstereoscopy—(NATO, CENTO) Stereoscopic viewing in which the relief effect is noticeably exaggerated, caused by the extension of the camera base. Also known as exaggerated stereoscopy.

hypsometric tinting—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A method of showing relief on maps and charts by coloring in different shades those parts which lie between selected levels. Sometimes referred to as elevation tint, altitude tint, and layer tint.

I

identification—(DOD, IADB) 1. In air defense and antisubmarine warfare, the process of determining the friendly or hostile character of a detected contact. 2. In arms control, the process of determining which nation is responsible for the detected violations of an arms control measure.

identification—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) The indication by any act or means of your own friendly character or individually.

Identification Friend or Foe—(DOD) A system using electronic transmissions to which equipment carried by friendly forces automatically responds, for example, by emitting pulses, thereby distinguishing themselves from enemy forces. It is a method of determining the friendly or unfriendly character of aircraft and ships by other aircraft or ships and by ground forces using electronic detection equipment and associated Identification Friend or Foe units. See also selective identification feature.

Identification Friend or Foe—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A system using radar transmissions to which equipment carried by friendly forces automatically responds, for example, by emitting pulses, thereby distinguishing themselves from enemy forces. It is the primary method of determining the friendly or unfriendly character of aircraft and ships by other aircraft or ships and by ground forces employing radar detection equipment and associated Identification Friend or Foe units.

Identification Friend or Foe personal identifier—(DOD) The discreet Identification Friend or Foe code assigned to a particular aircraft, ship, or other vehicle for identification by electronic means.

Identification maneuver—(DOD) A maneuver performed for identification purposes.

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identify—(DOD) A code meaning identify the contact designated by any means at your disposal.

igloo space—(DOD, IADB) Area in an earth-covered structure of concrete and or steel designed for the storage of ammunition and explosives. See also storage.

I go—(DOD) I am leaving my patrol mission in ____ minutes. See also I stay.

image displacement—(NATO, CENTO) In a photograph, any dimensional or positional error.

image format—(DOD) Actual size of negative, scope, or other medium on which image is produced.

image motion compensation—(NATO, CENTO) The process of synchronizing the relative movement of the ground image, caused by all vehicle motion, with a recording sensor during exposure.

imagery—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) Collectively, the representations of objects reproduced electronically or by optical means on film, electronic display devices or other media.

imagery interpretation—(DOD, NATO) The process of location, recognition, identification, and description of objects, activities and terrain represented on imagery.

imagery interpretation key—(NATO, CENTO) Any diagrams, charts, tables, lists or sets of examples, etc., which are used to aid imagery interpreters in the rapid identification of objects visible on imagery.

imagery sortie—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) One flight by one aircraft for the purpose of recording air imagery.

imitative deception—(DOD) The introduction of radiations into enemy channels which imitate his own emissions.

immediate air support—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Air support to meet specific requests which arise during the course of a battle and which by their nature cannot be planned in advance. See also **air support**.

immediate destination (merchant shipping)—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) The next destination of a ship or convoy, irrespective of whether or not onward routing instructions have been issued to it. See also **destinations**.

immediately vital cargo—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A cargo already loaded, which the consignee country regards as immediately vital for the prosecution of the war or for national survival and delivery of which may be authorized by the national authorities of the flag or ship carrying the cargo, notwithstanding the risk to the ship. **(NATO, CENTO)** (This definition is limited to the period of implementation of the shipping movement policy.) See also **cargoes**.

immediate message—(DOD, IADB) A category of precedence reserved for messages relating to situations which gravely affect the security of national/allied forces or populace, and which require immediate delivery to the addressee(s). See also **precedence**.

immediate mission request—(DOD) A request for an air strike on a target which by its nature could not be identified sufficiently in advance to permit detailed mission coordination and planning. See also **preplanned mission request**.

immediate mission request (reconnaissance)—(DOD) A request for a mission on a target which, by its nature, could not be identified sufficiently in advance to permit detailed mission coordination and planning.

immediate nuclear support—(DOD) Nuclear support to meet specific requests which arise during the course of a battle and which by their nature cannot be planned in advance. See also **preplanned nuclear support; nuclear support**.

immediate operational readiness—(DOD)

Those operations directly related to the assumption of an alert or quick-reaction posture. Typical operations include strip alert, airborne alert indoctrination, no-notice launch of an alert force, and the maintenance of missiles in an alert configuration. See also **nuclear weapon exercise; nuclear weapon maneuver**.

immediate operational readiness—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) The state in which any arm or Service is ready in all respects for instant combat.

impact action fuze—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A fuze that is set in action by the striking of a projectile or bomb against an object, e.g., percussion fuze, contact fuze. Synonymous with direct action fuze. See also **fuze**.

impact area—(DOD) An area having designated boundaries within the limits of which all ordnance will detonate or impact.

impact area—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An area having designated boundaries within the limits of which all ordnance is to make contact with the ground.

impact point—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADE) The point on the drop zone where the first parachutist or air-dropped cargo item should land.

implosion weapon—(DOD) A weapon in which a quantity of fissionable material, less than a critical mass at ordinary pressure, has its volume suddenly reduced by compression (a step accomplished by using chemical explosives) so that it becomes supercritical, producing a nuclear explosion.

implosion weapon—(NATO, CENTO) A device in which a quantity of fissionable material, less than a critical mass, has its volume suddenly decreased by compression, so that it becomes supercritical and an explosion can take place. The compression is achieved by

means of a spherical arrangement of specially fabricated shapes of ordinary high explosive which produce an inwardly-directed implosion wave, the fissionable material being at the center of the sphere.

imprest fund—(DOD) A cash fund of a fixed amount established through an advance of funds, without appropriation change, to an authorized imprest fund cashier to effect immediate cash payments of relatively small amounts for authorized purchases or supplies and nonpersonal services.

imprint—(NATO) Brief note in the margin of a map giving all or some of the following: date of publication, printing, name of publisher, printer, place of publication, number of copies printed, and related information.

improvised (early) resupply—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) The onward movement of commodities which are available on land and which can be readily loaded into ships. See also elements of resupply.

inactive aircraft—(DOD) Aircraft placed in storage, bailment, on loan outside the Defense establishment, or otherwise not available to the military Services.

inactive aircraft—(IADB) The total of the reserve and nonprogram aircraft. See also aircraft.

inbound traffic—(DOD) Traffic originating in an area outside continental United States destined for or moving in the general direction of continental United States.

incapacitating agent—(DOD) An agent that produces temporary physiological or mental effects, or both, which will render individuals incapable of concerted effort in the performance of their assigned duties.

incentive type contract—(DOD) A contract which may be of either a fixed price or cost

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reimbursement nature, with a special provision for adjustment of the fixed price or fee. It provides for a tentative target price and a maximum price or maximum fee, with price or fee adjustment after completion of the contract for the purpose of establishing a final price or fee based on the contractor's actual costs plus a sliding scale of profit or fee which varies inversely with the cost but which in no event shall permit the final price or fee to exceed the maximum price or fee stated in the contract.

incident (exercise)—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An occurrence injected by directing staffs into the exercise which will have an effect on the forces being exercised or their facilities and which will require action by the appropriate commander and/or staff being exercised.

incidents—(DOD, IADB) Brief clashes or other military disturbances generally of a transitory nature and not involving protracted hostilities.

indefinite call sign—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A call sign which does not represent a specific facility, command, authority, activity, or unit, but which may represent any one or any group of these. See also call sign.

indefinite delivery type contract—(DOD) A type of contract used for procurements where the exact time of delivery is not known at time of contracting.

index contour line—(NATO) A contour line accentuated by a heavier line weight to distinguish it from intermediate contour lines. Index contours are usually shown as every fifth contour with their assigned values, to facilitate reading elevations.

index to adjoining sheets—See map index.

indicated airspeed—See airspeed.

indicating—(DOD) In air intercept, a code meaning contact speed by plot, is ____.

indications (intelligence)—(DOD, NATC SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Information in various degrees of evaluation, all of which bears on the intention of a potential enemy to adopt or reject a course of action.

indirect air support—(DOD) All forms of air support provided to land or naval forces which do not immediately assist those forces in the tactical battle.

indirect air support—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Support given to land or sea forces by air action against objectives other than enemy forces engaged in the tactical battle. It includes the gaining and maintaining of air superiority, interdiction, and harassing. See also air support.

indirect damage assessment—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A revised target analysis based on new data such as actual weapon yield, burst height, and ground zero obtained by means other than direct assessment.

indirect fire—(DOD) Fire delivered on a target which is not itself used as a point of aim for the weapons or the director.

indirect fire—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Fire delivered at a target which cannot be seen by the aimer. See also fire.

ir-direct laying—(DOD) Aiming a gun either by sighting at a fixed object, called the aiming point, instead of the target or by using a means of pointing other than a sight, such as a gun director, when the target cannot be seen from the gun position.

individual equipment—(DOD, IADB) Referring to method of use, signifies personal clothing and equipment, for the personal use of the individual. See also equipment.

individual reserves—(DOD, IADB) The supplies carried on a soldier, animal, or vehicle for his or its individual use in an emergency. See also reserve supplies.

individual sponsored dependent—(DOD) A dependent not entitled to travel to the oversea command at Government expense or who enters the command without indorsement of the appropriate oversea commander.

induced environment—(DOD, IADB) Any man-made or equipment-made environment which directly or indirectly affects the performance of man or materiel.

induced radiation—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Radiation produced as a result of exposure to radioactive materials, particularly the capture of neutrons. See also contamination; initial radiation; residual radiation.

industrial mobilization—(DOD, IADB) The transformation of industry from its peace-time activity to the industrial program necessary to support the national military objectives. It includes the mobilization of materials, labor, capital, production facilities, and contributory items and services essential to the industrial program.

industrial property—(DOD) As distinguished from military property, means any contractor-acquired or Government-furnished property, including materials, special tooling and industrial facilities furnished or acquired in the performance of a contract or subcontract.

industrial readiness—(DOD) The state of preparedness of industry to produce essential materiel to support the national military objectives.

inertial guidance—(DOD, IADB) A guidance system designed to project a missile over a predetermined path, wherein the path of the missile is adjusted after launching by devices wholly within the missile and independent of outside information. The system measures and converts accelerations experienced to distance traveled in a certain direction. See also guidance.

inert mine (land mine warfare)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An inert replica of a standard mine. It is used for instructional purposes. See also **mine**.

infill—(NATO) In cartography, the filling of an area or feature with color e.g. roads, town shapes, lakes, etc.

infiltration—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. The movement through or into an area or territory occupied by either friendly or enemy troops or organizations. The movement is made, either by small groups or by individuals, at extended or irregular intervals. When used in connection with the enemy, it infers that contact is avoided. (DOD) 2. In intelligence usage, placing an agent or other person in a target area in hostile territory. Usually involves crossing a frontier or other guarded line. Methods of infiltration are: black (clandestine); grey (through legal crossing point but under false documentation); white (legal).

infiltration (intelligence)—See **infiltration, Part 2**.

flammable cargo—(DOD, IADB) Cargo such as drummed gasoline and oils. See also **cargo**.

inflight report—(DOD) The transmission from the airborne system of information obtained both at the target and en route.

inflight report—(NATO, CENTO) A standard form of message whereby aircrews report mission results while in flight. It is also used for reporting any other tactical information sighted of such importance and urgency that the delay, if reported by normal debriefing, would negate the usefulness of the information.

informant—(DOD) 1. Person who, wittingly or unwittingly, provides information to an agent, a clandestine service, or the police. 2. In reporting, a person who has provided specific information and is cited as a source.

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information box—(NATO, CENTO) A space on an unnotated overlay, mosaic, etc., which is used for identification, reference and scale information.

information (intelligence)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Unevaluated material of every description, including that derived from observations, reports, rumors, imagery, and other sources which, when processed, may produce intelligence.

information (intelligence)—(SEATO) Unprocessed material of every description including that derived from observations, reports, rumors, photographs, etc., which when analyzed, produces intelligence.

information processing—See **intelligence cycle**.

information report—(DOD) Report used to forward raw information collected to fulfill intelligence requirements.

informer—(DOD) Person who intentionally discloses to police or to a security service information about persons or activities he considers suspect, usually for a financial reward.

infrared film—(DOD) Film carrying an emulsion especially sensitive to "near-infrared". Used to photograph through haze, because of the penetrating power of infrared light, and in camouflage detection to distinguish between living vegetation and dead vegetation or artificial green pigment.

infrared imagery—(DOD) That imagery produced as a result of sensing electromagnetic radiations emitted or reflected from a given target surface in the infrared portion of the electromagnetic spectrum (approximately 0.72 to 1,000 microns).

infrared photography—(DOD) Photography employing an optical system and direct image recording on film sensitive to near-infrared wave length (infrared film). Note: Not to be confused with infrared imagery.

infrastructure—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO) A term generally applicable for all fixed and permanent installations, fabrications, or facilities for the support and control of military forces. See also **bilateral infrastructure; common infrastructure; national infrastructure.**

initial approach—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) That part of the instrument approach procedure consisting of the first approach to the first navigational facility associated with the procedure, or to a predetermined fix. When not associated with an instrument approach procedure, that portion of the flight of an aircraft immediately prior to arrival over the airfield of destination or over the reporting point from which the final approach to the airfield is commenced.

initial approach—(SEATO, IADB) That portion of the flight of an aircraft immediately prior to arrival over the aerodrome of destination or over the reporting point from which the final approach to the aerodrome is commenced.

initial approach area—(NATO) An area of defined width lying between the last preceding navigational fix or dead reckoning position and either the facility to be used for making an instrument approach or a point associated with such a facility that is used for demarcating the termination of initial approach.

initial contact report—See **contact report.**

initial (early) resupply—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) The onward movement of ships which are already loaded with cargoes which will serve the requirements after D-day. This includes such shipping evacuation from major ports/major water terminals and subsequently dispersed to secondary ports/alternate water terminals and anchorages. See also **elements of resupply.**

initial entry into military service—(DOD) Entry for the first time in military status (active duty or reserve) by induction, enlistment, or appointment in any Service of the Armed Forces of the United States. Appointment may be as a commissioned or warrant officer; as a cadet or midshipman at the Service academy of one of the armed forces; or as a midshipman, United States Naval Reserve, for United States Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps training at a civilian institution.

tive duty or reserve) by induction, enlistment, or appointment in any Service of the Armed Forces of the United States. Appointment may be as a commissioned or warrant officer; as a cadet or midshipman at the Service academy of one of the armed forces; or as a midshipman, United States Naval Reserve, for United States Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps training at a civilian institution.

initial issue—(NFSN, CENTO, IADB) First combat supply; placed at the disposal of units of all arms of all Services in peacetime. In principle it enables these units to fulfill their first missions without further supply. It can be transported by the organic transport of the unit. The data is expressed in number of rounds (or in lots in the case of explosives).

initial operational capability—(DOD, IADB) The first attainment of the capability to employ effectively a weapon, item of equipment, or system of approved specific characteristics, and which is manned or operated by an adequately trained, equipped, and supported military unit or force.

Initial Photo Interpretation Report—(DOD) A first-phase interpretation report, subsequent to the Joint Tactical Air Reconnaissance/Surveillance Mission Report, presenting the results of the initial readout of new imagery to answer the specific requirements for which the mission was requested.

initial point—(DOD, IADB) 1. The first point at which a moving target is located on a plotting board. 2. A well defined point, easily distinguishable visually and/or electronically used as a starting point for the bomb run to the target. 3. (airborne)—A point close to the landing area where serials (troop carrier air formations) make final alterations in course to pass over individual drop or landing zones. 4. (helicopter)—An air control point in the vicinity of the landing zone from which individual flights of helicopters are directed to their prescribed landing sites. 5. Any desig-

nated place at which a column or element thereof is formed by the successive arrival of its various subdivisions, and comes under the control of the commander ordering the move. See also target approach point.

initial point—(NATO, CENTO) 1. (air operations) A well defined point, easily distinguishable visually and/or electronically, used as a starting point for the bomb run to the target or to the pull-up point. 2. (air transport) A point close to the landing area where air transport serials make final alterations in course to pass over individual prescribed drop or landing zones. 3. (helicopters) An air control point in the vicinity of the landing zone from which individual flights of helicopters are directed to their prescribed landing sites. 4. (air traffic control) A point in the air from which individual aircraft proceed from stacking to landing approach. *NFSN usage only.* 5. (ground movement) See start point. 6. The first position at which a moving target is located on a plotting board.

initial provisioning—(DOD, IADB) The process of determining the range and quantity of items (i.e., spares and repair parts, special tools, test equipment, and support equipment) required to support and maintain an item for an initial period of service. Its phases include the identification of items of supply, the establishment of data for catalog, technical manual, and allowance list preparation of instructions to assure delivery of necessary support items with related end articles.

initial radiation—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The radiation, essentially neutrons and gamma rays, resulting from a nuclear burst and emitted from the fireball within one minute after burst. See also induced radiation; residual radiation.

initial radiation—(IADB) The nuclear radiation accompanying a nuclear explosion and emitted from the resultant fireball; immedi-

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ate radiation. It includes the neutrons and gamma rays given off at the instant of the explosion, and the alpha, beta, and gamma rays emitted in the rising fireball and column of smoke. In contrast to residual radiation, its delivery to persons and objects on the earth's surface is terminated by the removal of the source (products in the nuclear cloud) from within effective radiation range of the earth by the rising cloud.

initial reserves—(DOD, IADB) In an amphibious operation, those supplies which normally are unloaded immediately following the assault waves; usually the supplies for the use of the beach organization, battalion landing teams, and other elements of regimental combat teams for the purpose of initiating and sustaining combat until higher supply installations are established. See also reserve supplies.

initial strength of enemy forces—(IADB) The number of men, weapons, and equipment laid down in the accepted War Establishment and War Equipment Tables. See also effective strength of enemy forces; strength of enemy forces.

initial vector—(DOD) The initial command heading to be assumed by an interceptor after it has been committed to intercept an airborne object.

initial velocity—See muzzle velocity.

initiation (nuclear)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) Action which sets off a chain reaction in a fissile mass which has reached the critical state generally by the emission of a "spurt" of neutrons).

initiation of procurement action—(DOD, IADB) That point in time when the approved document requesting procurement and citing funds is forwarded to the procuring activity. See also procurement lead time.

injury—(DOD, IADB) A term comprising such conditions as fractures, wounds, sprains,

strains, dislocations, concussions, and compressions. In addition, it includes conditions resulting from extremes of temperature or prolonged exposure. Acute poisonings, except those due to contaminated food, resulting from exposure to a toxic or poisonous substance are also classed as injuries. See also **battle casualty; casualty; nonbattle casualty; wounded.**

inland search and rescue region—(DOD) The inland areas of continental United States, except waters under the jurisdiction of the United States. See also **search and rescue region.**

inner transport area—(DOD, IADB) The area where most of the unloading is accomplished, located as near the beach as conditions permit. Normally, the transport group moves into the inner transport area after the probability of enemy interference is reduced. See also **transport area.**

inserted grouping (radar)—(NATO, CENTO) The inclusion of one area of homogeneous surface material in an area of different material.

inset—(NATO) In cartography, a separate map positioned within the neatline of a larger map. Three forms are recognized: a. an area geographically outside a sheet but included therein for convenience of publication, usually at the same scale; b. a portion of the map or chart at an enlarged scale; c. a smaller scale map or chart of surrounding areas, included for location purposes.

inshore patrol—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A naval defense patrol operating generally within a defensive coastal area and comprising all elements of harbor defenses, the coastal lookout system, patrol craft, supporting bases, aircraft, and Coast Guard stations. (Note: IADB definition ends with the word "aircraft".)

inspection—(DOD, IADB) In arms control, physical process of determining compliance with arms control measures.

installation—(DOD) A grouping of facilities, located in the same vicinity, which support particular functions. Installations may be elements of a base. See also **base.**

installation—(IADB) A military facility in a fixed or relatively fixed location, together with its buildings, building equipment, and subsidiary facilities such as piers, spurs, access roads, and beacons. See also **base; base complex.**

instrument flight—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Flight in which the path and attitude of the aircraft are controlled solely by reference to instruments.

instrument landing system—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A system of radio navigation intended to assist aircraft in landing which provides lateral and vertical guidance, including indications of distance from the optimum point of landing.

instrument recording photography—(NATO, CENTO) Photography of the presentation of instrument data.

in support of—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Assisting or protecting another formation, unit, or organization while remaining under original control.

insurgency—(DOD, I, IADB) A condition resulting from a revolt or insurrection against a constituted government which falls short of civil war. In the current context, subversive insurgency is primarily communist inspired, supported, or exploited.

integrated fire control system—(DOD) A system which performs the functions of target

acquisition, tracking, data computation, and engagement control, primarily using electronic means assisted by electromechanical devices.

integrated logistic support—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) The pooling of specified resources by nations for use by the same nations as decided by coordinating agency or authority to which the subscribing nations have agreed. See also **logistic assistance; mutual aid; reallocation of resources**.

integrated material management—(DOD) The exercise of total Department of Defense management responsibility for a Federal Supply Group Class, commodity or item by a single agency. It normally includes computation of requirements, funding, budgeting, storing, issuing, cataloging, standardizing, and procuring functions.

integrated staff—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A staff in which one officer only is appointed to each post on the establishment of the headquarters, irrespective of nationality and service. See also **combined staff; joint staff; parallel staff; staff**.

integration—(DOD) The process of forming an intelligence pattern through selection and combination of evaluated information.

integration—(NATO, CENTO) In photography, a process by which the average radar picture seen on several scans of the time base may be obtained on a print, or, the process by which several photographic images are combined into a single image.

intelligence—(DOD) The product resulting from the collection, evaluation, analysis, integration, and interpretation of all information concerning one or more aspects of foreign countries or areas, which is immediately or potentially significant to the development and execution of plans, policies, and operations.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

intelligence—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The product resulting from the collection, evaluation, analysis, integration, and interpretation of all available information which concerns one or more aspects of foreign nations or of areas of operations and which is immediately or potentially significant to military planning and operations. See also **basic intelligence; combat intelligence; counterintelligence; military intelligence; strategic intelligence; target intelligence; technical intelligence**.

intelligence annex—(DOD) A supporting document of an operation plan or order which provides detailed information on the enemy situation, assignment of intelligence tasks, and intelligence administrative procedures.

intelligence collection plan—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A plan for gathering information from all available sources to meet an intelligence requirement. Specifically, a logical plan for transforming the essential elements of information into orders or requests to sources within a required time limit. See also **intelligence cycle**.

intelligence contingency funds—(DOD) Appropriated funds to be used for intelligence activities when the use of other funds is not applicable or would either jeopardize or impede the mission of the intelligence unit.

intelligence cycle—(DOD, NATO, IADB) The steps by which information is assembled, converted into intelligence, and made available to users. These steps are in four phases:

- a. **direction**—Determination of intelligence requirements, preparation of a collection plan, issuance of orders and requests to information collection agencies, and a continuous check on the productivity of collection agencies.
- b. **collection**—The exploitation of sources of information by collection agencies and the delivery of this information to the proper intelligence processing unit for use in the production of intelligence.

- c. processing The step whereby information becomes intelligence through evaluation, analysis, integration, and interpretation.
- d. dissemination—The conveyance of intelligence in suitable form (oral, graphic, or written) to agencies needing it. See also **intelligence collection plan**.

intelligence data base—(DOD) The sum of holdings of intelligence data and finished intelligence products at a given organization.

intelligence data handling systems—(DOD) Information systems which process and manipulate raw information and intelligence data as required. They are characterized by the application of general purpose computers, peripheral equipment, and automated storage and retrieval equipment for documents and photographs. While automation is a distinguishing characteristic of intelligence data handling systems, individual system components may be either automated or manually operated.

intelligence estimate—(DOD, NESN, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An appraisal of the elements of intelligence relating to a specific situation or condition with a view to determining the courses of action open to the enemy or potential enemy and the probable order of their adoption. See also **estimate; estimate of the situation**. (Note: IADB term is "intelligence estimate of the situation".)

intelligence journal—(DOD) A chronological log of intelligence activities covering a stated period, usually 24 hours. It is an index of reports and messages that have been received and transmitted and of important events that have occurred and actions taken. The journal is a permanent and official record.

intelligence process—(NESN, SEATO, CENTO) The steps by which information is collected, converted into intelligence, and disseminated.

intelligence report—(DOD) A specific report of information, usually on a single item, made at any level of command in tactical operations and disseminated as rapidly as possible in keeping with the timeliness of the information. Also called INTREP.

intelligence reporting—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The preparation and conveyance of information by any means. More commonly, the term is restricted to reports as they are prepared by the collector and as they are transmitted by him to his headquarters and by this component of the intelligence structure to one or more intelligence-producing components. Thus, even in this limited sense, reporting embraces both collection and dissemination. The term is applied to normal and specialist intelligence reports. See also **normal intelligence reports; specialist intelligence reports**.

intelligence requirement—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Any subject, general or specific, upon which there is a need for the collection of information, or the production of intelligence. See also **essential elements of information**.

intelligence subject code—(DOD) A system of subject and area references to index the information contained in intelligence reports as required by general intelligence document reference service.

intelligence summary—(DOD) A specific report providing a summary of items of intelligence information normally produced at battalion squadrons or higher level in tactical operations, usually at six-hour intervals. Also called INTSUM.

intention—(DOD, IADB) An aim or design (as distinct from capability) to execute a specified course of action.

intercepting search—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A type of search designed to intercept an enemy whose previous posi-

tion is known and the limits of whose subsequent course and speed can be assumed.

interceptor—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A manned aircraft utilized for identification and/or engagement of airborne objects.

interceptor controller—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An officer who controls fighter aircraft allotted to him for interception purposes.

interceptor/fighter—See **fighter interceptor**.

intercept point—(DOD) A computed point in space toward which an interceptor is vectored to complete an interception.

interchangeability—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A condition which exists when two or more items possess such functional and physical characteristics as to be equivalent in performance and durability, and are capable of being exchanged one for the other without alteration of the item themselves or of adjoining items, except adjustment, and without selection for end performance. See also **compatibility**.

inter-chart relationship—See **map index**.

intercoastal traffic—(DOD) Sea traffic between Atlantic, Gulf, and Great Lakes continental United States ports and Pacific continental United States ports.

intercom—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO) A telephone apparatus by means of which personnel can talk to each other within an aircraft, tank, ship, or activity.

intercontinental ballistic missile—(DOD, IADB) A ballistic missile with a range capability from about 3,000 to 8,000 nautical miles.

interdepartmental/agency support—(DOD) Provision of logistic and/or administrative support in services or materiel by one or

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more military Services to one or more departments or agencies of the United States Government (other than military) with or without reimbursement. See also **international logistic support; inter-Service support; support**.

interdepartmental intelligence—(DOD) Integrated departmental intelligence which is required by departments and agencies of the United States Government for the execution of their missions but which transcends the exclusive competence of a single department or agency to produce.

interdict—(DOD, IADB) To prevent or hinder, by any means, enemy use of an area or route.

interdict—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) To isolate, or seal off an area by any means; to deny the use of a route or approach.

interdiction fire—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Fire placed on an area or point to prevent the enemy from using the area or point. See also **fire**.

interface—(DOD) A boundary or point common to two or more similar or dissimilar command and control systems, sub-systems, or other entities against which or at which necessary information flow takes place.

interim financing—(DOD, IADB) Advance payments, partial payments, loans, discounts, advances, and commitments in connection therewith; and guarantees of loans, discounts, advances, and commitments in connection therewith; and any other type of financing necessary for both performance and termination of contracts.

interim overhaul—(DOD, IADB) An availability for the accomplishment of necessary repairs and urgent alterations at a naval shipyard or other shore-based repair activity, normally scheduled halfway through the established regular overhaul cycle.

intermediate area illumination—(NATO, CENTO) Illumination in the area, extending in

depth from the far boundary of the close-in (about 2,000 meters) to the maximum effective range of the bulk of artillery weapons (about 10,000 meters).

intermediate contour line—(NATO) A contour line drawn between index contours. Depending on the contour interval there are three or four intermediate contours between the index contours. See also **index contour line**.

intermediate destination (merchant shipping)—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) The port/water terminal, or anchorage between the port/water terminal or anchorage of departure and the terminal destination of an independent or convoy to which routing instructions have been issued. In certain circumstances the intermediate destination may be synonymous with the immediate destinations. See also **destinations**.

intermediate maintenance (field)—(DOD, IADB) That maintenance which is the responsibility of and performed by designated maintenance activities for direct support of using organizations. Its phases normally consist of calibration, repair, or replacement of damaged or unserviceable parts, components, or assemblies; the emergency manufacture of nonavailable parts; and providing technical assistance to using organizations.

intermediate marker (land mine warfare)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A marker, natural, artificial, or specially installed, which is used as a point of reference between the landmark and the minefield. See also **marker (land mine warfare)**.

intermediate-range ballistic missile—(DOD, IADB) A ballistic missile with a range capability from about 1,500 to 3,000 nautical miles.

intermediate scale map—(IADB) A map, normally of a scale from 1:200,000 to 1:500,000, intended for planning strategic operations, including the movement, concentration, and supply of troops. See also **map**.

intermittent illumination—(DOD) A type of illuminating fire in which illuminating projectiles are fired at irregular intervals.

internal defense—(DOD, I, IADB) The full range of measures taken by a government and its allies to free and protect its society from subversion, lawlessness, and insurgency.

internal radiation—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Nuclear radiation (alpha and beta particles and gamma radiation) resulting from radioactive substances in the body.

internal security—(DOD, I, IADB) The state of law and order prevailing within a nation.

international arms control organization—(DOD, I, IADB) An appropriately constituted organization established to supervise, and verify the implementation of arms control measures.

international call sign—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A call sign assigned in accordance with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Union to identify a radio station. The nationality of the radio station is identified by the first or the first two characters. (When used in visual signaling, international call signs are referred to as signal letters.) See also **call sign**.

international date line—(DOD, NATO) The line coinciding approximately with the anti-meridian of Greenwich, modified to avoid certain habitable land. In crossing this line there is a date change of one day.

international logistics—(DOD, IADB) The negotiating, planning, and implementation of supporting logistics arrangements between nations, their forces and agencies. It includes furnishing logistic support (major end items, materiel, and/or services) to, or receiving logistic support from, one or more friendly foreign governments, international organizations, or military forces, with or without reimbursement. (DOD) It also includes planning and actions related to the intermeshing

of a significant element, activity, or component of the military logistics systems or procedures of the United States with those of one or more foreign governments, international organizations, or military forces on a temporary or permanent basis. It includes planning and actions related to the utilization of United States logistics, policies, systems, and/or procedures to meet requirements of one or more foreign governments, international organizations, or forces.

international logistic support—(DOD, IADB) The provision of military logistic support by one participating nation to one or more participating nations, either with or without reimbursement. See also **interdepartmental/agency support; inter-Service support; support.**

international map of the world—(NATO) A map series at 1:1,000,000 scale published by a number of countries to a common internationally agreed specification.

International Peace Force—(DOD) An appropriately constituted organization established for the purpose of preserving world peace.

interocular distance—(NATO, CENTO) The distance between the centers of rotation of the eyeballs of an individual or between the oculars of optical instruments.

interphone—See **intercom.**

interpretability—(DOD) Suitability of the imagery for interpretation with respect to answering questions of a given type of target in terms of quality and scale. The three levels of interpretability are:

- a. **poor interpretability**—Unsuitable for interpretation to adequately answer requirements on a given type of target.
- b. **fair interpretability**—Suitable for interpretation to answer requirements on a given type of target but with only average detail.

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c. **good interpretability**—Suitable for interpretation to answer requirements on a given type of target in considerable detail.

interpretation of information—(DOD) The act of determining the significance of information in relation to the current body of knowledge pertaining to the subject; it involves the application of critical judgments in the analysis and integration of information.

interrogation (intelligence)—(DOD) Systematic effort to procure information by direct questioning of a person under the control of the questioner.

interrupted line—(NATO) A broken, dashed or pecked line usually used to indicate the indefinite alignment or area of a feature on the chart.

inter-Service education—(DOD, IADB) Military education which is provided by one Service to members of another Service. See also **military education; military training.**

inter-Service support—(DOD) Action by one military Service or element thereof, to provide logistic and/or administrative support to another military Service or element thereof. Such action can be recurring or non-recurring in character, on an installation, area, or worldwide basis. See also **interdepartmental/agency support; international logistic support; support.**

inter-Service training—(DOD, IADB) Military training which is provided by one Service to members of another Service. See also **military education; military training.**

intertheater traffic—(DOD) Traffic between theaters exclusive of that between the continental United States and theaters.

interval—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. The space between adjacent groups of ships or boats measured in any direction between the corresponding ships or boats in

each group. 2. The space between adjacent individuals, ground vehicles, or units in a formation that are placed side by side, measured abreast. (**DOD, NATO, CENTO**) 3. The space between adjacent aircraft measured from front to rear in units of time or distance. 4. The time lapse between photographic exposures.

interview (intelligence)—(DOD) To gather information from a person who is aware that he is giving information although he may be ignorant of the true connection and purposes of the interviewer. Generally overt unless the collector is other than he purports to be.

in the dark—(DOD) In air intercept, a code meaning not visible on my scope.

intracoastal sealift—(DOD) Shipping used primarily for the carriage of personnel and/or cargo along a coast or into river ports to support operations within a given area.

intransit aeromedical evacuation facility—(DOD, IADB) A medical facility, on or in the vicinity of an air base, that provides limited medical care for intransit patients awaiting air transportation. This type of medical facility is provided to obtain effective utilization of transport airlift within operating schedules. It includes "remain overnight" facilities, intransit facilities at aerial ports of embarkation and debarkation, and casualty staging facilities in an overseas combat area. See also **aeromedical evaluation unit**.

intransit inventory—(DOD, IADB) That materiel in the military distribution system which is in the process of movement from point of receipt from procurement and production (either contractor's plant or first destination, depending upon point of delivery) and between points of storage and distribution.

intransit stock—See **intransit inventory**.

intratheater traffic—(DOD) Traffic within a theater.

Intruder—(DOD, IADB) A twin-engine turbojet two place, long-range, all-weather, aircraft carrier based, low-altitude attack aircraft, possessing an integrated attack-navigation and central digital computer system to locate, track, and destroy small moving targets, and large fixed targets. The armament system consists of an assortment of nuclear and/or nonnuclear weapons, Sidewinder, Bullpup, napalm, and all standard Navy rockets. This aircraft can be air refueled. Designated as A-6A.

intruder operations—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Offensive operations by day or night over enemy territory with the primary object of destroying enemy aircraft in the vicinity of their bases.

invasion currency—See **military currency**.

inventory control—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) That phase of military logistics which includes managing, cataloging, requirements determination, procurement, distribution, overhaul, and disposal of materiel. synonymous with materiel control, materiel management, inventory management, and supply management.

inventory control point—(DOD) An organizational unit or activity within a Department of Defense supply system which is assigned the primary responsibility for the materiel management of a group of items either for a particular Service or for the Defense Department as a whole. Materiel inventory management includes cataloging direction, requirements computation, procurement direction, distribution management, disposal direction, and generally, rebuild direction.

inventory management—See **inventory control**.

inventory managers—See **inventory control point**.

ionization—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The process of producing ions by the removal or addition of electrons to atoms or molecules.

ionosphere—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The region of the atmosphere, extending from roughly 40 to 250 miles altitude, in which there is appreciable ionization. The presence of charged particles in this region profoundly affects the propagation of electromagnetic radiations of long wavelengths (radio and radar waves). See also **atmosphere**.

irregular forces—(DOD) Armed individuals or groups who are not members of the regular armed forces, police, or other internal security forces.

irregular forces—(IADB) Armed individuals or groups who are not members of regular armed forces.

irregular outer edge (land mine warfare)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Short mine strips laid in an irregular manner in front of a minefield facing the enemy, to deceive the enemy as to the type or extent of the minefield. Generally, the irregular outer edge will only be used in minefields with buried mines.

island bases—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Those islands, or groups of islands, belonging to individual nations and serving mainly as naval and air bases for the naval and air combat forces in the ocean areas. See also **base**.

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isobar—(NATO) A line along which the atmospheric pressure is, or is assumed to be, the same or constant.

isocentre—(NATO, CENTO) In photography, the intersection of the interior bisector of the tilt angle with the film plane.

isoclinal—(NATO) A line drawn on a map or chart joining points of equal magnetic dip.

isodose rate line—See **dose rate contour line**.

isogonal—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A line drawn on a map or chart joining points of equal magnetic declination for a given time.

isogonic line—See **isogonal**.

isograv—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A line drawn on a map or chart joining points of equal gravitation.

isotopes—(DOD) Forms of the same element having identical chemical properties but differing in their atomic masses, due to different numbers of neutrons in their respective nuclei, and in their nuclear properties.

I stay—(DOD) Am remaining with you on patrol mission _____ hours. See also **I go**.

item manager—(DOD) An individual within the organization of an inventory control point or other such organization assigned management responsibility for one or more specific items of material.

J

jamming—See **acoustic jamming**; **barrage jamming**; **electronic countermeasures**; **electronic jamming**; **spot jamming**.

jet advisory service—(**DOD**) The service provided certain civil aircraft while operating within radar and nonradar jet advisory areas. Within radar jet advisory areas, civil aircraft receiving this service are provided radar flight following, radar traffic information, and vectors around observed traffic. In nonradar jet advisory areas, civil aircraft receiving this service are afforded standard instrument flight rules separation from all other aircraft known to Air Traffic Control to be operating within these areas.

jet conventional low altitude bombing system—(**DOD**) A maneuver used by jet aircraft to loft conventional ordnance by means of low altitude bombing system.

jet propulsion—(**DOD, IADB**) Reaction propulsion in which the propulsion unit obtains oxygen from the air as distinguished from rocket propulsion in which the unit carries its own oxygen-producing material. In connection with aircraft propulsion, the term refers to a gasoline or other fuel turbine jet unit which discharges hot gas through a tail pipe and a nozzle, affording a thrust which propels the aircraft. See also **rocket propulsion**.

Jet Star—(**DOD, IADB**) A small, fast, support-type transport aircraft powered by four turbojet engines which are podded two on either side of the fuselage. Designated as C-140.

jet stream—(**DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB**) A narrow band of high velocity wind in the upper troposphere or in the stratosphere.

jettison—(**DOD**) The selective release of stores from an aircraft other than normal attack.

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joint—(**DOD, IADB**) 1. Connote activities, operations, organizations, etc., in which elements of more than one Service of the same nation participate. See also **combined**. (**DOD**) 2. When prefixed to any of the materiel terms applicable to joint usage, connotes that the definition of the designated term is enlarged to embrace the sum of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps quantities.

joint—(**NATO, CENTO**) Connote activities, operations, etc., in which elements of more than one Service of the same nation participate. (When all Services are not involved the participating Services shall be identified, e.g., joint Army-Navy.) See also **combined**.

joint—(**SEATO**) Between two or more Services of the same nation. (When all Services are not involved the participating Services shall be identified, e.g., joint Army-Navy.)

joint airborne training—(**DOD, IADB**) Training operations or exercises involving airborne and appropriate troop carrier units. This training includes: a. air delivery of personnel and equipment; b. assault operations by airborne troops and or air transportable units; c. landing exercises and local orientation flights of short duration; and d. maneuvers/exercises as agreed upon by the Services concerned and or as authorized by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. (Note: IADB definition does not use the words "and/or as authorized by the Joint Chiefs of Staff".)

joint amphibious operation—(**DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB**) amphibious operation conducted by significant elements of two or more Services.

joint amphibious task force—(**DOD, IADB**) A temporary grouping of units of two or more Services under a single commander, organized for the purpose of engaging in an

amphibious landing for assault on hostile shores.

joint amphibious task force—(NATO, CENTO) A temporary grouping of units of two or more Services under a single commander, organized for the purpose of engaging in an amphibious operation

joint Army-Navy-Air Force publications—(DOD) A series of publications produced by supporting agencies of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and intended for distribution through the approved offices of distribution within the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

JCS-coordinated exercise—(DOD) A minor exercise, the scheduling of which requires coordination by the Joint Chiefs of Staff because it involves the units or forces of more than one commander in chief or agency. See also **exercise**.

JCS-directed exercise—(DOD) A strategic mobility or major commander in chief directed exercise of considerable interest to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. See also **exercise**.

joint common user items—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Items of an interchangeable nature which are in common use by two or more Services of a nation.

joint force—(DOD, IADB) A general term applied to a force which is composed of significant elements of the Army, the Navy or the Marine Corps, and the Air Force, or two or more of these Services, operating under a single commander authorized to exercise unified command or operational control over such joint forces.

joint intelligence—(DOD) Intelligence produced by elements of more than one Service of the same nation.

joint intelligence estimate for planning—(DOD) A worldwide series of strategic estimates prepared annually by Defense Intelligence Agency for the Joint Chiefs of Staff to

be used as a base for development of intelligence annexes for Joint Chiefs of Staff plans. Also called JIEP.

joint mobilization reserves—See joint, Part 2.

joint nuclear accident coordinating center—(DOD) A combined Defense Nuclear Agency and Atomic Energy Commission centralized agency for exchanging and maintaining information concerned with radiological assistance capabilities and coordinating assistance activities, when called upon, in connection with accidents involving radioactive materials.

joint operational intelligence agency—(DOD, IADB) An intelligence agency in which the efforts of two or more Services are integrated to furnish that operational intelligence essential to the commander of a joint force and to supplement that available to subordinate forces of his command. The agency may or may not be part of such joint force commander's staff.

joint operations center—(DOD) A jointly manned facility of a joint force commander's headquarters established for planning, monitoring, and guiding the execution of the commander's decisions.

joint purchase—(DOD, IADB) A method of purchase whereby purchases of a particular commodity for two or more departments are made by an activity established, staffed, and financed by them jointly for that purpose. See also **purchase**.

joint rescue coordination center—(DOD, IADB) An installation staffed by supervisory personnel from all participating Services, and possessing sufficient facilities to direct and coordinate all available search and rescue facilities within a specified area. See also **search and rescue**.

joint servicing—(DOD) That function performed by a jointly staffed and financed activity in support of two or more military Services. See also **servicing**.

joint staff—(DOD) 1. The staff of a commander of a unified or specified command, or of a joint task force, which includes members from the several Services comprising the force. These members should be assigned in such a manner as to insure that the commander understands the tactics, techniques, capabilities, needs, and limitations of the component parts of the force. Positions on the staff should be divided so that Service representation and influence generally reflect the Service composition of the force. 2. The staff of the Joint Chiefs of Staff as provided for under the National Security Act of 1947, as amended. See also **staff**.

joint staff—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A staff of two or more of the Services of the same country. See also **combined staff; integrated staff; parallel staff**.

joint strategic capabilities plan—(DOD) A short-range, current capabilities plan which translates United States national objectives and policies for the next fiscal year into terms of military objectives and strategic concepts and defines military tasks for cold, limited, and general war which are in consonance with actual United States military capabilities.

joint strategic objectives plan—(DOD) A mid-range objectives plan which translates United States national objectives and policies for the time frame 5 to 8 years in the future into terms of military objectives and strategic concepts and defines basic undertakings for cold, limited, and general war which may be accomplished with the objective force levels.

Joint Tactical Air Reconnaissance/Surveillance Mission Report—(DOD) A preliminary

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report of information from tactical reconnaissance aircrews rendered by designated debriefing personnel immediately after landing and dispatched prior to compilation of the Initial Photo Interpretation Report. It provides a summary of the route conditions, observations, and aircrew actions and identifies sensor products. If available, items of significant interest obtained from initial readout of the sensor record are also included. Also called MISREP.

joint task force—(DOD) A force composed of assigned or attached elements of the Army, the Navy or the Marine Corps, and the Air Force, or two or more of these Services, which is constituted and so designated by the Secretary of Defense or by the commander of a unified command, a specified command, or an existing joint task force.

joint task force—(IADB) A force composed of assigned or attached elements of the Army, the Navy or the Marine Corps, and the Air Force, or two or more of these Services.

joint zone (air, land, or sea)—(DOD, IADB) An area established for the purpose of permitting friendly surface, air, and subsurface forces to operate simultaneously.

judy—(DOD) In air intercept, a code meaning I have contact and am taking over the intercept.

jumpmaster—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The assigned airborne qualified individual who controls parachutists from the time they enter the aircraft until they exit. See also **stick commander (air transport)**.

K

kanat—(NATO) An underground aqueduct with breather tubes which project upward through the surface of the earth.

KB-50—See *Superfortress*.

KC-97—See *Stratofreighter*.

KC-130—See *Hercules*.

KC-135—See *Stratotanker*.

K-day—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The basic date for the introduction of a convoy system on any particular convoy lane. See also *D-day*; *M-day*.

key—(NATO) In cartography, term sometimes loosely used as a synonym for "legend". See also *blue key*; *drawing key*; *legend*.

key area—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An area which is of paramount importance.

key facility list—(DOD) A list composed of selected critical industrial facilities, utilities, and Government-owned installations, located within the continental United States as designated by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

fense (Installations and Logistics) and J-4, Joint Staff, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

key point—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A concentrated site or installation, the destruction or capture of which would seriously affect the war effort or the success of operations.

key terrain—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Any locality, or area, the seizure or retention of which affords a marked advantage to either combatant.

killed in action—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A battle casualty who is killed outright or who dies as a result of wounds or other injuries before reaching any medical treatment facility. See also *died of wounds received in action*.

kill probability—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A measure of the probability of destroying a target.

kiloton weapon—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A nuclear weapon, the yield of which is measured in terms of thousands of tons of trinitrotoluene explosive equivalents, producing yields from 1 to 999 kilotons. See also *nuclear weapon*; *subkiloton weapon*.

L

Lacrosse—(DOD, IADB) A mobile, accurate, surface-to-surface guided missile, with a nuclear and nonnuclear warhead capability, designed to engage hardened point targets or area targets up to a range of 30,000 meters. Designated as MGM-18.

laden weight (transport vehicles)—(SEATO, IADB) The unladen weight of the vehicle plus the payload. See also **net weight (transport vehicles); unladen weight (transport vehicles).**

land control operations—(DOD) The employment of ground forces, supported by naval and air forces, as appropriate, to achieve military objectives in vital land areas. Such operations include destruction of opposing ground forces, securing key terrain, protection of vital land lines of communication, and establishment of local military superiority in areas of land operations.

landing aids—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Any illuminating light, radio beacon, radar device, communicating device, or any system of such devices, for aiding aircraft in an approach and landing.

landing area—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. That part of the objective area within which are conducted the landing operations of an amphibious force. It includes the beach, the approaches to the beach, the transport areas, the fire support areas, the air occupied by close supporting aircraft, and the land included in the advance inland to the initial objective. 2. (airborne)—The general area used for landing troops and materiel either by airdrop or air landing. This area includes one or more drop zones or landing strips. 3. Any specially prepared or selected surface of land, water, or deck designated or used for take off and landing of aircraft. See also **airfield.** (Note: SEATO and IADB, Part

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

2 definition uses "air delivery" instead of "airdrop".)

landing attack—(DOD, IADB) An attack against enemy defenses by troops landed from ships aircraft, boats, or amphibious vehicles. See also **assault.**

landing beach—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) That portion of a shoreline usually required for the landing of a battalion landing team. However, it may also be that portion of a shoreline constituting a tactical locality (such as the shore of a bay) over which a force larger or smaller than a battalion landing team may be landed.

landing craft—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A craft employed in amphibious operations, specifically designed for carrying troops and equipment, and for beaching, unloading, and retracting. (DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Also used for logistic cargo resupply operations.

landing craft and amphibious vehicle assignment table—(DOD, IADB) A table showing the assignment of personnel and materiel to each landing craft and amphibious vehicle and the assignment of the landing craft and amphibious vehicles to waves for the ship-to-shore movement.

landing craft availability table—(DCD, IADB) A tabulation of the type and number of landing craft which will be available from each ship of the transport group. The table is the basis for the assignment of landing craft to the boat groups for the ship-to-shore movement.

landing diagram—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A graphic means of illustrating the plan for the ship-to-shore movement.

landing force—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A task organization of troop units, aviation

and ground, assigned to an amphibious assault. It is the highest troop echelon in the amphibious operation. See also **amphibious force**.

landing mat—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB*)

A prefabricated, portable mat so designed that any number of planks (sections) may be rapidly fastened together to form surfacing for emergency runways, landing beaches, etc.

landing point—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB*)

A point within a landing site where one helicopter can land. See also **airfield**.

landing schedule—(*DOD, IADB*) In an amphibious operation, a schedule which shows the beach, hour, and priorities of landing of assault units, and which coordinates the movements of landing craft from the transports to the beach in order to execute the scheme of maneuver ashore.

landing ship—(*DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) An assault ship which is designed for long sea voyages and for rapid unloading over and onto a beach.

landing ship dock—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB*) A ship designed to transport and launch loaded amphibious craft and/or amphibian vehicles with their crews and embarked personnel and/or equipment and to render limited docking and repair services to small ship and craft.

landing site—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB*)
A site within a landing zone containing one or more landing points. See also **airfield**.

landing threshold—(*DOD*) The beginning of that portion of a runway usable for landing.

landing vehicle, tracked, engineer, model 1—(*DOD, IADB*) A lightly armored amphibious vehicle designed for minefield and obstacle clearance in amphibious assaults and operations inland. Equipped with line charges for

projection in advance of the vehicle and bulldozer-type blade with scarifier teeth. Designated as LVTE-1.

landing vehicle, tracked, howitzer, model 6—

(*DOD, IADB*) A lightly armored, self-propelled, amphibious 105-mm howitzer. Designed to provide close fire support during a landing operation by initially delivering direct fire on the landing beaches, and after landing, providing field artillery fire in support of operations ashore. Designated as LVTH-6.

landing zone—(*DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*)

A specified zone within an objective area used for the landing of aircraft. See also **airfield**.

landing zone control—See **pathfinder drop zone control**.

landing zone control party—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB*) A group of personnel specially trained and equipped to establish and operate communication and signal devices from the ground for traffic control of aircraft/helicopters for a specific landing zone. See also **pathfinder aircraft; pathfinders**.

landmark (land mine warfare)—(*DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) A feature, either natural or artificial, that can be accurately determined on the ground from a grid reference.

land mine warfare—See **mine warfare**.

land, sea, or aerospace projection operations—

(*DOD*) The employment of land, sea, or air forces, or appropriate combinations thereof, to project United States military power into areas controlled or threatened by enemy forces. Operations may include penetration of such areas by amphibious, airborne, or land transported means, as well as air combat operations by land-based and/or carrier air.

lane marker (land mine warfare)—(*DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) Used to mark

a minefield lane. Lane markers at the entrance to and exit from the lane will be referenced to a landmark or intermediate marker. See also **marker (land mine warfare); minefield lane (land mine warfare).**

large-lot storage—(DOD, IADB) A quantity of material which will require four or more pallet columns stored to maximum height. Usually accepted as stock stored in carload or greater quantities. See also **storage.**

large-scale map—(DOD, IADB) A map having a scale of 1:75,000 or larger. See also **map.**

large spread—(DOD) A report by an observer or a spotter to the ship to indicate that the distance between the bursts of a salvo is excessive.

lashing—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The fastening or securing of a load to its carrier to prevent shifting during transit.

lateral gain—(NATO, CENTO) The amount of new ground covered laterally by successive photographic runs over an area.

lateral route—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A route generally parallel to the forward edge of the battle area which crosses or feeds into axial routes. See also **route.**

lateral spread—(DOD) A technique used to place the mean point of impact of two or more units 100 meters apart on a line perpendicular to the gun-target line.

lateral tell—See **cross tell.**

late time—See **span of detonation (atomic demolition munition employment).**

latitude band—(NATO) Any latitudinal strip, designated by accepted units of linear or angular measurement, which circumscribes the earth. Sometimes called latitudinal band.

lattice—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A network of intersecting positional lines printed on a

map or chart from which a fix may be obtained.

launch—(DOD, SEATO, IADB) The transition from static repose to dynamic flight of a missile.

launcher—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A structural device designed to support and hold a missile in position for firing.

launching site—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) Any site of installation with the capability of launching missiles from surface to air or surface to surface.

launch pad—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A concrete or other hard surface area on which a missile launcher is positioned.

launch time—(DOD) A specified time for flight to be airborne, normally preplanned. See also **airborne order.**

lay—(DOD, IADB) 1. Direct or adjust the aim of a weapon. 2. Setting of a weapon for a given range, or for a given direction, or both. 3. To drop one or more aerial bombs or aerial mines onto the surface from an aircraft. 4. To spread a smoke screen on the ground from an aircraft. 5. To calculate or project a course. 6. To lay on: a. to execute a bomber strike; and b. to set up a mission.

laydown bombing—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A very low level bombing technique wherein delay fuzes and or devices are used to allow the attacker to escape the effects of his bomb.

layer depth—(DOD) The depth from the surface of the sea to the point above the first major negative thermocline at which sound velocity is maximum.

layer tint—See **hypsometric tinting.**

laying-up position (fast coastal forces)—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) Any suitable position where light naval units during daylight hours can berth, camouflage, and replenish in preparation for coming operations.

lazy—(DOD) In air intercept, a code meaning equipment indicated at standby.

lead aircraft—(DOD) 1. The airborne aircraft designated to exercise command of other aircraft within the flight. 2. An aircraft in the van of two or more aircraft.

lead aircraft—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. An airborne aircraft designated to provide certain command and air control functions. 2. An aircraft in the van of two or more aircraft.

leapfrog—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Form of movement in which like supporting elements are moved successively through or by one another along the axis of movement of supported forces.

left (or right)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. A term used to establish the relative position of a body of troops. The person using the terms "left" or "right" is assumed to be facing in the direction of the enemy regardless of whether the troops are advancing toward or withdrawing from the enemy. 2. A directional deviation used by an observer or a spotter in adjusting ground or naval gunfire. (DOD, NATO, CENTO) 3. Fire correction used by an observer to indicate that a lateral shift perpendicular to the spotting line is desired. (Note: NATO and CENTO Part 2 definition does not use the words "or a spotter".)

left (right) bank—(DOD, IADB) That bank of a stream or river on the left (right) of the observer when he is facing in the direction of flow, or downstream.

legend—(NATO, CENTO) An explanation of symbols used on a map, chart, sketch, etc., commonly printed in tabular form at the side of the map, etc.

lens coating—(NATO, CENTO) A thin transparent coating applied to a surface of a lens element.

lens distortion—(NATO, CENTO) Image displacement caused by lens irregularities and aberrations.

levee—(NATO) A natural or manmade embankment bordering a river.

level—(DOD) In air intercept, a word meaning contact designated is at your "angels".

level of effort-oriented items—(DOD) Items for which requirements computations are based on such factors as equipment and personnel density and time and rate of use. See also combination mission/level of effort-oriented items; mission-oriented items.

level of supply—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The quantity of supplies or materials authorized or directed to be held in anticipation of future demands. See also operating level of supply; order and shipping time; procurement lead time; requisitioning objective; safety level of supply; stockage objective; strategic reserve.

LGM-30—See Minuteman.

liaison—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) That contact or intercommunication maintained between elements of military forces to insure mutual understanding and unity of purpose and action.

liaison—(SEATO, IADB) That contact or intercommunication maintained between parts of the armed forces to insure mutual understanding and unity of purpose and action. It is often aided by exchange of personnel in order to facilitate an exchange of information.

liberated territory—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Any area, domestic, neutral, or friendly, which, having been occupied by an enemy, is retaken by friendly forces.

lifeguard submarine—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A submarine employed for rescue in an area which cannot be adequately covered by air or surface rescue facilities

because of enemy opposition, distance from friendly bases, or other reasons. It is stationed near the objective and sometimes along the route to be flown by the strike aircraft.

liftoff—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The initial motion of a space vehicle or missile as it rises from the launcher.

light artillery—See **howitzer, 105-mm (light artillery).**

light cruiser—(DOD, IADB) A warship with 6" naval guns as main battery. It is designed to operate with strike, antisubmarine, or amphibious forces against air and surface threats. Full load displacement is approximately 18,000 tons. Designated as CL. See also **guided missile light cruiser.**

light damage—See **nuclear damage (land warfare).**

light line—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A designated line forward of which vehicles are required to use black-out lights at night.

limited denied war—(DOD) Not to be used. No substitute recommended.

limited production type item—(DOD) An item under development, commercially available or available from other Government agencies for which an urgent operational requirement exists and for which no other existing item is substitutable; which appears to fulfill an approved materiel requirement or other Military Department approved requirements, and to be promising enough operationally to warrant initiating procurement and/or production for service issue prior to completion of development and/or test or adoption as a standard item.

limited standard item—(DOD) An item of supply determined by standardization action as authorized for procurement only to support in-service military materiel requirements.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

limited war—(DOD, IADB) Armed conflict short of general war, exclusive of incidents, involving the overt engagement of the military forces of two or more nations.

limit of fire—(DOD, IADB) 1. The boundary marking off the area on which gunfire can be delivered. 2. Safe angular limits for firing at aerial targets

line—(DOD) A spotting, or an observation, used by a spotter or an observer to indicate that a burst(s) occurred on the spotting line.

linear building frontage—(NATO, CENTO) In air photographic interpretation, the side elevation of structures of homogeneous area.

linear scale—See **scale; graphic scale.**

line of arrival—See **line of impact.**

line of departure—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. A line designated to coordinate the departure of attack or scouting elements; a jump-off line. 2. A suitably marked offshore coordinating line to assist assault craft to land on designated beaches at scheduled times.

line of impact—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A line tangent to the trajectory at the point of impact or burst.

line of position—(DOD) In air intercept, a reference line which originates at a target and extends outward at a predetermined angle.

liner—(DOD) In air intercept, a code meaning fly at speed giving maximum cruising range.

line-route map—(DOD, IADB) A map or overlay for signal communication operations that shows the actual routes and types of construction of wire circuits in the field. It also gives the locations of switchboards and telegraph stations. See also **map.**

lines of communication—(DOD, IADB) All the routes, land, water, and air, which connect an operating military force with a base of operations and along which supplies and military forces move. (Note: IADB term is: lines of communication (logistics).)

lines of communication (logistics)—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) All the routes, land, water, and air, which connect an operating military force with one or more bases of operations, and along which supplies and reinforcements move.

link (communications)—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A general term used to indicate the existence of communications facilities between two points.

link encryption—(DOD, IADB) The application of on-line crypto-operation to a link of a communications system so that all information passing over the link is encrypted in its entirety.

link-lift vehicle—(DOD) The conveyance, together with its operating personnel, used to satisfy a movement requirement between nodes.

link-route segments—(DOD) Route segments that connect nodes wherein link-lift vehicles perform the movement function.

liquid propellant—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Any liquid combustible fed to the combustion chamber of a rocket engine.

listening watch—(DOD, IADB) A continuous receiver watch established for the reception of traffic addressed to, or of interest to, the unit maintaining the watch, with complete log optional.

list of targets—(DOD) A tabulation of confirmed or suspect targets maintained by any echelon for informational and fire support planning purposes. See also target list.

litter—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A basket or frame utilized for the transport of injured persons.

litter patient—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A patient requiring litter accommodations while in transit.

load (air)—See payload (Part 1); also airlift; airlift capability; airlift requirement; combat load (air force); load manifest (air); maximum load; type load; planned load (aircraft).

loading—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The process of putting troops, equipment, and supplies into ships, aircraft, trains, road transport, or other means of conveyance. See also administrative loading; block stowage loading; cargo; combat loading; commercial loading; commodity loading; convoy loading; cross-loading (personnel); endurance loading; horizontal loading; preload loading; selective loading; unit loading; vertical loading.

loading chart (aircraft)—(DOD, IADB) Any one of a series of charts carried in an aircraft which shows the proper location for loads to be transported and which pertains to check lists, balance records, and clearances for weight and balance.

loading plan—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) All of the individually prepared documents which, taken together, present in detail all instructions for the arrangement of personnel, and the loading of equipment for one or more units or other special grouping of personnel or materiel moving by highway, water, rail, or air transportation. See also load manifest (air); ocean manifest; stowage diagram.

loading point—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A point where one aircraft can be loaded.

loading site—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) An area containing a number of loading points.

load manifest (air)—(**DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB**) A document specifying in detail the payload expressed in terms of passengers and/or freight carried in one aircraft for a specific destination. See also load (air).

load spreader—(**DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB**) Material used to distribute the weight of a load over a given floor area to avoid exceeding designed stress.

localizer—(**NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB**) A directional radio beacon which provides to an aircraft an indication of its lateral position relative to a specific runway. See also beacon; instrument landing system.

local procurement—(**DOD**) The process of obtaining personnel, services, supplies, and equipment from local or indigenous sources.

local purchase—(**DOD**) The function of acquiring a decentralized item of supply from sources outside the Department of Defense.

local purchase—(**IADB**) The function of acquiring a decentralized item of supply from sources outside the military establishment.

local war—(**DOD**) Not to be used. See limited war.

locap—(**DOD**) Low combat air patrol.

location diagram—See map or chart index.

lock on—(**DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB**) Signifies that a tracking or target seeking system is continuously and automatically tracking a target in one or more coordinates (e.g., range, bearing, elevation).

lodgement area—See airhead; beachhead.

loft bombing—(**DOD, IADB**) A method of bombing in which the delivery plane approaches the target at a very low altitude, makes a definite pull-up at a given point, releases bomb at predetermined point during

the pull-up and tosses the bomb onto the target. See also over-the-shoulder bombing; toss bombing.

logair—(**DOD**) Long term contract airlift service within continental United States for the movement of cargo in support of the logistics systems of the military Services (primarily the Army and Air Force) and Department of Defense agencies. See also quicktrans.

logistic assessment—(**DOD, NATO, CENTO**)

An evaluation of: a. The logistic support required to support particular military operations in a theater of operations, country or area. b. The actual and or potential logistics support available for the conduct of military operations either within the theater, country or area, or located elsewhere.

logistic assistance—(**NATO, CENTO, IADB**)

A generic term used to denote types of assistance between and within military commands both in peace and war. See also integrated logistic support; mutual aid; reallocation of resources.

logistic estimate of the situation—(**DOD, IADB**)

An appraisal resulting from an orderly examination of the logistic factors influencing contemplated courses of action to provide conclusions concerning the degree and manner of that influence. See also estimate of the situation.

logistic implications test—(**DOD**)

An analysis of the major logistic aspects of a joint strategic war plan and the consideration of the logistic implications resultant therefrom as they may limit the acceptability of the plan. The logistic analysis and consideration are conducted concurrently with the development of the strategic plan. The objective is to establish whether the logistic requirements generated by the plan are in balance with capabilities, and to set forth those logistic implications which should be weighed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in their consideration of the plan. See also feasibility test.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

logistic routes—See **lines of communication (logistics)**.

logistics—(**DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB**) The science of planning and carrying out the movement and maintenance of forces. In its most comprehensive sense, those aspects of military operations which deal with: a. design and development, acquisition, storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, evacuation, and disposition of materiel; b. movement, evacuation, and hospitalization of personnel; c. acquisition or construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities; and d. acquisition or furnishing of services.

logistics over the shore operations—(**DOD, IADB**) The loading and unloading of ships without the benefit of fixed port facilities, in friendly or nondefended territory, and, in time of war, during phases of theater development in which there is no opposition by the enemy.

logistic support (medical)—(**DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB**) Medical care, treatment, hospitalization, evacuation, furnishing of medical services, supplies, materiel, and adjuncts thereto.

loran—(**DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADE**) A long-range radionavigation position fixing system using the time difference of reception of pulse type transmissions from two or more fixed stations. (This term is derived from the words "long-range electronic navigation".)

lost—(**DOD**) A spotting, or an observation, used by a spotter or an observer to indicate that rounds fired by a gun or mortar were not observed.

lot—(**DOD, IADB**) Specifically, a quantity of material all of which was manufactured under identical conditions, and assigned an identifying lot number.

low—(**DOD**) A height between five hundred and two thousand feet.

low airburst—(**DOD**) The fallout safe height of burst for a nuclear weapon which maximizes damage to or casualties on surface targets. See also **types of burst**.

low altitude bombing—(**DOD, IADB**) Horizontal bombing with the height of release between 900 and 8,000 feet.

low angle—(**DOD**) An order or request to obtain low-angle fire.

low angle fire—(**DOD**) Gunfire delivered at angles of elevation below the elevation that corresponds to the maximum range of the gun and ammunition concerned.

low angle loft bombing—(**DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB**) Type of loft bombing of free fall bombs wherein weapon release occurs at an angle less than 35 degrees above the horizontal. See also **loft bombing**.

low oblique—See **oblique air photograph**.

low velocity drop—(**DOD, NATO, CENTO**) A drop procedure in which the drop velocity does not exceed 30 feet per second.

low velocity drop—(**SEATO, IADB**) The delivery of personnel, supplies, or equipment from aircraft in flight, utilizing sufficient parachute retardation to prevent injury or damage upon ground impact. See also **air-drop; air movement; free drop; high velocity drop**.

LPD—See **amphibious transport dock**.

LPH—See **amphibious assault ship**.

LVTE-1—See **landing vehicle, tracked, engineer, model 1**.

LVTH-6—See **landing vehicle, tracked, howitzer, model 6**.

M

M41—See tank, 76-mm gun.

M42—See Duster (antiaircraft weapon).

M48A2—See tank, combat, full-tracked, 90-mm gun.

M50—See Ontos, (rifle, self-propelled, full-tracked, multiple, 106-mm).

M60—See tank, combat, full-tracked, 105-mm gun.

M103A1—See tank, combat, full-tracked, 120-mm gun.

Mace—(*DOD, IADB*) An improved version of the MGM-1C Matador, differing primarily in its improved guidance system, longer-range, low-level attack capability and higher-yield warhead. The MGM-13A is guided by a self-contained radar guidance system. The CGM-13B is guided by an inertial guidance system. Designated as MGM-18.

Mach front—See Mach stem.

Mach no/yes—(*DOD*) In air intercept, means I have reached maximum speed and am not/am closing my target.

Mach number—(*DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) The ratio of the velocity of a body to that of sound in the surrounding medium.

Mach stem—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO*) The shock front formed by the fusion of the incident and reflected shock fronts from an explosion. The term is generally used with reference to a blast wave, propagated in the air, reflected at the surface of the earth. In the ideal case the Mach stem is perpendicular to the reflecting surface and slightly convex (forward). The Mach stem is also called the Mach front.

Mach wave—See Mach stem.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

magnetic compass—(*NATO*) An instrument that uses a pivoted magnetic needle or other magnetic sensing element to align itself with the earth's magnetic lines of force to indicate direction. See also magnetic variation; grid magnetic angle; deviation.

magnetic declination—(*DOD, NATO*) The angle between the magnetic and geographical meridians at any place, expressed in degrees East or West to indicate the direction of magnetic North from true North. In nautical and aeronautical navigation the term magnetic variation is used instead of magnetic declination and the angle is termed variation of the compass or magnetic variation. Magnetic declination is not otherwise synonymous with magnetic variation which refers to regular or irregular change with time of the magnetic declination, dip or intensity. See also magnetic variation.

magnetic north—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB*) The direction indicated by the north-seeking pole of a freely suspended magnetic needle, influenced only by the earth's magnetic field.

magnetic tape—(*DOD, IADB*) A tape or ribbon of any material impregnated or coated with magnetic or other material on which information may be placed in the form of magnetically polarized spots.

magnetic variation—(*DOD, NATO*) The horizontal angle at a place between the true north and magnetic north measured in degrees and minutes east or west according to whether magnetic north lies east or west of true north. See also magnetic declination.

main airfield—(*NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) An airfield planned for permanent occupation in peacetime at a location suitable for wartime utilization, and with operational facilities of a standard adequate to develop full use of its war combat potential. See also

airfield; alternative airfield; departure airfield; redeployment airfield.

main armament—(DOD) The request of the observer or spotter to obtain fire from the largest guns installed on the fire support ship.

main attack—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The principal attack or effort into which the commander throws the full weight of the offensive power at his disposal. An attack directed against the chief objective of the campaign or battle.

mainguard—(NFS, CENTO, IADB) An element of an advanced guard. See also advanced guard.

main line of resistance—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A line at the forward edge of the battle position, designated for the purpose of coordinating the fire of all units and supporting weapons, including air and naval gunfire. It defines the forward limits of a series of mutually supporting defensive areas, but does not include the areas occupied or used by covering or screening forces.

main road—(DOD, IADB) A road capable of serving as the principal ground line of communication to an area or locality. Usually it is wide enough and suitable for two-way, all-weather traffic at high speeds.

main supply route—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The route or routes designated within an area of operations upon which the bulk of traffic flows in support of military operations.

maintenance area—(DOD, IADB) A general locality in which are grouped a number of maintenance activities for the purpose of retaining or restoring materiel to a serviceable condition.

maintenance engineering—(DOD, IADB) The application of techniques, engineering skills and effort, organized to insure that the design and development of weapon systems and

equipment provide adequately for their effective and economical maintenance.

maintenance (materiel)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. All action taken to retain materiel in a serviceable condition or to restore it to serviceability. It includes inspection, testing, servicing, classification as to serviceability, repair, rebuilding, and reclamation. 2. All supply and repair action taken to keep a force in condition to carry out its mission. 3. The routine recurring work required to keep a facility (plant, building, structure, ground facility, utility system, or other real property) in such condition that it may be continuously utilized, at its original or designed capacity and efficiency for its intended purpose.

maintenance status—(DOD, IADB) 1. A non-operating condition, deliberately imposed, with adequate personnel to maintain and preserve installations, materiel, and facilities in such a condition that they may be readily restored to operable condition in a minimum time by the assignment of additional personnel and without extensive repair or overhaul. 2. That condition of materiel which is in fact, or is administratively classified as, unserviceable, pending completion of required servicing or repairs.

major disaster--See domestic emergencies.

major fleet—(DOD) A principal, permanent subdivision of the operating forces of the Navy with certain supporting shore activities. Presently there are two such fleets: the Pacific Fleet and the Atlantic Fleet. See also fleet.

major NATO commanders—(NATO) Major NATO commanders are: Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic, Supreme Allied Commander Europe, and Allied Commander-in-Chief Channel. See also commander(s).

major nuclear power—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Any nation that possesses a nuclear

striking force capable of posing a serious threat to every other nation.

major port—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB)

Any port with two or more berths and facilities and equipment capable of discharging 100,000 tons of cargo per month from ocean-going ships. Such ports will be designated as probable nuclear targets. See also **port**.

major water terminal—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB)

A water terminal with facilities for berthing numerous ships simultaneously at wharves and/or working anchorages, located within sheltered coastal waters adjacent to rail, highway, air and/or inland water transportation nets. It covers a relatively large area and its scope of operation is such that it is designated as a probable nuclear target. See also **water terminal**.

management—(DOD, IADB) A process of establishing and attaining objectives to carry out responsibilities. Management consists of those continuing actions of planning, organizing, directing, coordinating, controlling, and evaluating the use of men, money, materials, and facilities to accomplish missions and tasks. Management is inherent in command, but it does not include as extensive authority and responsibility as command.

management and control system (mobility)—(DOD)

Those elements of organizations and or activities which are part of, or are closely related to, the mobility system and which authorize requirements to be moved, to obtain and allocate lift resources, or to direct the operation of link-lift vehicles.

maneuver—(DOD, IADB) 1. A movement to place ships, troops, materiel, or fire in a better location with respect to the enemy. 2. A tactical exercise carried out at sea, in the air, on the ground, or on a map in imitation of war. 3. The operation of a ship, air raft, or vehicle to cause it to perform desired movements. See also **command post exercise; exercise; field exercise**.

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maneuverable reentry vehicle—(DOD) A reentry vehicle capable of performing pre-planned flight maneuvers during the reentry phase. See also **multiple reentry vehicle; multiple independently targetable reentry vehicle; reentry vehicle**.

maneuvering area—(NATO) That part of an airfield used for takeoffs, landings and associated maneuvers. See also **aircraft marshalling area**.

manifest—(DOD, IADB) A document specifying in detail the passengers or items carried for a specific destination.

manipulative deception—(DOD) The alteration or simulation of friendly electromagnetic radiations to accomplish deception.

man movable—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) Items which can be towed, rolled, or skidded for short distances by an individual without mechanical assistance but which are of such size, weight, or configuration as to preclude being carried. Upper weight limit: approximately 425 pounds per individual.

man portable—(DOD) Items which are designed to be carried as a component part of individual, crew served or team equipment of the dismounted soldier in conjunction with his assigned duties. Upper weight limit: approximately 30 pounds.

man space—(DOD, IADB) The space and weight factor used to determine the combat capacity of vehicles, craft, and transport aircraft, based on the requirements of one man with his individual equipment. He is assumed to weigh between 222-250 pounds and to occupy 13.5 cubic feet of space. See also **boat space**.

man transportable—(DOD) Items which are usually transported on wheeled, tracked, or air vehicles, but have integral provisions to allow periodic handling by one or more individuals for limited distances (100-500

meters). Upper weight limit: approximately 65 pounds per individual.

many (raid size)—(DOD) In air intercept usage, 8 or more aircraft. See also **few (raid size)**.

map—(DOD, NESN, NFSN) A graphic representation, usually on a plane surface, and at an established scale, of natural and artificial features on the surface of a part or the whole of the earth or other planetary body. The features are positioned relative to a coordinate reference system. See also **administrative map**; **battle map**; **chart index**; **chart series**; **chart sheet**; **controlled map**; **general map**; **intermediate scale map**; **large-scale map**; **line-route map**; **map chart**; **map index**; **map series**; **map sheet**; **medium-scale map**; **operation map**; **planimetric map**; **situation map**; **small-scale map**; **strategic map**; **tactical map**; **topographic map**; **traffic-circulation map**; **weather map**.

map chart—(DOD, IADB) A representation of a land-sea area, using the characteristics of a map to represent the land area and the characteristics of a chart to represent the sea area, with such special characteristics as to make the map-chart most useful in military operations, particularly amphibious operations. See also **map**.

map convergence—(NATO) The angle at which one meridian is inclined to another on a map or chart. See also **convergence**.

map exercise—(DOD) An exercise in which a series of military situations is stated and solved on a map.

map index—(DOD, NESN, NFSN, CENTO, IADB) Graphic key primarily designed to give the relationship between sheets of a series, their coverage, availability, and further information on the series. See also **map**.

map reference—(NATO) A means of identifying a point on the earth's surface by relating

it to information appearing on a map, generally the graticule or grid.

map reference code—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A code used primarily for encoding grid coordinates and other information pertaining to maps. This code may be used for other purposes where the encryption of numerals is required.

map series—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A collection of sheets having the same scale and cartographic specifications collectively identified by the producing agency.

map sheet—(DOD, NESN, CENTO, IADB) An individual map or chart, either complete in itself or part of a series.

margin—(NATO) In cartography, the area of a map or chart lying outside the border.

marginal data—(NATO) All explanatory information given in the margin of a map or chart which clarifies, defines, illustrates and or supplements the graphic portion of the sheet.

marginal information—See **marginal data**.

marginal weather—(DOD) Weather which is sufficiently adverse to a military operation so as to require the imposition of procedural limitations. See also **adverse weather**.

Marine air command and control system—(DOD) A United States Marine Corps tactical air command and control system which provides the tactical air commander with the means to command, coordinate, and control all air operations within an assigned sector and to coordinate air operations with other Services. It is composed of command and control agencies with communications-electronics equipment that incorporates a capability from manual through semiautomatic control.

Marine Air Control Squadron—(DOD, SFATO) The component of the Marine Air Con-

tral Group which provides and operates ground facilities for the detection and interception of hostile aircraft and for the navigational direction of friendly aircraft in the conduct of support missions.

Marine Air Support Squadron—(DOD) The component of the Marine Air Control Group which provides and operates facilities for the control of support aircraft operating in direct support of ground forces.

Marine amphibious brigade—(DOD) A Marine air-ground task force built around a regimental landing team and a Marine aircraft group. The Marine amphibious brigade normally employs about one-third of the combat resources of one Marine division wing team.

Marine amphibious corps—(DOD) A Marine air-ground task force built around two Marine divisions and two Marine aircraft wings. The Marine amphibious corps normally employs the full combat resources of two Marine division wing teams.

Marine amphibious force—(DOD) A Marine air-ground task force built around a Marine division and a Marine aircraft wing. The Marine amphibious force normally employs the full combat resources of one Marine division wing team.

Marine amphibious unit—(DOD) A Marine air-ground task force built around a battalion landing team and a provisional Marine aircraft group which is usually composed of an attack squadron and a helicopter squadron. The Marine amphibious unit normally employs about one-ninth of the combat resources of one Marine division wing team.

Marine base—(DOD, SEATO) A base for support of Marine ground forces, consisting of activities or facilities for which the Marine Corps has operating responsibilities, together with interior lines of communication and the minimum surrounding area necessary for

local security. (Normally, not greater than an area of 20 square miles.) See also base complex.

Marine division/wing team—(DOD) A Marine Corps air-ground team consisting of one division and one aircraft wing, together with their normal reinforcements.

marine environment—(DOD) The oceans, seas, bays, estuaries, and other major water bodies including their surface interface and interaction with the atmosphere and with the land seaward of the mean high water mark.

maritime area—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) A maritime theater of operations can be divided for the purposes of decentralization of command into maritime areas and subareas, e.g., Atlantic theater, which is divided into maritime area and subarea commands.

maritime control area—(DOD, IADB) An area generally similar to a defensive sea area in purpose except that it may be established any place on the high seas. Maritime control areas are normally established only in time of war. See also defensive sea area.

maritime operations—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Actions performed by forces on, under, or over the sea to gain or exploit control of the sea or to deny its use to the enemy.

maritime search and rescue region—(DOD) The waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; the territories and possessions of the United States (except Canal Zone and the inland area of Alaska) and designated areas of the high seas. See also search and rescue region.

mark—(DOD) 1. A call for fire on a specified location to orient the observer or spotter or to indicate targets. 2. A report made by the observer or spotter in firing illumination shells to indicate the instant of optimum light on the target. 3. An air control agency's term utilized to indicate the point of weapon re-

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lease. It is usually preceded by the word, "STANDBY" as a preparatory command.

marker—(*NATO, CENTO, IADB*) A visual or electronic aid used to mark a designated point. See also **beacon**.

marker (land mine warfare)—See **gap marker (land mine warfare)**; **intermediate marker (land mine warfare)**; **lane marker (land mine warfare)**; **row marker (land mine warfare)**; **strip marker (land mine warfare)**.

marker ship—(*DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) In an amphibious operation, a ship which takes accurate station on a designated control point. It may fly identifying flags by day and show lights to seaward by night. (Note: SEATO term is "marker vessel".)

marking panel—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO*) A sheet of material displayed for visual communications usually between friendly units. See also **panel code**.

marking panel—(*SEATO, IADB*) A sheet of material displayed by ground troops for visual signaling to friendly aircraft. See also **panel code**.

marking teams—(*NATO, CENTO, IADB*) Personnel landed in the landing area with the task of establishing navigational aids. See also **pathfinder**; **pathfinder aircraft**; **pathfinders**.

mark mark—(*DOD*) Command from ground controller for aircraft to release bombs; may indicate electronic ground controlled release or voice command to aircrew.

marshalling—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB*) 1. The process by which units participating in an amphibious or airborne operation group together or assemble when feasible or move to temporary camps in the vicinity of embarkation points, complete preparations for combat and prepare for loading. 2. The process of assembling, holding, and organizing supplies and/or equipment, especially vehicles

of transportation, for onward movement. See also **stage**; **staging area**.

marshalling—(*SEATO*) 1. The process by which units participating in an amphibious or airborne operation move to temporary camps in the vicinity of embarkation points and airfields, complete preparations for combat, and prepare for loading. 2. The process of assembling, holding, and organizing supplies and/or equipment, especially vehicles of transportation, for onward movement.

mass—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO*) 1. The military formation in which units are spaced at less than the normal distances and intervals. 2. The concentration of combat power.

mass (concentration)—(*SEATO, IADB*) 1. The concentration of combat power. 2. To concentrate or bring together, as to mass the fire of all batteries. 3. The military formation in which units are spaced at less than the normal distances and intervals.

massed fire—(*DOD*) 1. The fire of the batteries of two or more ships directed against a single target. 2. Fire from a number of weapons directed at a single point or small area. See also **concentrated fire**.

massing of fire—(*IADB*) 1. The fire of the battery of two or more ships directed against a single target. 2. Fire from a number of weapons, directed against a single target.

master plot—(*NATO, CENTO*) A portion of a map or overlay on which are drawn the outlines of the areas covered by an air photographic sortie. Latitude and longitude, map and sortie information are shown.

materials handling—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB*) The movement of materials (raw materials, scrap, semifinished, and finished) to, through, and from productive processes; in warehouses and storage; and in receiving and shipping areas.

materiel—(DOD, IADB) All items necessary for the equipment, maintenance, operation, and support of military activities without distinction as to their application for administrative or combat purposes; excluding ships or naval aircraft. See also **equipment**.

materiel cognizance—(DOD, IADB) Denotes responsibility for exercising supply management over items or categories of materiel.

materiel control—See **inventory control**.

materiel management—See **inventory control**.

materiel pipeline—(DOD, IADB) The quantity of an item required in the worldwide supply system to maintain an uninterrupted replacement flow.

materiel readiness—(DOD) The availability of materiel required by a military organization to support its wartime activities or contingencies, disaster relief (flood, earthquake, etc.), or other emergencies.

materiel requirements—(DOD, IADB) Those quantities of items of equipment and supplies necessary to equip, provide a materiel pipeline, and sustain a service, formation, organization, or unit in the fulfillment of its purposes or tasks during a specified period.

Mauler—(DOD, IADB) A mobile, self-propelled mount guided missile designed for providing all-weather air defense of forward ground-combat elements against low-flying aircraft and short-range rockets missiles. Designated as XMIM-46A.

maximum effective range—(DOD, IADB) The maximum distance at which a weapon may be expected to deliver its destructive charge with the accuracy specified to inflict prescribed damage.

maximum effective range—(NATO, CENTO) The maximum distance at which a weapon

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may be expected to fire accurately to achieve the desired result.

maximum landing weight—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The maximum gross weight due to design or operational limitations at which an aircraft is permitted to land.

maximum ordinate—(DOD) The highest point along the trajectory of a projectile. The difference in altitude (vertical interval) between the origin and the summit.

maximum permissible concentration—See **radioactivity concentration guide**.

maximum permissible dose—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) That radiation dose which a military commander or other appropriate authority may prescribe as the limiting cumulative radiation dose to be received over a specific period of time by members of his command, consistent with current operational military considerations.

maximum range—(DOD) The greatest distance a weapon can fire without consideration of dispersion.

maximum speed (transport vehicles)—SEATO, IADB The highest speed at which a vehicle can be driven for an extended period on a level, first-class highway without sustaining damage.

maximum sustained speed (transport vehicles)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The highest speed at which a vehicle, with its rated payload, can be driven for an extended period on a level, first-class highway without sustaining damage.

maximum take-off weight—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The maximum gross weight due to design or operational limitations at which an aircraft is permitted to take off.

mayday—(DOD) Distress call.

M-day—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The term used to designate the day

on which mobilization is to begin. See also D-day; K-day.

M-day force materiel requirement—(DOD) The quantity of an item required (on M-day minus one day) to equip and provide a materiel pipeline for authorized peacetime United States force levels, both active and reserve. See also **mobilization reserves**.

M-day materiel assets—(DOD) The total quantity of an item available in the military system worldwide on M-day to support the effective joint strategic objectives plan. It considers the current worldwide inventory (serviceable and repairable) of the item, adjustments in this inventory prior to M-day of the effective joint strategic objectives plan to provide for attrition and consumption, transfers out of or into the inventory and deliveries from funded and planned procurement to M-day of the effective joint strategic objectives plan. See also **mobilization reserves**.

M-day materiel requirement—(DOD) The quantity of an item required to be in the military system on M-day in order to equip, provide a materiel pipeline, and sustain the United States forces in the effective joint strategic objectives plan through the period prescribed for mobilization materiel planning purposes. It is the quantity by which the mobilization materiel requirement exceeds the mobilization materiel procurement capability and the mobilization materiel requirement adjustment. It includes the M-day force materiel requirement and the mobilization reserve materiel requirement. See also **mobilization reserves**.

M-day materiel status—(DOD) The status of M-day materiel assets, as compared to the M-day materiel requirement, is a means of assessing M-day materiel readiness. It is the difference between M-day materiel assets and the M-day materiel requirement. See also **mobilization reserves**.

meaconing—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB)

A system of receiving radio beacon signals and rebroadcasting them on the same frequency to confuse navigation. The meaconing stations cause inaccurate bearings to be obtained by aircraft or ground stations. See also **beacon**.

mean line of advance—(DOD) In naval usage, the direction expected to be made good over a sustained period.

mean point of impact—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The point whose coordinates are the arithmetic means of the coordinates of the separate points of impact of a finite number of projectiles fired or released at the same aiming point under a given set of conditions.

mean sea level—(DOD, IADB) The average height of the surface of the sea for all stages of the tide, used as a reference for elevations.

mean sea level—(NATO, CENTO) The average sea level for a particular geographical location, obtained from numerous observations, at regular intervals, over a long period of time.

means of transport—See mode of transport.

measuring magnifier—(NATO, CENTO) A magnifying instrument incorporating a graticule for measuring small distances.

median lethal dose—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. (nuclear)—The amount of radiation over the whole body which would be fatal to 50 percent of the animals or organisms in question in a given period of time. 2. (chemical)—The dose of toxic chemical agent which will kill 50 percent of exposed unprotected personnel. It is expressed in milligram minutes per cubic centimeter.

medical intelligence—(DOD) That category of intelligence which concerns itself with man as a living organism and those factors affecting his efficiency, capability, and well-being.

medical treatment facility—(DOD, IADB) A facility established for the purpose of furnishing medical and or dental care to eligible individuals.

medium—(DOD) As used in air intercept, a height between two thousand and twenty-five thousand feet.

medium-altitude bombing—(DOD, IADB) Horizontal bombing with the height of release between 8,000 and 15,000 feet.

medium-angle loft bombing—(DOD, IADB) Type of loft bombing wherein weapon release occurs at an angle between 35 degrees and 75 degrees above the horizontal.

medium artillery—See **howitzer, 155-mm.**

medium atomic demolition munition—(DOD) A low yield, team portable, atomic demolition munition which can be detonated either by remote control or a timer device.

medium-lot storage—(DOD, IADB) Generally defined as a quantity of material which will require one to three pallet stacks, stored to maximum height. Thus, the term refers to relatively small lots as distinguished from definitely large or small lots. See also **storage**.

medium-range ballistic missile—(DOD) A ballistic missile with a range capability from about 600 to 1500 nautical miles.

medium-scale map—(DOD, IADB) A map having a scale larger than 1:600,000 and smaller than 1:75,000. See also **map**.

megaton weapon—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A nuclear weapon, the yield of which is measured in terms of millions of tons of trinitrotoluene explosive equivalents.

memory—See **storage**.

merchant intelligence—(DOD) In intelligence handling, communication instructions for re-

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porting by merchant vessels of vital intelligence sightings. Also called **MERINT**.

merchant ship casualty report—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A report by message, or other means, of a casualty to a merchant ship at sea or in port. Merchant ship casualty reports are sent by the escort force commander or other appropriate authority to the operational control authority in whose area the casualty occurred.

merged—(DOD) In air intercept, a term meaning tracks have come together.

message—(DOD, IADB) Any thought or idea expressed briefly in a plain or secret language, prepared in a form suitable for transmission by any means of communication.

message—(NATO, CENTO) Any thought or idea expressed briefly in a plain, coded, or secret language, prepared in a form suitable for transmission by any means of communications.

message center—(DOD) An element of a communications center, responsible for acceptance and processing of outgoing messages and for the receipt and delivery of incoming messages.

message center—(IADB) A communication agency charged with the responsibility for acceptance, preparation for transmission, receipt, and delivery of messages. See also **communications/signal center**.

message precedence—(IADB) Designations employed to indicate the relative order in which a message of one precedence designation is handled with respect to all other precedence designations. Precedence designations indicate: a. to the originator—the required speed of delivery to the addressee; b. to communications personnel—the relative order of handling and delivery; and c. to the addressee—the relative order in which he should note the message. See also

flash message; immediate message; priority message; routine message; precedence.

meteorological data—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Meteorological facts pertaining to the atmosphere, such as wind temperature, air density, and other phenomena which affect military operations.

metrology—(DOD) The science of measurement including the development of measurement standards and systems for absolute and relative measurements.

MGM-5—See **Corporal**.

MGM-13—See **Mace**.

MGM-18—See **Lacrosse**.

MGM-21A—See **Entac**.

MGM-29—See **Sergeant**.

MGM-32—See **Entac**.

MGM-51—See **Shillelagh**.

MGR-1—See **Honest John**.

MGR-3—See **Little John**.

midcourse guidance—(DOD, IADB) The guidance applied to a missile between termination of the launching phase and the start of the terminal phase of flight. See also **guidance**.

middleman—(DOD) In air intercept, a term meaning very high frequency or ultrahigh frequency radio relay equipment.

midnight—(DOD) In air intercept, a code meaning change over from close to broadcast control.

mid-range ballistic missile—(IADB) A ballistic missile with a range in the interval 500–3,000 nautical miles.

militarily significant fallout—(DOD) Radioactive contamination capable of inflicting ra-

diation doses to personnel which may result in a reduction of their combat effectiveness.

Military Affiliate Radio System—(DOD) A program conducted by the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force in which amateur radio stations and operators participate and contribute to the mission of providing auxiliary and emergency communications on a local, national, or international basis as an adjunct to normal military communications.

Military Airlift Command—(DOD) The single manager operating agency for designated airlift service. Also referred to as **MAC**.

Military Assistance Advisory Group—(DOD, IADB) A joint Service group normally under the military command of a commander of a unified command and representing the Secretary of Defense which primarily administers the United States military assistance planning and programming in the host country.

Military Assistance Articles and Services List—(DOD) A Department of Defense publication listing source, availability, and price of items and services for use by the unified commands and Military Departments in preparing military assistance plans and programs.

Military Assistance Grant Aid Training—(DOD) That training provided under Military Assistance Program Grant Aid.

Military Assistance Program—(DOD, IADB) The United States program for providing military assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, as distinct from Economic Aid and other programs authorized by the Act; includes the furnishing of defense articles and defense services through Grant Aid or Military Sales to eligible Allies, as specified by Congress.

Military Assistance Program Grant Aid—(DOD, IADB) Military assistance rendered under the authority of the Foreign Assistance

Act of 1961, as amended, for which the United States receives no reimbursement.

Military Assistance Program Grant Aid Trainees—(DOD) Foreign nationals receiving training under the Grant Aid portion of Military Assistance Program training.

Military Assistance Program Supported Third Country Training—(DOD) Training provided not under United States supervision outside the continental United States in a country other than the country of program. Training may include United States assistance for costs of normal student travel and living allowance.

military assistance sales—(IADB) That portion of United States military assistance authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. This assistance differs from Military Assistance Program Grant Aid in that it is purchased by the recipient country. See also **foreign military sales**.

military censorship—(DOD) All types of censorship conducted by personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States, to include armed forces censorship, civil censorship, prisoner of war censorship, and field press censorship. See also **censorship**.

military censorship—(IADB) All types of censorship conducted by personnel of the Armed Forces, to include armed forces censorship, civil censorship, prisoner of war censorship, and field press censorship. See also **censorship**.

military characteristics—(DOD, IADB) Those characteristics of equipment upon which depend its ability to perform desired military functions. Military characteristics include physical and operational characteristics but not technical characteristics.

military civic action—(DOD, I, SEATO, IADB) The use of preponderantly indigenous mili-

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tary forces on projects useful to the local population at all levels in such fields as education, training, public works, agriculture, transportation, communications, health, sanitation, and others contributing to economic and social development, which would also serve to improve the standing of the military forces with the population. **(DOD, I)** (United States forces may at times advise or engage in military civic actions in overseas areas.)

military currency—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Currency prepared by a power and declared by its military commander to be legal tender for use by civilian and or military personnel as prescribed in the areas occupied by its forces. It should be of distinctive design to distinguish it from the official currency of the countries concerned, but may be denominated in the monetary unit of either.

military currency—(SEATO) Currency prepared by a power and declared by its military commander to be legal tender for use by civilian and or military personnel as prescribed in the areas occupied by its forces. Should be of distinctive design to distinguish it from the official currency of both the opposing powers, but may be denominated in the monetary unit of either.

Military Department—(DOD) One of the departments within the Department of Defense created by the National Security Act of 1947, as amended. See also **Department of the Army; Department of the Navy; Department of the Air Force**.

military education—(DOD, IADB) The systematic instruction of individuals in subjects which will enhance their knowledge of the science and art of war. See also **military training**.

military geographic documentation—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Military geographic information which has been evaluated, processed, summarized, and published.

military geographic information—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Comprises the information concerning physical aspects, resources, and artificial features which is necessary for planning and operations.

military geography—(DOD, IADB) The specialized field of geography dealing with natural and man-made physical features that may affect the planning and conduct of military operations.

military government—See civil affairs.

military government ordinance—(DOD, IADB) An enactment, on the authority of a military governor, promulgating laws or rules regulating the occupied territory under his control.

military governor—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The military commander or other designated person who, in an occupied territory, exercises supreme authority over the civil population subject to the laws and usages of war and to any directive received from his government or his superior.

military grid—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Two sets of parallel lines intersecting at right angles and forming squares; the grid is superimposed on maps, charts, and other similar representations of the earth's surface in an accurate and consistent manner to permit identification of ground locations with respect to other locations and the computation of direction and distance to other points. See also **grid**; **military grid reference system**.

military grid reference system—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A system which uses a standard-scaled grid square, based on a point of origin on a map projection of the earth's surface in an accurate and consistent manner to permit either position referencing or the computation of direction and distance between grid positions. See also **grid**; **military grid**.

military intelligence—See intelligence.

military intervention—(DOD, IADB) The deliberate act of a nation or a group of nations to introduce its military forces into the course of an existing controversy.

military land transportation resources—(DOD) All military-owned transportation resources designated for common-user, over the ground, point-to-point use.

military load classification—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The military load classification of a route, bridge or raft, is a class number which represents the safe load carrying capacity of the route, bridge or raft, and indicates the maximum vehicle class that can be accepted under normal conditions. See also **classification of bridges and vehicles; route classification**.

military necessity—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The principle whereby a belligerent has the right to apply any measures which are required to bring about the successful conclusion of a military operation and which are not forbidden by the laws of war.

military nuclear power—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A nation which has nuclear weapons and the capability for their employment. See also **nuclear power**.

military occupation—(DOD, IADB) A condition in which territory is under the effective control of a foreign armed force. See also **occupied territory; phases of military government**.

military platform—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A side loading platform generally at least 300 meters/1000 feet long for military trains.

military posture—(DOD, IADB) The military disposition, strength, and condition of readiness as it affects capabilities.

military requirement—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) An established need justifying the timely allocation of resources to achieve a capability to accomplish approved military

objectives, missions, or tasks. See also objective force level.

Military Sealift Command—(DOD) The single manager operating agency for designated sealift service. Also referred to as MSC.

Military Service—(DOD) A branch of the Armed Forces of the United States, established by act of Congress, in which persons are appointed, enlisted, or inducted for military service and which operates and is administered within a military or executive department. The military Services are: the United States Army, the United States Navy, the United States Air Force, the United States Marine Corps, and the United States Coast Guard.

military standard requisitioning and issue procedure—(DOD) A uniform procedure established by the Department of Defense for use within the Department of Defense to govern requisition and issue of materiel within standardized priorities. Also referred to as MILSTRIP.

military standard transportation and movement procedures—(DOD) Uniform and standard transportation data, documentation, and control procedures applicable to all cargo movements in the Department of Defense transportation system. Also referred to as MILSTAMP.

military strategy—(DOD, IADB) The art and science of employing the armed forces of a nation to secure the objectives of national policy by the application of force, or the threat of force. See also strategy.

military traffic—(DOD) Department of Defense personnel, mail, and cargo to be, or being transported.

Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service—(DOD) The single manager operating agency for military traffic, land transpor-

tation, and common-user ocean terminals. Also referred to as MTMTS.

military training—(DOD, IADB) The instruction of personnel to enhance their capacity to perform specific military functions and tasks; the exercise of one or more military units conducted to enhance their combat readiness. See also military education.

milvan—(DOD) Military-owned demountable container, conforming to United States and international standards, operated in a centrally controlled fleet for movement of military cargo.

milvan chassis—(DOD) The compatible chassis to which the MILVAN is attached by coupling the lower four standard corner fittings of the container to compatible mounting blocks in the chassis, to permit road movement.

MIM-3—See Nike Ajax.

MIM-14—See Nike Hercules.

MIM-23—See Hawk.

mine—See armed mine; antipersonnel mine (land mine warfare); antitank mine (land mine warfare); disarmed mine; drifting mine; inert mine (land mine warfare); mine (land mine warfare); oscillating type mine; phony mine (land mine warfare); practice mine (land mine warfare).

mine clearance (land mine warfare)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The process of detecting and/or removing land mines by manual or mechanical means.

mine countermeasures—(DOD, IADB) Includes all methods for preventing or reducing damage or danger to ships, personnel, aircraft, and vehicles from mines.

mine defense—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The defense of a position, area, etc., by land or underwater mines. A mine defense system

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includes the personnel and equipment needed to plant, operate, maintain, and protect the minefields that are laid.

minefield gap (land mine warfare)—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB*) A portion of a minefield, in which no mines have been laid, of specified width to enable a friendly force to pass through the minefield in tactical formation. See also **gap marker (land mine warfare)**.

minefield gap (land mine warfare)—(*SEATO*) A portion of a minefield, in which no mines have been laid, of specified width to enable a friendly force to pass through the minefield in tactical formation. It will seldom be less than 100 yards wide.

minefield (land mine warfare)—(*DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) An area of ground containing mines laid with or without pattern. See also **antiairborne minefield (land mine warfare)**; **antiampibious minefield (land mine warfare)**; **antipersonnel minefield (land mine warfare)**; **barrier minefield (land mine warfare)**; **defensive minefield (land mine warfare)**; **mixed minefield (land mine warfare)**; **nuisance minefield (land mine warfare)**; **phony minefield (land mine warfare)**; **protective minefield (land mine warfare)**.

minefield lane (land mine warfare)—(*DOD, NATO, IADB*) A marked lane, unmined, or cleared of mines, leading through a minefield.

minefield marking—(*DOD, NATO*) Visible marking of all points required in laying a minefield and indicating the extent of such minefields.

minefield record—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB*) A complete written record of all pertinent information concerned on a minefield, submitted on a standard form by the other officer in charge of the laying operations.

mine hunting—(*DOD, IADB*) The branch of mine countermeasures based on determining the positions of individual mines and concentrating countermeasures on those positions, as opposed to techniques directed at a more extensive area suspected of containing mines. Mine hunting includes mine locating, clearance of located mine, and mine watching.

mine (land mine warfare)—(*DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) An explosive or other material, normally encased, designed to destroy or damage vehicles, boats, or aircraft, or designed to wound, kill, or otherwise incapacitate personnel. It may be detonated by the action of its victim, by the passage of time, or by controlled means. See also **antipersonnel mine (land mine warfare)**; **antitank mine (land mine warfare)**; **inert mine (land mine warfare)**; **mine**; **phony mine (land mine warfare)**; **practice mine (land mine warfare)**.

mine row (land mine warfare)—(*DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) A single row of mines or clusters. See also **mine strip (land mine warfare)**.

mine strip (land mine warfare)—(*DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) Two parallel mine rows laid simultaneously six paces apart. See also **mine row (land mine warfare)**.

minesweeping—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB*) The technique of searching for, or clearing mines using mechanical or explosive gear which physically removes or destroys the mine, or produces in the area the influence fields necessary to actuate it.

minesweeping—(*SEATO*) The mine clearance procedure whereby a region of water is swept for mines either by covering or traversing it with mechanical or explosive gear which physically removes or destroys the mines, or by producing in the region the influence field necessary to actuate the mines.

mine warfare—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The strategic and tactical use of mines and their countermeasures.

mine warfare forces (naval)—(DOD, IADB) Navy forces charged with the strategic and tactical use of naval mines and their countermeasures. Such forces are capable of offensive and defensive measures in connection with laying and clearing mines.

mine watching—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The mine countermeasures procedure which detects, finds the position of, and or identifies mines during the act of laying by the enemy.

minimize—(DOD, IADB) A condition wherein normal message and telephone traffic is drastically reduced in order that messages connected with an actual or simulated emergency shall not be delayed.

minimum-altitude bombing—(DOD, IADB) Horizontal or glide-bombing with the height of release under 900 feet. It includes masthead bombing which is sometimes erroneously referred to as "skip bombing". See also skip bombing.

minimum attack altitude—(DOD) The lowest altitude determined by the tactical use of weapons, terrain consideration, and weapons effects which permits the safe conduct of an air attack and or minimizes effective enemy counteraction.

minimum crossing altitude—(DOD) The lowest altitude at certain radio fixes at which an aircraft must cross when proceeding in the direction of a higher minimum en route instrument flight rules altitude.

minimum essential equipment—(DOD, IADB) That part of authorized allowances of Army equipment, clothing, and supplies needed to preserve the integrity of a unit during movement without regard to the performance of its combat or service mission. Items common

within this category will normally be carried by, or accompany troops to the port and will be placed aboard the same ships with the troops. As used in movement directives, minimum essential equipment refers to specific items of both organizational and individual clothing and equipment.

minimum normal burst altitude—(DOD) The altitude above terrain below which air defense nuclear warheads are not normally detonated.

minimum obstruction clearance altitude—(DOD) The specified altitude in effect between radio fixes on very high frequency omnirange airways, off-airway routes, or route segments which meets obstruction clearance requirements for the entire route segment and which assures acceptable navigational signal coverage only within 22 miles of a very high frequency omnirange.

minimum quality surveillance (petroleum)—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The minimum measures to be applied to determine and maintain the quality of bulk and packaged petroleum products in order that these products will be in a condition suitable for immediate use.

minimum range—(DOD) 1. Least range setting of a gun at which the projectile will clear an obstacle or friendly troops between the gun and the target. 2. Shortest distance to which a gun can fire from a given position.

minimum reception altitude—(DOD) The lowest altitude required to receive adequate signals to determine specific very high frequency omnirange tactical air navigation fixes.

minimum safe altitude—(DOD) The altitude below which it is hazardous to fly, owing to presence of high ground or other hazards.

minimum safe altitude—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The altitude below which it is hazardous to fly, owing to presence of high

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ground or other obstacles. (Note: The **SEATO** term is "minimum safety altitude".)

minimum safe distance (nuclear)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The sum of the radius of safety and the buffer distance.

minimum warning time (nuclear)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The sum of system reaction time and personnel reaction time.

minor control—See **photogrammetric control**.

minor port—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB)

A port having facilities for the discharge of cargo from coasters or lighters only. See also **port**.

Minuteman—(DOD, IADB) A three-stage solid-propellant, second-generation intercontinental ballistic missile equipped with a nuclear war-head, designed for deployment in a hardened and dispersed configuration and in a mobile mode on railroad trains. It is a simple, smaller, lighter missile than earlier intercontinental ballistic missiles and is designed for highly automated remote operation. Designated as LGM-30.

misfire—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. Fail to fire or explode properly. 2. Failure of a primer or the propelling charge of a projectile to function, wholly or in part.

Missile A (division direct support missile)—(DOD) A simple low-cost, light-weight, air-transportable, mobile missile system providing sustained direct support for the battle group.

missile assembly-checkout facility—(DOD) A building, van, or other type structure located near the operational missile launching location designed for the final assembly and checkout of the missile system.

Missile B (division support missile)—(DOD) A light-weight missile system utilizing a self-propelled launcher, air-transportable and

capable of sustained ground combat in support of divisions.

missile intercept zone—(DOD) That geographical division of the destruction area where surface-to-air missiles have primary responsibility for destruction of airborne objects. See also **destruction area**.

missile monitor—(DOD) A mobile, electronic, air defense fire distribution system for use at Army air defense group, battalion, and battery levels. It employs digital data to exchange information within the system and provides means for the Army air defense commander to monitor the actions of his units and take corrective action when necessary. It automatically exchanges information with adjacent missile monitor systems when connected with them by data links.

mission—(DOD, IADB) 1. The task, together with the purpose, which clearly indicates the action to be taken and the reason therefor. 2. In common usage, especially when applied to lower military units, a duty assigned to an individual or unit; to task. 3. The dispatching of one or more aircraft to accomplish one particular task.

mission—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) 1. The task, together with its purpose, thereby clearly indicating the action to be taken and the reason therefor. 2. The dispatching of one or more aircraft to accomplish one particular task.

mission-essential materiel—(DOD) That materiel, which is authorized and available to combat, combat support, combat service support, and combat readiness training forces to accomplish their assigned mission.

mission-oriented items—(DOD) Items for which requirements computations are based upon the assessment of enemy capabilities expressed as a known or estimated quantity of total targets to be destroyed. See also **combination mission/level of effort-oriented items; level of effort-oriented items**.

mission review report (photographic interpretation)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) An intelligence report containing information on all targets covered by one photographic sortie.

mission type order—(DOD, IADB) 1. Order issued to a lower unit that includes the accomplishment of the total mission assigned to the higher headquarters. 2. Order to a unit to perform a mission without specifying how it is to be accomplished.

mixed—(DOD) A spotting, or an observation, by a spotter or an observer to indicate that the rounds fired resulted in an equal number of air and impact bursts.

mixed air—(DOD) A spotting, or an observation, by a spotter or an observer to indicate that the rounds fired resulted in both air and impact bursts with a majority of the bursts being airbursts.

mixed graze—(DOD) A spotting, or an observation, by a spotter or an observer to indicate that the rounds fired resulted in both air and impact bursts with a majority of the bursts being impact bursts.

mixed minefield (land mine warfare)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A minefield containing both antitank and antipersonnel mines. See also **minefield (land mine warfare)**.

mix-up, caution—(DOD) In air intercept, a term meaning mixture of friendly and hostile aircraft.

mobile air movements team—(NATO, CENTO) An air force team trained for operational deployment on air movement traffic section duties.

mobile defense—(DOD, IADB) Defense of an area or position in which maneuver is used with organization of fire and utilization of terrain to seize the initiative from the enemy.

mobile support group (naval)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Provides logistic support to ships at an anchorage; in effect, a naval base afloat although certain of its supporting elements may be located ashore.

mobile training team—(DOD) A mobile training team consists of one or more United States personnel drawn from Service resources and sent on temporary duty to a foreign nation to give instruction. The mission of the team is to provide, by training instructor personnel, a military service of the foreign nation with a self-training capability in a particular skill.

mobility—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A quality or capability of military forces which permits them to move from place to place while retaining the ability to fulfill their primary mission.

mobility system support resources—(DOD) Those resources that are required to: a. complement the airlift and sealift forces, and/or b. perform those work functions directly related to the origination, processing, or termination of a movement requirement.

mobilization—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. The act of preparing for war or other emergencies through assembling and organizing national resources. 2. The process by which the armed forces or part of them are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency. This includes assembling and organizing personnel, supplies, and material for active military service.

mobilization base—(DOD, IADB) The total of all resources available, or which can be made available, to meet foreseeable wartime needs. Such resources include the manpower and material resources and services required for the support of essential military, civilian, and survival activities; as well as the elements affecting their state of readiness, such as (but not limited to) the following: manning levels,

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state of training, modernization of equipment, mobilization materiel reserves and facilities, continuity of government, civil defense plans and preparedness measures, psychological preparedness of the people, international agreements, planning with industry, dispersion, and stand-by legislation and controls.

mobilization exercise—(DOD, IADB) An exercise involving, either completely or in part, the implementation of mobilization plans.

mobilization materiel procurement capability (DOD, IADB) The quantity of an item which can be acquired by orders placed on or after M-day from industry or from any other available source during the period prescribed for mobilization procurement planning purposes. See also **mobilization reserves**.

mobilization materiel requirement—(DOD) The quantity of an item required to support completely the United States forces in the effective joint strategic objectives plan through the period prescribed for mobilization materiel planning purposes. It includes the materiel required to equip and provide a materiel pipeline for the M-day forces (authorized peacetime United States forces, both active and reserve, on M-day minus one day), to support planned mobilization and to sustain in training, combat, or noncombat operations, as applicable, all United States forces in the effective joint strategic objectives plan. See also **mobilization reserves**.

mobilization materiel requirement adjustment—(DOD) The quantity of an item included in the mobilization materiel requirement, for the support of certain forces in the effective joint strategic objectives plan, which is also included in the peacetime force materiel requirement for the support of the same forces, in the event M-day does not occur as assumed. See also **mobilization reserves**.

mobilization reserve materiel objective—(DOD) That portion of the computed mobilization reserve materiel requirement which a Service or single manager recommends be stocked after considering the essentiality of the item to the overall mission, modernization, storage characteristics, and costs of storage and maintenance. This quantity may be the same as the computed mobilization reserve materiel requirement. See also **mobilization reserves**.

mobilization reserve materiel procurement objective—(DOD) The quantity of an item required to be procured in peacetime, in addition to the peacetime force materiel procurement objective, in order to support the effective joint strategic objectives plan. It is the quantity by which the mobilization reserve materiel objective exceeds the mobilization reserve stock. See also **mobilization reserves**.

mobilization reserve materiel requirement—(DOD) The quantity of an item, in addition to the M-day force materiel requirement required to be in the military supply system on M-day in order to support planned mobilization, to expand the materiel pipeline, and to sustain in training, combat, or noncombat operations, as applicable, all forces in the effective joint strategic objectives plan through the period prescribed for mobilization materiel planning purposes. It is the quantity by which the M-day materiel requirement exceeds the M-day force materiel requirement, or the quantity by which the mobilization materiel requirement exceeds the sum of the M-day force materiel requirement, the mobilization materiel procurement capability, and the mobilization materiel requirement adjustment. See also **mobilization reserves**.

mobilization reserves—See **general mobilization reserve materiel objective**; **general mobilization reserve stock**; **M-day force materiel requirement**; **M-day materiel assets**; **M-day materiel requirements**; **M-day ma-**

teriel status; mobilization materiel procurement capability; mobilization materiel requirement; mobilization materiel requirement adjustment; mobilization reserve materiel objective; mobilization reserve materiel procurement objectives; mobilization reserve materiel requirement; mobilization reserve stock; peacetime force materiel assets; peacetime force materiel procurement objective; peacetime force materiel requirement; pre-positioned war reserve requirement; pre-positioned war reserve stock; total materiel assets; total materiel objective; total materiel procurement objective; total materiel requirement. See also joint, Part 2.

mobilization reserve stock—(DOD) That portion of total materiel assets which is designated to meet the mobilization reserve materiel objective. See also **mobilization reserves**.

mock-up—(DOD, IADB) Model, built to scale, of a machine, apparatus, or weapon. It is used in studying the construction and in testing a new development, or in teaching personnel how to operate the actual machine, apparatus, or weapon. Mock-ups of ships, landing craft, and aircraft are used in training personnel to load, embark, and debark.

mode (identification friend or foe)—(DOD) The number or letter referring to the specific pulse spacing of the signals transmitted by an interrogator.

mode of transport—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The various modes used for a movement. For each mode there are several means of transport. They are: a. inland surface transportation (rail, road and inland waterway); b. sea transport (coastal and ocean); c. air transportation; and d. pipelines.

moderate damage—See **nuclear damage (land warfare)**.

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moderate risk (nuclear)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A degree of risk where anticipated effects are tolerable, or at worst, a minor nuisance. See also **emergency risk (nuclear)**.

modification center—(DOD, IADB) An installation consisting of an airfield and of facilities for modifying standard production aircraft to meet certain requirements which were not anticipated at the time of manufacture.

moment—(NATO, CENTO) In air transport, the weight of a load multiplied by its distance from a reference point in the aircraft.

monitoring—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. The act of detecting the presence of radiation and the measurement thereof with radiation measuring instruments. (NATO, CENTO, IADB) 2. The act of listening to, reviewing, and/or recording enemy, one's own, or other friendly forces' communications for the purpose of maintaining standards, improving communications, or for reference, as applicable. See also **communications security monitoring**.

monitoring—(SEATO) 1. The act of listening to, reviewing, and/or recording one's own or other friendly forces' communications for the purpose of maintaining standards, improving communications, or for reference. 2. The assessing with instruments for known or suspected radioactive hazards.

mopping-up—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The liquidation of remnants of enemy resistance in an area that has been surrounded or isolated, or through which other units have passed without eliminating all active resistance.

mortar—(DOD) Normally a muzzle-loading weapon with either a rifled or smooth bore. It usually has a shorter range than a howitzer, employs a higher angle of fire and has a tube length of 10 to 20 calibers. See also **gun: howitzer**.

mortar, 107-mm (4.2") (howtar)—(DOD, IADB) A Marine Corps modification mounting of a 4.2-inch mortar tube mounted on a 75-mm pack howitzer carriage.

mosaic—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) An assembly of overlapping photographs which have been matched to form a continuous photographic representation of a portion of the earth's surface. See also **controlled mosaic; uncontrolled mosaic**.

motorized unit—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A unit equipped with complete motor transportation that enables all of its personnel, weapons, and equipment to be moved at the same time without assistance from other sources.

mounting—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. All preparations made in areas designated for the purpose, in anticipation of an operation. It includes the assembly in the mounting area, preparation and maintenance within the mounting area, movement to loading points, and subsequent embarkation into ships, craft, or aircraft, if applicable. 2. A carriage or stand upon which a weapon is placed.

mounting area—(DOD, IADB) A general locality where assigned forces of an amphibious or airborne operation, with their equipment, are assembled, prepared and loaded in shipping and/or aircraft preparatory to an assault. See also **embarkation area**.

movement control—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The planning, routing, scheduling, and control of personnel and supply movements over lines of communication; also an organization responsible for these functions.

movement control officer—(NATO, CENTO) An officer of the movement control organization responsible for the executive control of movement of military personnel and cargo by all means of transport.

movement credit—(NATO, CENTO) The allocation granted to one or more vehicles in order to move over a controlled route in a fixed time according to movement instructions.

movement directive—(DOD) The basic document published by the Department of the Army or the Department of the Air Force, or jointly, which authorizes a command to take action to move a designated unit from one location to another.

movement directive—(IADB) The basic document published by competent authority which authorizes a command to take action to move a designated unit from one location to another.

movement of shipping (in the early days of war)—See **area evacuation; port evacuation; shipping movement policy**.

movement order—(DOD, IADB) An order issued by a commander covering the details for a move of his command.

movement priority—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) The relative precedence given to each movement requirement.

movement report control center—(DOD, IADB) The controlling agency for the entire movement report system. It has available all information relative to the movements of naval ships and other ships under naval control.

movement report system—(DOD) A system established to collect and make available to certain commands vital information on the status, location, and movement of flag commands, commissioned fleet units, and ships under operational control of the Navy.

movement requirement—(DOD) A stated movement mode and time-phased need for the transport of units, personnel, and/or materiel from a specified origin to a specified destination.

movement restriction—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A restriction temporarily placed on traffic into and/or out of areas to permit clearance of or prevention of congestion.

movement table—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A table giving detailed instructions or data for a move. When necessary, it will be qualified by the words road, rail, sea, air, etc., to signify the type of movement. Normally issued as an annex to a movement order or instruction.

moving havens—(DOD, IADB) Restricted areas established to provide a measure of security to submarines and surface ships in transit through areas in which the existing attack restrictions would be inadequate to prevent attack by friendly forces. See also **moving submarine haven; moving surface ship haven**.

moving submarine haven—(DOD, IADB) Established by Submarine Notices, surrounding submarines in transit, extending 50 miles ahead, 100 miles behind, and 15 miles on each side of the estimated position of the submarine along the stated track. See also **moving havens**.

moving surface ship haven—(DOD, IADB) Established by Surface Ship Notices and will normally be a circle with a specified radius centered on the estimated position of the ship or the guide of a group of ships. See also **moving havens**.

moving target indicator—(DOD, NATO) A radar presentation which shows only targets which are in motion. Signals from stationary targets are subtracted out of the return signal by the output of a suitable memory circuit.

multiple independently targetable reentry vehicle—(DOD) A delivery system which places

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one or more reentry vehicles over each of several separate targets. See also **maneuverable reentry vehicle; multiple reentry vehicle; reentry vehicle**.

multiple reentry vehicle—(DOD) The reentry vehicle of a delivery system which places more than one reentry vehicle over an individual target. See also **maneuverable reentry vehicle; multiple independently targetable reentry vehicle; reentry vehicle**.

multipurpose close support weapon—(DOD, IADB) A ground close support weapon capable of defilade delivery of a variety of warheads including nuclear.

music—(DOD) In air intercept, a term meaning electronic jamming.

mutual aid—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) Arrangements made at government level between one nation and one or more other nations to assist each other. See also **integrated logistic support; logistic assistance; reallocation of resources**.

mutual support—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) That support which units render each other against an enemy, because of their assigned tasks, their position relative to each other and to the enemy, and their inherent capabilities. See also **cross-servicing; support**.

muzzle brake—(DOD) A device attached to the muzzle of a weapon which utilizes escaping gas to reduce recoil.

muzzle compensator—(DOD) A device attached to the muzzle of a weapon which utilizes escaping gas to control muzzle movement.

muzzle velocity—(DOD, IADB) The velocity of a projectile with respect to the muzzle at the instant the projectile leaves the weapon.

N

nadir—(NATO, CENTO) That point on the celestial sphere directly beneath the observer and directly opposite the zenith.

nadir point—See **nadir**.

napalm—(DOD, IADB) A powder employed to thicken gasoline for use in flame throwers and incendiary bombs.

national censorship—(DOD) The examination and control under civil authority of communications entering, leaving, or transiting the borders of the United States, its territories, or its possessions. See also **censorship**.

national command—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A command that is organized by, and functions under the authority of, a specific nation. It may or may not be placed under a (NATO) (SEATO) (CENTO) commander. See also **command**. (Note. IADB definition ends with the word "nation".)

national command authorities—(DOD) The President, the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, or their authorized successors and alternates.

national commander—(NATO, CENTO) All national commanders, territorial or functional, who are normally not in the allied chain of command.

national component—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) Any national forces of one or more Services under the command of a single national commander, assigned to any (NATO) (SEATO) (CENTO) commander.

national component—(IADB) Any national forces of one or more Services under the command of a single national commander.

national emergency—(DOD) A condition declared by the President or the Congress by virtue of powers previously vested in them

which authorize certain emergency actions to be undertaken in the national interest. Actions to be taken may include partial or total mobilization of national resources.

national force commanders—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Commanders of national forces assigned as separate elements of subordinate allied commands. See also **commander(s)**.

national forces for the defense of the (NATO) (SEATO) (CENTO) area—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) Non-allocated forces whose mission involves the defense of an area within the (NATO) (SEATO) (CENTO) area of responsibility. See also **forces; NATO forces; SEATO forces**.

national infrastructure—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO) Infrastructure provided and financed by a (NATO) (SEATO) (CENTO) member in its own territory solely for its own forces (including those forces assigned to or designated for (NATO) (SEATO) (CENTO)). See also **infrastructure**.

national intelligence—(DOD, IADB) Integrated departmental intelligence that covers the broad aspects of national policy and national security, is of concern to more than one department or agency, and transcends the exclusive competence of a single department or agency.

national intelligence estimate—(DOD) A strategic estimate of capabilities, vulnerabilities, and probable courses of action of foreign nations which is produced at the national level as a composite of the views of the intelligence community.

national intelligence surveys—(DOD) Basic intelligence studies produced on a coordinate interdepartmental basis and concerned with characteristics, basic resources, and relatively unchanging natural features of a foreign country or other area.

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national military authority—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The governmental agency, such as Ministry of Defense or Service Ministry, empowered to make decisions on military matters on behalf of its country. This authority may be delegated to a military or civilian group or individual at any level appropriate for dealing with allied commanders or their subordinates.

national objectives—(DOD, IADB) Those fundamental aims, goals, or purposes of a nation—as opposed to the means for seeking these ends—toward which a policy is directed and efforts and resources of the nation are applied.

national policy—(DOD, IADB) A broad course of action or statements of guidance adopted by the government at the national level in pursuit of national objectives.

national strategy—(DOD, IADB) The art and science of developing and using the political, economic, and psychological powers of a nation, together with its armed forces, during peace and war, to secure national objectives. See also **strategy**.

national territorial commander—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A national commander who is responsible for the execution of purely national functions in a specific geographical area. He remains a national territorial commander regardless of any allied status which may be assigned to him. See also **commander(s)**.

NATO forces—See **forces allocated to NATO; national forces for the defense of the NATO area; other forces for NATO**. See also **force(s)**.

NATO intelligence subject code—(NATO) A numerical framework developed for indexing the subject matter of intelligence documents. In addition to the subject outline, it includes a system of alphabetical or numerical symbols for geographic areas which are used with the subject classification.

NATO unified product—(NATO) A standard product which is used or is fully suitable for use by all NATO nations for a given end use. See also **acceptable product; emergency substitute; standardized product**.

natural disaster—See **domestic emergencies**.

nautical chart—See **hydrographic chart**.

nautical mile—(DOD, IADB) A measure of distance equal to one minute of arc on the earth's surface. **(DOD)** The United States has adopted the International Nautical Mile equal to 1,852 meters or 6,076.11549 feet.

naval augmentation group—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A formed group of escort ships employed to augment the through escort of convoys when passing through areas known or suspected to be threatened by enemy forces.

naval base—(DOD, SEATO) A naval base primarily for support of the forces afloat, contiguous to a port or anchorage, consisting of activities or facilities for which the Navy has operating responsibilities, together with interior lines of communication and the minimum surrounding area necessary for local security. (Normally, not greater than an area of 40 square miles.) See also **base complex**.

naval beach group—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A permanently organized naval command, within an amphibious force, comprised of a commander, his staff, a beachmaster unit, an amphibious construction battalion, and assault craft unit, designed to provide an administrative group from which required naval tactical components may be made available to the attack force commander and to the amphibious landing force commander to support the landing of one division (reinforced). See also **shore party**. (Note: **NATO, SEATO** and **CENTO** definition uses the words "boat unit" instead of "assault craft unit".)

naval beach unit—See **naval beach group**.

naval campaign—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) An operation or a connected series of operations conducted essentially by naval forces including all surface, subsurface, air, and amphibious troops, for the purpose of gaining, extending, or maintaining control of the sea.

naval construction force—(DOD) The combined construction units of the Navy, including primarily the mobile construction battalions and the amphibious construction battalions. These units are part of the operating forces and represent the Navy's capability for advanced base construction.

naval control of shipping officer—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A naval officer appointed to form merchant convoys, control and coordinate the routing and movements of such convoys, independently sailed merchant ships and hospital ships in and out of a port or base, subject to the directions of the Operational Control Authority.

naval control of shipping organization—(DOD) The organization within the Navy which carries out the specific responsibilities of the Chief of Naval Operations to provide for the control and protection of movements of merchant ships in time of war.

naval district—(DOD) A geographically defined area in which one naval officer, designated commandant, is the direct representative of the Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of Naval Operations. The commandant has the responsibility for local naval defense and security and for the coordination of naval activities in the area.

naval gunfire liaison team—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Personnel and equipment required to coordinate and advise ground/landing forces on naval gunfire employment.

naval gunfire operation center—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The agency established in a

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ship to control the execution of plans for the employment of naval gunfire, process requests for naval gunfire support, and to allot ships to forward observers. Ideally located in the same ship as the supporting arms coordination center.

naval gunfire spotting team—(DOD, IADB) The unit of a shore fire control party which designates targets, controls commencement, cessation, rate, and types of fire, and spots fire on the target. See also field artillery observer; spotter.

naval operation—(DOD, IADB) A naval action, or the performance of a naval mission, which may be strategic, tactical, logistic, or training; the process of carrying on or training for naval combat to gain the objectives of any battle or campaign.

naval or marine (air) base—(DOD, SEATO) An air base for support of naval or marine air units, consisting of landing strips, seaplane alighting areas, and all components of related facilities for which the Navy or Marine Corps has operating responsibilities, together with interior lines of communication and the minimum surrounding area necessary for local security. (Normally, not greater than an area of 20 square miles.) See also base complex.

naval port control office—(DOD, IADB) The authority established at a port or port complex to coordinate arrangements for logistic support and harbor services to ships under naval control and to otherwise support the naval control of shipping organization.

naval stores—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) Any articles or commodities used by a naval ship or station, such as equipment, consumable supplies, clothing, petroleum, oils, and lubricants, medical supplies, and ammunition. See also supplies.

naval support area—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A sea area assigned to naval

ships detailed to support an amphibious operation. See also fire support area.

naval tactical data system—(DOD) Consists of a complex of data inputs, user consoles, converters, adapters, and radio terminals interconnected with high-speed general purpose computers and its stored programs. Combat data is collected, processed, and composed into a picture of the overall tactical situation which enables the force commander to make rapid, accurate evaluations and decisions.

navigational grid—(NATO) A series of straight lines, superimposed over a conformal projection and indicating grid North, used as an aid to navigation. The interval of the grid lines generally of a multiple of 60 or 100 nautical miles. See also military grid.

navigation head—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A transshipment point on a waterway where loads are transferred between water carriers and land carriers. A navigation head is similar in function to a railhead or truckhead.

near miss (aircraft)—(DOD, IADB) Any circumstance in flight where the degree of separation between two aircraft is considered by either pilot to have constituted a hazardous situation involving potential risk of collision.

near real time—(DOD) Delay caused by automated processing and display between the occurrence of an event and reception of the data at some other location. See also real time; reporting time interval.

neatlines—(NATO) The lines that bound the body of a map, usually parallels and meridians. Also called sheetlines.

need to know—(DOD, SEATO, IADB) A criterion used in security procedures which requires the custodians of classified information to establish, prior to disclosure, that the intended recipient must have access to the information to perform his official duties.

negative—(DOD) As used in air intercept, means cancel, or no.

negative—(NATO, CENTO) In photography: 1. (black and white) An image on film, plate or paper in which the normal tones of the subject are reversed. 2. (color) An image on film, plate, or paper, in which colors appear as their complements.

negative phase of the shock wave—(DOD) The period during which the pressure falls below ambient and then returns to the ambient value. See also positive phase of the shock wave; shock wave.

negative photo plane—(NATO, CENTO) The plane in which a film or plate lies at the moment of exposure.

neglect—(DOD) In artillery and naval gunfire support, a report to the observer or spotter to indicate that the last round(s) was fired with incorrect data and that the round(s) will be fired again using correct data.

negligible risk (nuclear)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A degree of risk where personnel are reasonably safe, with the exceptions of dazzle or temporary loss of night vision. (Note: NATO and CENTO term does not use the qualifier "(nuclear").)

Neptune—(DOD, IADB) A twin reciprocating engine, twin-jet, all weather, long-range, land-based antisubmarine aircraft. It is capable of carrying a varied assortment of search radar, nuclear depth charges, and homing torpedoes. It can be used for search, patrol, barrier, hunter-killer, and convoy escort operations. Designated as P-2.

net call sign—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A call sign which represents all stations within a net. See also call sign.

net, chain, cell system—(DOD) Patterns of clandestine organization, especially for operational purposes. Net is the broadest of the three; it usually involves: a. a succession of

echeions; and b. such functional specialists as may be required to accomplish its mission. When it consists largely or entirely of non-staff employees, it may be called an agent net. Chain focuses attention upon the first of these elements; it is commonly defined as a series of agents and informants who receive instructions from and pass information to a principal agent by means of cutouts and couriers. Cell system emphasizes a variant of the first element of net; its distinctive feature is the grouping of personnel into small units that are relatively isolated and self-contained. In the interest of maximum security for the organization as a whole, each cell has contact with the rest of the organization only through an agent of the organization and a single member of the cell. Others in the cell do not know the agent, and nobody in the cell knows the identities or activities of members of other cells.

net (communications)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An organization of stations capable of direct communications on a common channel or frequency.

net weight—(DOD) Weight of a ground vehicle without fuel, engine oil, coolant, on vehicle materiel, cargo, or operating personnel.

net weight—(NATO, CENTO) Weight of a ground vehicle fully equipped and serviced for operation, including fuel, lubricants, coolant, vehicle tools and spares, but without crew, personal equipment, traction devices or payload. See also **gross weight**.

net weight (transport vehicles)—(SEATO, IADB) Weight of the vehicle fully equipped and serviced for operation, including fuel, lubricants, coolant, vehicle tools, and equipment, but without crew, personal equipment, traction devices, or payload. See also **laden weight (transport vehicles); unladen weight transport vehicles**.

neutrality—(DOD, IADB) In international law, the attitude of impartiality, during periods

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of war, adopted by third states toward belligerents and recognized by the belligerents, which creates rights and duties between the impartial states and the belligerents. In a United Nations enforcement action, the rules of neutrality apply to impartial members of the United Nations except so far as they are excluded by the obligation of such members under the United Nations Charter.

neutralization fire—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Fire which is delivered to hamper and interrupt movement, and/or the firing of weapons. See also **fire**.

neutralize—(DOD, IADB) As pertains to military operations, to render ineffective or unusable.

neutralize track—(DOD) As used in air intercept, to render the target being tracked ineffective or unusable.

neutral state—(DOD, IADB) In international law, a state which pursues a policy of neutrality during war. See also **neutrality**.

neutron induced activity—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Radioactivity induced in the ground or an object as a result of direct irradiation by neutrons.

nicknames (exercise)—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Nicknames may be assigned formally or informally by any appropriate authority to an event, project, maneuver, exercise, test, or other activity for purposes other than to provide for the security of information. Nicknames will always consist of at least two separate words and should be short. Their most common use is for naming maneuvers and exercises.

night cap—(DOD) Night combat air patrol (written NCAP).

night effect—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) An effect mainly caused by variations in the state of polarization of reflected waves, which sometimes result in errors in direction finding

bearings. The effect is most frequent at night-fall.

Nike Ajax—(DOD, IADB) A mobile or fixed site, surface-to-air guided missile system designed to intercept and destroy manned bombers and air-breathing missiles. Designated as MIM-3.

Nike Hercules—(DOD, IADB) A mobile or fixed site, surface-to-air guided missile system, with nuclear warhead capability, designed to intercept and destroy manned bombers and air-breathing missiles at greater ranges and altitudes than the Nike Ajax. It also has a surface-to-surface capability. Designated as MIM-14.

Nike X—(DOD) An antimissile missile system for defense against ballistic missiles. The system includes a multifunction array radar which performs target acquisition, discrimination and tracking functions; a missile site radar which performs missile command and track, and target track and search functions; data processing equipment consisting of high speed digital computers; and Sprint missiles.

Nike Zeus—(IADB) A solid-propellant, guided, surface-to-air, antimissile missile, with nuclear warhead capability, for attacking intercontinental ballistic missiles. Designated as XLIM-49A.

node—(DOD) A location in a mobility system where a movement requirement is originated, processed for onward movement, or terminated.

no-fire line—(DOD) A line short of which artillery or ships may not fire except on request or approval of the supported commander, but beyond which they may fire at any time without danger to friendly troops.

no-fire line—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A line short of which artillery or ships do not fire except on request or approval of the

supported commander, but beyond which they may fire at any time without danger to friendly troops.

no joy—(DOD) In air intercept, a code meaning, I have been unsuccessful, or I have no information.

nominal focal length—(DOD, NATO, CENTO)

An approximate value of the focal length, rounded off to some standard figure, used for the classification of lenses, mirrors, or cameras.

nominal scale—See **principal scale; scale**.

nominal weapon—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A nuclear weapon producing a yield of approximately 20 kilotons. See also **kiloton weapon; subkiloton weapon**.

nonair transportable—(DOD) That which is not transportable by air by virtue of dimension, weight and/or special characteristics or restrictions.

nonaligned state—(DOD, IADB) A state which pursues a policy of nonalignment.

nonalignment—(DOD, IADB) The political attitude of a state which does not associate, or identify itself with the political ideology or objective espoused by other states, groups of states, or international causes, or with the foreign policies stemming therefrom. It does not preclude involvement, but expresses the attitude of no precommitment to a particular state (or bloc) or policy before a situation arises.

nonappropriated funds—(DOD) Funds generated by Department of Defense military and civilian personnel and their dependents and used to augment funds appropriated by the Congress to provide a comprehensive, morale-building, welfare, religious, educational, and recreational program, designed to improve the well-being of military and civilian personnel and their dependents.

nonbattle casualty—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A person who is not a battle casualty, but who is lost to his organization by reason of disease or injury, including persons dying from disease or injury, or by reason of being missing where the absence does not appear to be voluntary or due to enemy action or to being interned. See also **battle casualty; wounded.**

noncontiguous facility—(DOD) A facility for which the Service indicated has operating responsibility, but which is not located on, or in the immediate vicinity of, a base complex of that Service. Its area includes only that actually occupied by the facility, plus the minimum surrounding area necessary for close-in security. See also **base complex.**

nondeferrable issue demand—(DOD) Issue demand related to specific periods of time which will not exist after the close of those periods, even though not satisfied during the period.

noneffective sortie—(DOD, IADB) Any aircraft dispatched which for any reason fails to carry out the purpose of the mission. Abortive sorties are included.

nonexpendable supplies and material—(DOD, IADB) Supplies which are not consumed in use and which retain their original identity during the period of use, such as weapons, machines, tools, and equipment.

nonexpendable supplies and material—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) Items which are not consumed in use and which retain their original identity during the period of use, such as weapons, and which normally require further accounting.

nonfixed medical treatment facility—(DOD, IADB) A medical treatment facility designed to be moved from place to place, including medical treatment facilities afloat.

nonprogram aircraft—(DOD) All aircraft, other than active and reserve categories, in

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the total aircraft inventory, including X-models; aircraft for which there is no longer a requirement either in the active or reserve category; and aircraft in the process of being dropped from the total aircraft inventory. See also **aircraft.**

nonrecurring demand—(DOD) A request made on one time basis for material. The material may be used to fill initial allowances, increases in stock levels or allowances, and for one time repair or rebuild requirements.

nonregistered publication—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A publication which bears no register number and for which periodic accounting is not required.

nonscheduled units—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Units of the landing force held in readiness for landing during the initial unloading period, but not included in either scheduled or on-call waves. This category usually includes certain of the combat support units and most of the combat service support units with higher echelon (division and above) reserve units of the landing force. Their landing is directed when the need ashore can be predicted with a reasonable degree of accuracy.

non-vital cargo—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A cargo of some value, loaded in peacetime, but which is not immediately required in its country of destination. See also **cargoes.**

normal impact effect—See cardinal point effect.

normal intelligence reports—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A category of reports used in the dissemination of intelligence, which is conventionally used for the immediate dissemination of individual items of intelligence. See also **intelligence reporting; specialist intelligence reports.**

normal operations—(DOD) Generally and collectively the broad functions which the commander of a unified combatant command un-

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dertakes when he is assigned responsibility for a given geographic or functional area. Except as otherwise qualified in certain unified command plan paragraphs which relate to particular commands, "normal operations" of a unified command commander include: planning for and execution of operations in contingencies: limited war and general war; planning and conduct of cold war activities; planning for and administration of military assistance; and maintaining the relationships and exercising the directive or coordinating authority prescribed in JCS Pubs. 2, 3, and 4.

normal zone of fire—(IADB) The area within the zone of fire for which an artillery unit is normally responsible and within which its fire is normally directed. See also **zone of fire**.

northing—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) Northward (that is, from bottom to top) reading of grid values on a map.

notional ship—(DOD) A theoretical or average ship of any one category used in transportation planning, e.g., a Liberty ship for dry cargo; a T-2 tanker for bulk petroleum, oils, and lubricants; a personnel transport of 2,400 troop spaces.

no-wind position—See **air position**.

Nth country—(DOD) A reference to additions to the group of powers possessing nuclear weapons—the next country of a series to acquire nuclear capabilities.

nuclear accident—See **nuclear weapon(s) accident**.

nuclear airburst—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The explosion of a nuclear weapon in the air, at a height greater than the maximum radius of the fireball. See also **nuclear exoatmospheric burst; types of burst**.

nuclear, biological, chemical area of observation—(NATO, CENTO) A geographical area

consisting of several nuclear, biological, chemical zones of observation, comparable to the area of responsibility of an Army or Army Group or an Allied Tactical Air Force.

nuclear, biological, chemical collection center—(NATO, CENTO) The agency responsible for the receipt, consolidation, and evaluation of reports of nuclear detonations, biological and chemical attacks, and resultant contamination within the nuclear, biological, chemical zone of observation and for the production and dissemination of appropriate reports and warnings. Agencies with similar functions, but with responsibilities for only part of the nuclear, biological, chemical zone of observation may be termed sub-collection centers.

nuclear, biological, chemical control center—(NATO, CENTO) The agency responsible for coordinating the efforts of all collection centers within the nuclear, biological, chemical area of observation. A control center may assume the function of the collection center for the area in which it is located.

nuclear, biological, chemical zone of observation—(NATO, CENTO) A geographical area which defines the responsibility for reporting and collecting information on enemy or unidentified nuclear detonations, biological or chemical attacks, and resultant contamination. Boundaries of nuclear, biological, chemical zones of observation, which may overlap, will be determined by the organization of the forces concerned.

nuclear burst—See **types of burst**.

nuclear cloud—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) An all inclusive term for the volume of hot gases, smoke, dust, and other particulate matter from the nuclear bomb itself and from its environment, which is carried aloft in conjunction with the rise of the fireball produced by the detonation of the nuclear weapon.

nuclear column—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A hollow cylinder of water and spray thrown

up from an underwater burst of a nuclear weapon, through which the hot, high-pressure gases formed in the explosion are vented to the atmosphere. A somewhat similar column of dirt is formed in an underground explosion. See also **camouflet; crater**.

nuclear coordination—(DOD) A broad term encompassing all the actions involved with planning nuclear strikes including liaison between commanders for the purposes of satisfying support requirements or because of the extension of weapons effects into the territory of another.

nuclear damage assessment—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The determination of the damage effect to the population forces, and resources resulting from actual nuclear attack. It is performed during the trans-attack and post-attack periods. It does not include the function of evaluating the operational significance of nuclear damage assessments.

nuclear damage (land warfare)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB)

1. **light damage**—Damage which does not prevent the immediate use of equipment or installations for which it was intended. Some repair by the user may be required to make full use of the equipment or installations.
2. **moderate damage**—Damage which prevents the use of equipment or installations until extensive repairs are made.
3. **severe damage**—Damage which prevents use of equipment or installations permanently.

nuclear defense—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The methods, plans, and procedures involved in establishing and exercising defensive measures against the effects of an attack by nuclear weapons or radiological warfare agents. It encompasses both the training for, and the implementation of, these methods, plans, and procedures. See also **radiological defense**.

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nuclear detonation detection and reporting system—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A system deployed to provide surveillance coverage of critical friendly target areas and indicate place, height of burst, yield, and ground zero of nuclear detonations. See also **bomb alarm system**.

nuclear dud—(DOD) A nuclear weapon, which when launched at or emplaced on a target, fails to provide any explosion of that part of the weapon designed to produce the nuclear yield.

nuclear energy—(DOD) All forms of energy released in the course of a nuclear fission or nuclear transformation. See also **atomic energy**.

nuclear equipoise—(DOD) Not to be used. See **nuclear stalemate**.

nuclear exoatmospheric burst—(DOD) The explosion of a nuclear weapon above the sensible atmosphere (above 120 kilometers) where atmospheric interaction is minimal. See also **nuclear airburst**.

nuclear incident—(DOD) An unexpected event involving a nuclear weapon, facility, or component resulting in any of the following, but not constituting a nuclear weapon(s) accident: a. an increase in the possibility of explosion or radioactive contamination; b. errors committed in the assembly, testing, loading, or transportation of equipment, and/or the malfunctioning of equipment and materiel which could lead to an unintentional operation of all or part of the weapon arming and/or firing sequence, or which could lead to a substantial change in yield, or increased dud probability; and c. any act of God, unfavorable environment or condition resulting in damage to the weapon, facility, or component.

nuclear incident—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) An unexpected event involving a nuclear weapon facility, or component but not constituting a nuclear weapon(s) accident.

nuclear logistic movement—(DOD) The transport of nuclear weapons in connection with supply or maintenance operations. Under certain specified conditions, combat aircraft may be used for such movements.

nuclear logistic movement—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) The transport of nuclear weapons or components of nuclear weapons in connection with supply or maintenance operations.

nuclear nations—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) Military nuclear powers and civil nuclear powers. See also **nuclear power**.

nuclear parity—(DOD, IADB) A condition at a given point in time when opposing forces possess nuclear offensive and defensive systems approximately equal in overall combat effectiveness.

nuclear power—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) Not to be used without appropriate modifier. See **civil nuclear power**; **major nuclear power**; **military nuclear power**. See also **nuclear nations**.

nuclear radiation—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) Particulate and electromagnetic radiation emitted from atomic nuclei in various nuclear processes. The important nuclear radiations, from the weapons standpoint, are alpha and beta particles, gamma rays, and neutrons. All nuclear radiations are ionizing radiations, but the reverse is not true; X-rays, for example, are included among ionizing radiations, but they are not nuclear radiations since they do not originate from atomic nuclei.

nuclear reactor—(DOD) A facility in which fissile material is used on a self-supporting chain reaction (nuclear fission) to produce heat and/or radiation for both practical application and research and development.

nuclear round—See **complete round**.

nuclear safety line—(DOD, NATO, IADB) A line selected, if possible, to follow well-defined

topographical features and used to delineate levels of protective measures, degrees of damage or risk to friendly troops, and/or to prescribe limits to which the effects of friendly weapons may be permitted to extend.

nuclear stalemate—(DOD, IADB) A concept which postulates a situation wherein the relative strength of opposing nuclear forces results in mutual deterrence against employment of nuclear forces.

nuclear strike warning—(DOD, IADB) A warning of impending friendly or suspected enemy nuclear attack.

nuclear support—(DOD) The use of nuclear weapons against hostile forces in support of friendly air, land, and naval operations. See also **immediate nuclear support**; **preplanned nuclear support**.

nuclear surface burst—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) An explosion of a nuclear weapon at the surface of land or water; or above the surface, at a height less than the maximum radius of the fireball. See also **types of burst**.

nuclear transmutation—(DOD) Artificially induced modification (nuclear reaction) of the constituents of certain nuclei, thus giving rise to different nuclides.

nuclear underground burst—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The explosion of a nuclear weapon in which the center of the detonation lies at a point beneath the surface of the ground. See also **types of burst**.

nuclear underwater burst—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The explosion of a nuclear weapon in which the center of the detonation lies at a point beneath the surface of the water. See also **types of burst**.

nuclear vulnerability assessment—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The estimation of the probable effect on population, forces and resources from a hypothetical nuclear attack.

It is performed predominantly in the pre-attack period; however, it may be extended to the trans-attack or post-attack periods.

nuclear warfare—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Warfare involving the employment of nuclear weapons.

nuclear warning message—(DOD) A warning message which must be disseminated to all affected friendly forces any time a nuclear weapon is to be detonated if effects of the weapon will have impact upon those forces.

nuclear weapon—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A device in which the explosion results from the energy released by reactions involving atomic nuclei, either fission or fusion, or both.

nuclear weapon degradation—(DOD) The degeneration of a nuclear warhead to such an extent that the anticipated nuclear yield is lessened.

nuclear weapon employment time—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The time required for delivery of a nuclear weapon after the decision to fire has been made.

nuclear weapon exercise—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) An operation not directly related to immediate operational readiness. It includes removal of a weapon from its normal storage location, preparing for use, delivery to an employment unit, the movement in a ground training exercise to include loading aboard an aircraft or missile and return to storage. It may include any or all of the operations listed above, but does not include launching or flying operations. Typical exercises include aircraft generation exercises, ground readiness exercises, ground tactical exercises, and various categories of inspections designed to evaluate the capability of the unit to perform its prescribed mission. See also **immediate operational readiness**; **nuclear weapon maneuver**.

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nuclear weapon maneuver—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) An operation not directly related to immediate operational readiness. It may consist of all those operations listed for a nuclear weapon exercise but is extended to include fly-away in combat aircraft not to include expenditure of the weapon. Typical maneuvers include nuclear operational readiness maneuvers and tactical air operations. See also **immediate operational readiness**; **nuclear weapon exercise**.

nuclear weapon(s) accident—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Any unplanned occurrence involving loss or destruction of, or serious damage to, nuclear weapons or their components which results in an actual or potential hazard to life or property.

nuclear weapons state—See military nuclear power.

nuclear yields—(DOD, IADB) The energy released in the detonation of a nuclear weapon, measured in terms of the kilotons or megatons of trinitrotoluene required to produce the same energy release. Yields are categorized as:

very low	less than 1 kiloton.
low	1 kiloton to 10 kilotons.
medium	over 10 kilotons to 50 kilotons.
high	over 50 kilotons to 500 kilotons.
very high	over 500 kilotons.

See also **nominal weapon**; **subkiloton weapon**.

nuclear yields—(NATO, CENTO) The energy released in the detonation of a nuclear weapon, measured in terms of kilotons or megatons of trinitrotoluene required to produce the same energy release.

nucleon—(DOD) The common name for a constituent particle of the atomic nucleus. It is applied to protons and neutrons, but it is intended to include any other particle that is found to exist in the nucleus.

nuclide—(DOD) All nuclear species, both stable (about 270) and unstable (about 500), of the chemical elements, as distinguished from the two or more nuclear species of a single chemical element which are called isotopes.

nudets—See **nuclear detonation detection and reporting system**.

nuisance minefield (land mine warfare)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A minefield laid to delay and disorganize the enemy and to hinder his use of an area or route. See also **minefield (land mine warfare)**.

numbered fleet—(DOD) A major tactical unit of the Navy immediately subordinate to a major fleet command and comprising various task forces, elements, groups, and units for the purpose of prosecuting specific naval operations. See also **fleet**.

numbered wave—See **wave**.

number of rounds—(DOD) A command or request used to indicate the number of projectiles per tube to be fired on a specified target.

numerical scale—See **representative fraction**.

O

objective—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The physical object of the action taken, e.g., a definite tactical feature, the seizure and/or holding of which is essential to the commander's plan.

objective area—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A defined geographical area within which is located an objective to be captured or reached by the military forces. This area is defined by competent authority for purposes of command and control.

objective force level—(DOD, IADB) The level of military forces that needs to be attained within a finite time frame and resource level to accomplish approved military objectives, missions, or tasks. See also **military requirement**.

obligated reservist—(DOD) An individual who has a statutory requirement imposed upon him by the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 or Section 651, Title 10 U.S.C. to serve on active duty in the armed forces or to serve while not on active duty in a reserve component for a period not to exceed that prescribed by the applicable statute.

oblique air photograph—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) An air photograph taken with the camera axis directed between the horizontal and vertical planes. Commonly referred to as an oblique: a. **high oblique**: One in which the apparent horizon appears; and b. **low oblique**: One in which the apparent horizon does not appear.

oblique air photograph strip—(DOD) Photographic strip composed of oblique air photographs.

obliquity—(DOD) The characteristic in wide-angle or oblique photography which portrays the terrain and objects at such an angle and range that details necessary for interpreta-

tion are seriously masked or are at a very small scale, rendering interpretation difficult or impossible.

observation post—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A position from which military observations are made, or fire directed and adjusted, and which possesses appropriate communications; may be airborne. (Note: SEATO definition ends with the word "communications".)

observed fire—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Fire for which the points of impact or burst can be seen by an observer. The fire can be controlled and adjusted on the basis of observation. See also **fire**.

observed fire procedure—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A standardized procedure for use in adjusting indirect fire on a target.

observer identification—(DOD) The first element of a call for fire. It is used to establish communication and to identify the observer or spotter.

observers (exercise)—(NATO, CENTO) Representatives from nations who are invited to attend as observers at exercises.

observers (exercise)—(SEATO) Representatives from SEATO nations who are invited to attend as observers at SEATO exercises. (Attention is drawn to SEAP-4 which prescribes the policy in regard to observers at SEATO exercises.)

observers (exercise)—(IADB) Representatives who are invited to attend military exercises as observers.

observer-target line—(DOD) An imaginary straight line from the observer or spotter to the target. See also **spotting line**.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

observer-target range—(DOD) The distance along an imaginary straight line from the observer or spotter to the target.

obstruction—(NATO) A building or other obstacle rising up far enough above the surrounding surface to create a hazard to aircraft in flight.

occupation currency—See military currency.

occupation of position—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) Movement into and proper organization of an area to be used as a battle position.

occupied territory—(DOD, IADB) Territory under the authority and effective control of a belligerent armed force. The term is not applicable to territory being administered pursuant to peace terms, treaty, or other agreement, express or implied, with the civil authority of the territory. See also civil affairs agreement.

ocean convoy—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A convoy whose voyage lies in general outside coastal waters. See also convoy.

ocean manifest—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A detailed listing of the entire cargo loaded into any one ship showing all pertinent data which will readily identify such cargo and where and how the cargo is stowed.

oceanography—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The study of the sea, embracing and integrating all knowledge pertaining to the sea and its physical boundaries, the chemistry and physics of sea water, and marine biology.

ocean station ship—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A ship assigned to operate within a specified area to provide several services including search and rescue, meteorological information, navigational aid and communications facilities. (Note: IADB definition ends with the word "communications".)

o'clock _____—(DOD) In clock code section and at range indicated (heading of own aircraft being twelve o'clock). See also clock code position.

officer conducting the exercise—(NATO, SEA-TO, CENTO, IADB) The officer responsible for the conduct of an allocated part of the exercise both from the ORANGE and BLUE aspects. He will issue necessary supplementary instructions. In addition, he may be an exercise commander.

officer in tactical command (naval)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The senior officer present eligible to assume command or the officer to whom he has delegated tactical command.

officer scheduling the exercise—(NATO, SEA-TO, CENTO, IADB) The officer who originates the exercise and orders it to take place. He will issue basic instructions which will include the designation of exercise areas, the allocation of forces, and the necessary co-ordinating instructions. He will also designate the officers conducting the exercise.

official information—(DOD) Information which is owned by, produced by, or is subject to the control of the United States Government.

offset distance (nuclear)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The distance the desired ground zero or actual ground zero is offset from the center of an area target or from a point target.

offset point—(DOD) In air intercept, the offset point is a point in space relative to a target's flight path toward which an interceptor is vectored and from which the final or a preliminary turn to attack heading is made.

offshore patrol—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A naval defense patrol operating in the outer areas of navigable coastal waters. It is a part of the naval local defense forces consisting of naval ships and aircraft and

operates outside those areas assigned to the inshore patrol.

oiler—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A naval or merchant tanker specially equipped and rigged for replenishing other ships at sea.

on berth—(DOD) Said of a ship when it is properly moored to a quay, wharf, jetty, pier, or buoy or when it is at anchor and available for loading or discharging passengers and cargo.

on call—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The term used to signify that a prearranged concentration, air strike, or final protective fire may be called for. See also call for fire; call mission.

on call target (nuclear)—(DOD) A planned nuclear target other than a scheduled nuclear target for which a need can be anticipated but which will be delivered upon request rather than at a specific time. Coordination and warning of friendly troops and aircraft are mandatory.

on call wave—See wave.

one day's supply—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A unit or quantity of supplies adopted as a standard of measurement, used in estimating the average daily expenditure under stated conditions. It may also be expressed in terms of a factor, e.g., rounds of ammunition per weapon per day.

on scene commander—(DOD) The person designated to coordinate the rescue efforts at the rescue site.

on station—(DOD) 1. In air intercept usage, I have reached my assigned station. 2. In close air support and air interdiction, airborne aircraft in position to attack targets, or to perform the mission designated by control agency.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

on station time—(DOD) The time an aircraft can remain on station. May be determined by endurance or orders.

on target—(DOD) In air intercept, my fire control director(s) system(s) have acquired the indicated contact and is (are) tracking successfully.

on the deck—(DOD) At minimum altitude.

Ontos (rifle, self-propelled, full-tracked, multiple, 106-mm)—(DOD, IADB) A self-propelled, direct-fire, and antitank weapon. Armament consists of six 106-mm recoilless rifles, one 30 caliber machine gun, and four 50 caliber spotting rifles. Designated as M50.

o-o line—(DOD) A line for the coordination of field artillery observation, designated by the corps or force artillery commander and dividing primary responsibility for observation between the corps or force artillery and division artillery.

open improved storage space—(DOD, IADB) Open area which has been graded and hard surfaced or prepared with topping of some suitable material so as to permit effective material handling operations. See also storage.

open sheaf—(DOD) 1. The lateral distribution of the fire of two or more pieces so that adjoining points of impact or points of burst are separated by the maximum effective width of burst of the type shell used. 2. Term used in a "call for fire" to indicate that the observer desires a wider sheaf than the one being employed. See also parallel sheaf; sheaf; special sheaf.

open unimproved wet spaces—(DOD, IADB) That water area specifically allotted to and usable for storage of floating equipment. See also storage.

operating forces—(DOD, IADB) Those forces whose primary missions are to participate in

combat and the integral supporting elements thereof. See also combat forces; combat service support elements; combat support elements.

operating level of supply—(DOD, IADB) The quantities of materiel required to sustain operations in the interval between requisitions or the arrival of successive shipments. These quantities should be based on the established replenishment period (monthly, quarterly, etc.). See also level of supply.

operation—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A military action or the carrying out of a strategic, tactical, service, training, or administrative military mission; the process of carrying on combat, including movement, supply, attack, defense, and maneuvers needed to gain the objectives of any battle or campaign.

operational chain of command—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The chain of command established for a particular operation or series of continuing operations. See also administrative chain of command; chain of command.

operational characteristics—(DOD, IADB) Those military characteristics which pertain primarily to the functions to be performed by equipment, either alone or in conjunction with other equipment, e.g., for electronic equipment, operational characteristics include such items as frequency coverage, channeling, type of modulation, and character of emission.

operational characteristics—(NATO, CENTO) The specific military qualities of performance and capability required of an item of equipment to enable it to meet an agreed operational need.

operational command—(DOD, IADB) Those functions of command involving the composition of subordinate forces, the assignment of tasks, the designation of objectives and the

authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Operational command should be exercised by the use of the assigned normal organizational units through their responsible commanders or through the commanders of subordinate forces established by the commander exercising operational command. It does not include such matters as administration, discipline, internal organization, and unit training except when a subordinate commander requests assistance. (DOD) (The term is synonymous with operational control and is uniquely applied to the operational control exercised by the commanders of unified and specified commands over assigned forces in accordance with the National Security Act of 1947, as amended and revised (10 United States Code 124).) See also administrative control; control.

operational command—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) The authority granted to a commander to assign missions or tasks to subordinate commanders, to deploy units, to reassign forces, and to retain or delegate operational and/or tactical control as may be deemed necessary. It does not of itself include administrative command or logistical responsibility. (NATO, CENTO) May also be used to denote the forces assigned to a commander. See also command.

operational control—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) The authority granted to a commander to direct forces assigned so that the commander may accomplish specific missions or tasks which are usually limited by function, time, or location; to deploy units concerned, and to retain or assign tactical control of those units. It does not include authority to assign separate employment of components of the units concerned. Neither does it, of itself, include administrative or logistic control. See also operational command.

operational control authority (naval)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The naval commander responsible for the control of move-

ment and for protection of all allied merchant shipping within specified geographic limits.

operational environment—(DOD, IADB) As pertains to the military, it is a composite of the conditions, circumstances, and influences which affect the employment of military forces and which bear on the decisions of the commander.

operational evaluation—(DOD, IADB) The test and analysis of a specific end item or system, insofar as practicable under Service operating conditions, in order to determine if quantity production is warranted considering: a. the increase in military effectiveness to be gained; and b. its effectiveness as compared with currently available items or systems, consideration being given to: (1) personnel capabilities to maintain and operate the equipment; (2) size, weight, and location considerations; and (3) enemy capabilities in the field. See also technical evaluation.

operational intelligence—(DOD, IADB) Intelligence required for planning and executing all types of operations. See also intelligence.

operational intelligence—(SEATO) Intelligence required by operational commanders for planning and executing all types of operations.

operational interchangeability—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Ability to substitute one item for another of different composition or origin without loss in effectiveness, accuracy, and safety of performance.

operationally ready—(DOD) 1. **as applied to a unit, ship, or weapon system**—Capable of performing the missions or functions for which organized or designed. Incorporates both equipment readiness and personnel readiness.

2. **as applied to equipment**—Available and in condition for serving the functions for which designed.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

3. **as applied to personnel**—Available and qualified to perform assigned missions or functions.

operational missile—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A missile which has been accepted by the using Services for tactical and/or strategic use.

operational readiness—(DOD) The capability of a unit, ship, weapon system, or equipment to perform the missions or functions for which it is organized or designed. May be used in a general sense or to express a level or degree of readiness.

operational reserve—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An emergency reserve of men and/or material established for the support of a specific operation. See also reserve supplies.

operational testing—(DOD) A continuing process of evaluation which may be applied to either operational personnel or situations to determine their validity or reliability.

operation annexes—(DOD, IADB) Those amplifying instructions which are of such a nature, or are so voluminous or technical, as to make their inclusion in the body of the plan or order undesirable.

operation map—(DOD, IADB) A map showing the location and strength of friendly forces involved in an operation. It may indicate predicted movement and location of enemy forces. See also map.

operation order—(DOD, IADB) A directive issued by a commander to subordinate commanders for the purpose of effecting the coordinated execution of an operation.

operation order—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) A directive, usually formal, issued by a commander to subordinate commanders for the purpose of effecting the coordinated execution of an operation. See also operation plan.

operation plan—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) 1. A plan for a single or series of connected operations to be carried out simultaneously or in succession. It is usually based upon stated assumptions and is the form of directive employed by higher authority to permit subordinate commanders to prepare supporting plans and orders. 2. The designation "plan" is usually used instead of "order" in preparing for operations well in advance. An operation plan may be put into effect at a prescribed time, or on signal, and then becomes the operation order. See also **operation order**.

operation plan—(SEATO, IADB) 1. A plan for operations extending over a considerable space and time and usually based on stated assumptions. It may cover a single operation or a series of connected operations to be carried out simultaneously or in succession. It is the form of directive employed by high echelons of command in order to permit subordinate commanders to prepare their supporting plans or orders. 2. The designation "plan" is often used instead of "order" in preparing for operations well in advance. An operation plan may be put into effect at a prescribed time, or on signal, and then becomes the operation order. See also **operation order**.

operations center—See **command center**.

operations research—(DOD, IADB) The analytical study of military problems, undertaken to provide responsible commanders and staff agencies with a scientific basis for decision on action to improve military operations. Also known as **operation research; operations analysis**.

opportunistic lift—(DOD) That portion of lift capability available for use after planned requirements have been met.

opportunity target—See **target of opportunity**.

opposite numbers—(DOD) Officers (including foreign) having corresponding duty assign-

ments within their respective military Services or establishments.

optical axis—(NATO, CENTO) In a lens element, the straight line which passes through the centers of curvature of the lens surfaces. In an optical system, the line formed by the coinciding principal axes of the series of optical elements.

optical landing system—(DOD, IADB) A shipboard gyrostabilized or shore-based device which indicates to the pilot his displacement from a preselected glide path. See also **ground-controlled approach**.

optimum height—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The height of an explosion which will produce the maximum effect against a given target.

optimum height of burst—(DOD) For nuclear weapons, the optimum height of burst for a particular target (or area) is that at which it is estimated a weapon of a specified energy yield will produce a certain desired effect over the maximum possible area. See also **types of burst**.

orange forces—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) Denotes those forces used in an enemy role during (NATO) (SEATO) (CENTO) exercises. See also **force(s)**.

orange forces—(IADB) Denotes those forces used in an enemy role during exercises. See also **force(s)**.

oranges (sour)—(DOD) In air intercept, a code meaning weather is unsuitable for aircraft mission.

oranges (sweet)—(DOD) In air intercept, a code meaning weather is suitable for aircraft mission.

orbital injection—(DOD) The process of providing a space vehicle with sufficient velocity to establish an orbit.

orbit determination—(DOD) The process of describing the past, present, or predicted position of a satellite in terms of orbital parameters.

orbiting—(DOD) In air intercept, means circling, or circle and search.

orbit point—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A geographically or electronically defined location over land or water, used in stationing airborne aircraft.

order—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A communication, written, oral, or by signal, which conveys instructions from a superior to a subordinate. **(DOD, IADB)** In a broad sense, the terms "order" and "command" are synonymous. However, an order implies discretion as to the details of execution whereas a command does not.

order and shipping time—(DOD, IADB) The time elapsing between the initiation of stock replenishment action for a specific activity and the receipt by that activity of the materiel resulting from such action. Order and shipping time is applicable only to materiel within the supply system, and it is composed of the distinct elements, order time and shipping time. See also level of supply.

order of battle—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The identification, strength, command structure, and disposition of the personnel, units, and equipment of any military force.

order of battle card (intelligence)—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A single, or master, standardized card containing basic information on each enemy ground forces unit/formation providing all pertinent order of battle information.

order time—(DOD, IADB) 1. The time elapsing between the initiation of stock replenishment action and submittal of requisition or order.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

2. The time elapsing between the submittal of requisition or order and shipment of materiel by the supplying activity. See also order and shipping time.

ordinary priority—(DOD) A category of immediate mission request which is lower than "urgent priority" but takes precedence over "search and attack priority," e.g., a target which is delaying a unit's advance but which is not causing casualties. See also immediate mission request; priority of immediate mission requests.

ordnance—(DOD) Explosives, chemicals, pyrotechnic and similar stores, e.g., bombs, guns and ammunition, flares, smoke, napalm.

organic—(DOD, IADB) Assigned to and forming an essential part of a military organization. **(DOD)** Organic parts of a unit are those listed in its table of organization for the Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps, and are assigned to the administrative organizations of the operating forces for the Navy.

organizational equipment—(DOD, IADB) Referring to method of use, signifies that equipment, other than individual equipment, which is used in furtherance of the common mission of an organization or unit. See also equipment.

organizational maintenance—(DOD, IADB) That maintenance which is the responsibility of and performed by a using organization on its assigned equipment. Its phases normally consist of inspecting, servicing, lubricating, adjusting, and the replacing of parts, minor assemblies, and subassemblies.

organization of the ground—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The development of a defensive position by strengthening the natural defenses of the terrain and by assignment of the occupying troops to specific localities.

original destination (merchant shipping)—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) The original final

destination of a convoy or of an individual ship (whether in convoy or independent). This is particularly applicable to the original destination of a voyage begun in peacetime. See also final destination; immediate destination; intermediate destination; terminal destination.

originating medical facility—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A medical facility that initially transfers a patient to another medical facility.

originator—(DOD, IADB) The command by whose authority a message is sent. The responsibility of the originator includes the responsibility for the functions of the drafter and releasing officer. See also drafter; releasing officer.

Orion—(DOD, IADB) A four-engine, turbo-prop, all-weather, long-range, land-based antisubmarine aircraft. It is capable of carrying a varied assortment of search radar, nuclear depth charges, and homing torpedoes. It can be used for search, patrol, hunter-killer, and convoy escort operations. Designated as P-3.

orthomorphic projection—(NATO, CENTO) One in which the scale, although varying throughout the map, is the same in all directions at any point so that very small areas are represented by correct shape and bearings are correct.

oscillating type mine—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A moored mine hydrostatically controlled which maintains a pre-set depth below the surface of the water independently of the rise and fall of the tide. See also mine.

other forces—(NATO, CENTO) Forces not assigned or earmarked for assignment to a (NATO) (CENTO) command which may, at some future date, cooperate with (NATO) (CENTO) forces or be placed under the operational command or operational control of a (NATO) (CENTO) commander in certain circumstances which should be specified.

other forces for SEATO—(SEATO) Forces, if any, not assigned or earmarked for a SEATO command but which might be available to a SEATO command in certain circumstances which should be specified. See also SEATO forces.

outbound traffic—(DOD) Traffic originating in continental United States destined for overseas or overseas traffic moving in a general direction away from continental United States.

outer fix—(DOD) A fix in the destination terminal area, other than the approach fix, to which aircraft are normally cleared by an air route traffic control center or a terminal area traffic control facility, and from which aircraft are cleared to the approach fix or final approach course.

outer transport area—(DOD, IADB) The area which is used for unloading operations during the initial phases of the assault and which is located inside the antisubmarine defense perimeter, but outside the effective range of enemy shore batteries. See also transport area.

outline map—(NATO) A map which represents just sufficient geographic information to permit the correlation of additional data placed upon it.

outline plan—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A preliminary plan which outlines the salient features or principles of a course of action prior to the initiation of detailed planning.

over—(DOD) A spotting, or an observation, used by a spotter or an observer to indicate that a burst(s) occurred beyond the target in relation to the spotting line.

overhead clearance—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The vertical distance between the route surface and any obstruction above it.

overlap—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) 1. In photography, the amount by which one photograph includes the same area covered by another, customarily expressed as a percentage. The overlap between successive air photographs on a flight line is called forward lap. The overlap between photographs in adjacent parallel flight lines is called side lap. 2. In cartography, that portion of a map or chart which overlaps the area covered by another of the same series.

overlap tell—(DOD) The transfer of information to an adjacent facility concerning tracks detected in the adjacent facilities' area of responsibility. See also **track telling**.

overlap zone—(DOD) A designated area on each side of a boundary between adjacent tactical air control systems wherein coordination and interaction between the systems is required.

overlay—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A printing or drawing on a transparent or semi-transparent medium at the same scale as a map, chart, etc., to show details not appearing or requiring special emphasis on the original.

overlay—(SEATO) A transparent sheet bearing information designed to add or emphasize details when superimposed on a particular chart, map, drawing, tracing, or other representation.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

overpressure—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB)

The pressure resulting from the blast wave of an explosion. It is referred to as "positive" when it exceeds atmospheric pressure and "negative" during the passage of the wave when resulting pressures are less than atmospheric pressure.

overprint—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Information printed or stamped upon a map or chart, in addition to that originally printed, to show data of importance or special use.

overrun control—(NATO, CENTO) Equipment enabling a camera to continue operating for a predetermined number of frames or seconds after normal cutoff.

overseas—(DOD) All locations, including Alaska and Hawaii, outside the continental United States.

overseas search and rescue region—(DOD) Overseas unified command areas (or portions thereof not included within the inland region or the maritime region). See also **search and rescue region**.

over the beach operations—See **logistics over the shore operations**.

over-the-shoulder bombing—(DOD, IADB) A special case of loft bombing where the bomb is released past the vertical in order that the bomb may be thrown back to the target. See also **loft bombing; toss bombing**.

over operation—(DOD) The collection of intelligence openly, without concealment.

P

P-2—See Neptune.

P-3—See Orion.

pace (ground forces)—(*NATO, CENTO, IADB*) The regulated speed of a column or element as set by the pace setter in order to maintain the average speed prescribed. (Note: IADB term does not use the qualifier "ground forces".)

pace setter—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO*) An individual, selected by the column commander, who travels in the lead vehicle or element to regulate the column speed and establish the pace necessary to meet the required movement order.

packaged bulk petroleum—(*IADB*) Bulk petroleum which because of operational necessity is packaged and supplied (stored, transported, and issued) in 5-gallon cans or 55-gallon drums. See also **petroleum**.

packaged forces—(*DOD*) Force of varying size and composition preselected for specific missions in order to facilitate planning and training.

packaged petroleum—(*IADB*) Petroleum products (generally lubricants, greases, and specialty items) normally packaged by a manufacturer and procured, stored, transported, and issued in containers having a fill capacity of 55 gallons or less. See also **petroleum**.

packaged petroleum products—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO*) Petroleum products (generally lubricants, oils, greases and specialty items) normally packaged by a manufacturer and procured, stored, transported and issued in containers having a fill capacity of 55 United States gallons (45 Imperial gallons) or less.

padding—(*DOD, IADB*) Extraneous text added to a message for the purpose of concealing its beginning, ending, or length.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

pallet—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO*) A flat base for combining stores or carrying a single item to form a unit load for handling, transportation and storage by materials handling equipment.

palletized unit load—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB*) Quantity of any item, packaged or unpackaged, which is arranged on a pallet in a specified manner and securely strapped or fastened thereto so that the whole is handled as a unit.

pan—(*DOD*) In air intercept, a code meaning the calling station has a very urgent message to transmit concerning the safety of a ship, aircraft, or other vehicle, or of some person on board or within sight.

pancake—(*DOD*) In air intercept, a code meaning land, or I wish to land (reason may be specified: e.g., "pancake ammo," "pancake fuel").

panel code—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO*) A prearranged code designed for visual communications usually between friendly units by making use of marking panels. See also **marking panel**.

panel code—(*SEATO, IADB*) A prearranged code designed for visual communications between ground units and friendly aircraft. See also **marking panel**.

panoramic air camera—(*DOD, NATO*) An air camera which, through a system of moving optics or mirrors, scans a wide area of the terrain, usually from horizon to horizon. The camera may be mounted vertically or obliquely within the aircraft, to scan across or along the line of flight.

panoramic ground camera—(*DOD, NATO*) A camera which photographs a wide expanse of terrain by rotating horizontally about the vertical axis through the center of the camera lens.

parachute deployment height—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The height above the intended impact point at which the parachute or parachutes are fully deployed.

para drag drop—(NATO, CENTO) Ultra low level airdrop technique using the drag of an arrester parachute to extract and halt airdrop loads.

paradrop—(NATO, CENTO) Delivery by parachute of personnel or cargo from an aircraft in flight. See also airdrop.

parallactic angle—See angle of convergence.

parallax—(NATO, CENTO) In photography, the apparent displacement of the position of an object in relation to a reference point, due to a change in the point of observation.

parallax difference—(NATO, CENTO) The difference in displacement of the top of an object in relation to its base, as measured on the two images of the object on a stereo pair of photographs.

parallel sheaf—(DOD) A sheaf in which the planes of fire of all pieces are parallel. See also open sheaf; sheaf; special sheaf.

parallel staff—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A staff in which one officer from each nation, or Service, working in parallel, is appointed to each post. See also staff; integrated staff.

paramilitary forces—(DOD, I, IADB) Forces or groups which are distinct from the regular armed forces of any country, but resembling them in organization, equipment, training, or mission.

paramilitary operation—(SEATO, IADB) An operation undertaken by a paramilitary force.

paraphrase—(DOD, SEATO, IADB) To change the phraseology of a message without changing its meaning.

pararescue team—(DOD, IADB) Specially trained personnel qualified to penetrate to the site of an incident by land or parachute, render medical aid, accomplish survival methods, and rescue survivors.

parlementaire—(DOD, IADB) An agent employed by a commander of belligerent forces in the field to go in person within the enemy lines for the purpose of communicating or negotiating openly and directly with the enemy commander.

parrot—(DOD) Identification Friend or Foe transponder equipment.

partial storage monitoring—(DOD, IADB) A periodic inspection of major assemblies or components for nuclear weapons, consisting mainly of external observation of humidity, temperatures, and visual damage or deterioration during storage. This type of inspection is also conducted prior to and upon completion of a movement.

partisan warfare—(DOD) Not to be used. See guerrilla warfare.

pass—(DOD, IADB) A short tactical run or dive by an aircraft at a target; a single sweep through or within firing range of an enemy air formation.

passenger mile—(DOD) One passenger transported one mile. For air and ocean transport, use nautical miles; for rail, highway, and inland waterway transport in the continental United States, use statute miles.

passive air defense—(DOD, IADB) All measures, other than active air defense, taken to minimize the effects of hostile air action. These include the use of cover, concealment, camouflage, deception, dispersion and protective construction. See also air defense.

passive air defense—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) All measures, other than active defense, taken to minimize the effects of hostile air action. These include the use of cover, con-

cealment, camouflage, diversion, and protective construction. See also air defense.

passive communications satellite—See communications satellite.

passive defense—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Measures taken to reduce the probability of and to minimize the effects of damage caused by hostile action without the intention of taking the initiative.

passive defense—(SEATO) Defense of a place without the employment of active weapons and without the expectation of taking the initiative.

passive homing guidance—(DOD, NESN, IADB) A system of homing guidance wherein the receiver in the missile utilizes radiation from the target. See also guidance.

pass time (road)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The time that elapses between the moment when the leading vehicle of a column passes a given point and the moment when the last vehicle passes the same point.

password—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A secret word or distinctive sound used to reply to a challenge. See also challenge; countersign; reply.

pathfinder—(SEATO, IADB) An aircraft with a specially trained crew carrying dropping zone/landing zone marking teams, target markers, or navigational aids, which precedes the main force to the dropping zone/landing zone, or target.

pathfinder aircraft—(NATO, CENTO) An aircraft with a specially trained crew carrying drop zone/landing zone marking teams, target markers, or navigational aids, which precedes the main force to the drop zone/landing zone, or target.

pathfinder drop zone control—(DOD, IADB)
The communication and operation center

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

from which pathfinders exercise aircraft guidance.

pathfinder landing zone control—See pathfinder drop zone control.

pathfinders—(DOD, IADB) 1. Experienced aircraft crews who lead a formation to the drop zone, release point, or target. 2. Teams dropped or air landed at an objective to establish and operate navigational aids for the purpose of guiding aircraft to drop and landing zones. 3. A radar device used for navigating or homing to an objective when visibility precludes accurate visual navigation. 4. Teams, air delivered into enemy territory, for the purpose of determining the best approach and withdrawal lanes, landing zones, and sites for helicopter-borne forces.

pathfinder team—(NATO, CENTO) A team dropped or air landed at an objective to establish and operate navigational aids for the purpose of guiding aircraft to drop and landing zones.

patients—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) All sick, injured, or wounded personnel receiving medical care or treatment.

patrol—(DOD, SEATO, IADB) A detachment of ground, sea, or air forces sent out by a larger unit for the purpose of gathering information or carrying out a destructive, harassing, mopping-up, or security mission. See also combat air patrol; combat/fighting patrol (ground); reconnaissance patrol (ground).

patrol—(NATO, CENTO) A detachment of ground, sea, or air forces sent out for the purpose of gathering information or carrying out a destructive, harassing, mopping-up, or security mission. See also combat air patrol; combat patrol; reconnaissance patrol (ground); standing patrol.

patrol (ground)—(NFSN, CENTO) A detachment sent out by a larger unit for the purpose of gathering information or carrying out a

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harassing action, a destructive, mopping-up or security mission.

pattern bombing—(DOD, IADB) The systematic covering of a target area with bombs uniformly distributed according to a plan.

pattern laying (land mine warfare)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The laying of mines in a fixed relationship to each other.

payload—(DOD, IADB) 1. The load (expressed in tons of cargo or equipment, gallons of liquid, or number of passengers) which the vehicle is designed to transport under specified conditions of operation, in addition to its unladen weight. 2. The warhead section in a military missile. 3. The satellite or research vehicle of a space probe or research missile.

payload—(NATO, CENTO) 1. The load (expressed in tons of cargo or equipment, gallons of liquid, or number of passengers) which the vehicle is designed to transport under specified conditions of operation, in addition to its unladen weight. 2. The warhead, its container, and activating devices in a military missile. 3. The satellite or research vehicle of a space probe or research missile. See also airlift; allowable cabin load (air); allowable cargo load (air); planned load (aircraft).

payload (aircraft)—(SEATO) The sum of the weight of passengers and cargo that an aircraft can carry.

payload build-up (missile and space)—(DOD, IADB) The process by which the scientific instrumentation (sensors, detectors, etc.) and necessary mechanical and electronic sub-assemblies are assembled into a complete operational package capable of achieving the scientific objectives of the mission.

payload integration (missile and space)—(DOD, IADB) The compatible installation of a complete payload package into the spacecraft and space vehicle.

payload (missile)—See payload, Part 2.

P-day—(DOD) That point in time at which the rate of production of an item available for military consumption equals the rate at which the item is required by the armed forces.

peacetime force materiel assets—(DOD) That portion of total materiel assets which is designated to meet the peacetime force materiel requirement. See also mobilization reserves.

peacetime force materiel procurement objective—(DOD) The quantity of an item required to be procured in peacetime to balance peacetime force materiel assets with the peacetime force materiel requirement. It is the quantity by which the peacetime force materiel requirement exceeds the peacetime force materiel assets. See also mobilization reserves.

peacetime force materiel requirement—(DOD) The quantity of an item required to equip, provide a materiel pipeline and sustain the authorized peacetime United States Forces, both active and reserve, and support the scheduled establishment through normal appropriation and procurement lead-time periods. See also mobilization reserves.

peak overpressure—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The maximum value of overpressure at a given location which is generally experienced at the instant the shock (or blast) wave reaches that location. See also shock wave.

pecked line—(NATO) A symbol consisting of a line broken at regular intervals.

pecuniary liability—(DOD) A personal, joint, or corporate monetary obligation to make good any lost, damaged, or destroyed property resulting from fault or neglect. It may also result under conditions stipulated in a contract or bond.

penetration—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A form of offensive maneuver which seeks to break through the enemy's defensive posi-

tion, widen the gap created, and destroy the continuity of his positions. (Note: NATO and CENTO term is "penetration (ground forces)".)

penetration (air traffic control)—(DOD) That portion of a published high altitude instrument approach procedure which prescribes a descent path from the fix on which the procedure is based to a fix or altitude from which an approach to the airport is made.

penetration (intelligence)—(DOD) The recruitment of agents within, or the planting of agents or technical monitoring devices in, a target organization for the purpose of gaining access to its secrets or of influencing its activities.

penstock—(NATO) A valve or sluice on an open water channel.

perigee—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The point at which a satellite orbit is the least distance from the center of the gravitational field of the controlling body or bodies.

perimeter defense—(DOD, IADB) A defense without an exposed flank, consisting of forces deployed along the perimeter of the defended area.

periodic intelligence summary—(DOD) A report of the intelligence situation in a tactical operation, normally produced at corps level or its equivalent, and higher, usually at intervals of twenty-four hours, or as directed by the commander. Also called PERINTSUM.

peripheral war—(DOD) Not to be used. See limited war.

perishable cargo—(DOD, IADB) Cargo requiring refrigeration, such as meat, fruit, and fresh vegetables, and medical department biologicals. See also cargo.

permafrost—(DOD, IADB) Permanently frozen subsoil.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

permissive action link—(DOD) A device included in or attached to a nuclear weapon system to preclude arming and or launching until the insertion of a prescribed discrete code or combination. It may include equipment and cabling external to the weapon or weapon system to activate components within the weapon or weapon system.

Pershing—(DOD, IADB) A mobile, solid-propellant, surface-to-surface guided missile, with a nuclear warhead capability, designed to support the field army by the attack of long-range ground targets. Designated as XMGM-31A.

personal locator beacon—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A locator beacon capable of providing homing signals to help search and rescue operations. See also crash locator beacon.

personal property—(DOD) Property of any kind or any interest therein, except real property, records of the Federal Government, and naval vessels of the following categories: aircraft carriers, battleships, cruisers, destroyers, and submarines.

personnel—(DOD, IADB) Those individuals required in either a military or civilian capacity to accomplish the assigned mission.

personnel reaction time (nuclear)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The time required by personnel to take prescribed protective measures after receipt of a nuclear strike warning.

perspective grid—(NATO, CENTO) A network of lines drawn or superimposed on an oblique photograph representing the perspective of a grid on the ground or datum plane.

petroleum—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) An oily, liquid solution of hydrocarbons which, when fractionally distilled, yields paraffin, kerosene, fuel oil, gasoline, etc. See also bulk petroleum products; packaged petroleum products; petroleum oils and lubricants.

petroleum intersectional service—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) An intersectional or interzonal service in a theater of operations that operates pipelines and related facilities for the supply of bulk petroleum products to theater Army elements and other forces as directed.

petroleum, oils and lubricants—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A broad term which includes all petroleum and associated products used by the armed forces.

PGM-11—See Redstone

PGM-17—See Thor.

Phantom II—(DOD, IADB) A twin-engine, all-weather, supersonic, two-place jet fighter/bomber designed for operating from aircraft carriers for interception and destruction of enemy aircraft, for troop support, and the delivery of relatively heavy loads of nuclear or non-nuclear weapons, in addition to carrying four Sparrow IIIs or Sidewinders. This aircraft can be air refueled, or carry a tanker package for other aircraft. Designated as F-4.

phantom order—(DOD) A draft contract with an industrial establishment for wartime production of a specific product with provisions for necessary preplanning in time of peace and for immediate execution of the contract upon receipt of proper authority.

phase line—(DOD, IADB) The line utilized for control and coordination of military operations, usually a terrain feature extending across the zone of action. See also report line.

phases of military government—(DOD, IADB)

1. **assault**—That period which commences with first contact with civilians ashore and extends to the establishment of military government control ashore by the landing force.
2. **consolidation**—That period which commences with the establishment of military

government control ashore by the landing force and extends to the establishment of control by occupation forces.

3. **occupation**—That period which commences when an area has been occupied in fact, and the military commander within that area is in a position to enforce public safety and order.

See also civil affairs; military occupation.

phonetic alphabet—(DOD, IADB) A list of standard words used to identify letters in a message transmitted by radio or telephone. The following are the authorized words, listed in order, for each letter in the alphabet: Alfa, Bravo, Charlie, Delta, Echo, Foxtrot, Golf, Hotel, India, Juliet, Kilo, Lima, Mike, November, Oscar, Papa, Quebec, Romeo, Sierra, Tango, Uniform, Victor, Whiskey, X-ray, Yankee, and Zulu.

phony minefield (land mine warfare)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An area of ground used to simulate a minesfield with the object of deceiving the enemy. See also minefield (land mine warfare).

phony mine (land mine warfare)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An object used to simulate a mine in a phony minefield. It may be made of any available material. See also mine; mine (land mine warfare).

photoflash bomb—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A bomb designed to produce a brief and intense illumination for medium altitude night photography.

photoflash cartridge—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A pyrotechnic cartridge designed to produce a brief and intense illumination for low altitude night photography.

photogrammetric control—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) Control established by photogrammetric methods as distinguished from control established by ground methods. Sometimes called minor control.

photogrammetry—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The science or art of obtaining reliable measurements from photographic images.

photographic coverage—(DOD) The extent to which an area is covered by photography from one mission or a series of missions or in a period of time. Coverage, in this sense, conveys the ideal of availability of photography and is not a synonym for the word photography.

photographic filter—(NATO, CENTO) A layer of glass, gelatine or other material used to modify the spectrum of the incidental light.

photographic intelligence—(DOD) The collected products of photographic interpretation, classified and evaluated for intelligence use.

photographic intelligence—(NATO, CENTO) The collected products of photographic interpretation, classified and evaluated for military use.

photographic interpretation—(NATO, CENTO) The extraction of information from photographs or other recorded images.

photographic panorama—(DOD) A continuous photograph or an assemblage of overlapping oblique or ground photographs which have been matched and joined together to form a continuous photographic representation of the area.

photographic reading—(NATO, CENTO) The simple recognition of natural or cultural features from photographs.

photographic scale—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The ratio of a distance measured on a photograph or mosaic to the corresponding distance on the ground, classified as follows:

very large scale	1:6,000 and larger
large scale	1:6,000 to 1:12,000
medium scale	1:12,000 to 1:30,000

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

small scale	1:30,000 to 1:70,000
very small scale	1:70,000 and smaller

photographic sortie—See **imagery sortie**.

photographic strip—(DOD) A series of successive overlapping photographs made from an aircraft flying a selected course or direction.

photographic strip—(NATO, CENTO) A series of successive overlapping photographs taken along a selected course or direction.

photo interpretation key—See **imagery interpretation key**.

photomap—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A reproduction of a photograph or photomosaic upon which the grid lines, marginal data, contours, place names, boundaries, and other data may be added.

photo nadir—(NATO, CENTO) The point at which a vertical line through the perspective center of the camera lens intersects the photo plane.

physical characteristics—(DOD, IADB) Those military characteristics of equipment which are primarily physical in nature, such as weight, shape, volume, waterproofing, and sturdiness.

physical security—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) That part of security concerned with physical measures designed to safeguard personnel, to prevent unauthorized access to equipment, facilities, material, and documents, and to safeguard them against espionage, sabotage, damage, and theft. See also **communications security**.

pictomap—(DOD) A topographic map in which the photographic imagery of a standard mosaic has been converted into interpretable colors and symbols by means of a pictomap process.

pictorial symbolization—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The use of symbols which convey

the visual character of the features they represent.

pigeon—(DOD) In air intercept, a code meaning the magnetic bearing and distance of base (or unit indicated) from you is ____ degrees ____ miles.

pillbox—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A small, low fortification that houses machine guns, antitank weapons, etc. A pillbox is usually made of concrete, steel, or filled sandbags.

pilot's trace—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A rough overlay to a map made by the pilot of a photographic reconnaissance aircraft during or immediately after a sortie. It shows the location, direction, number, and order of photographic runs made, together with the camera(s) used on each run.

pinpoint—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. A precisely identified point, especially on the ground, that locates a very small target, a reference point for rendezvous or for other purposes; the coordinates that define this point. 2. The ground position of aircraft determined by direct observation of the ground.

pinpoint photograph—(DOD) A single photograph or one or more stereopairs of a specific object or target.

pinpoint photograph—(NATO, CENTO) A single photograph or a stereo pair of a specific object or target.

pipeline—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) In logistics, the channel of support or a specific portion thereof by means of which materiel or personnel flow from sources of procurement to their point of use.

pitch—See tip.

planimetric map—(DOD, IADB) A map representing only the horizontal position of features. Sometimes called a line map. See also map.

planned load (aircraft)—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A load that has been planned for a specific type of aircraft sortie. See also load (air).

planned resupply—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) The shipping of supplies in a regular flow as envisaged by existing preplanned schedules and organizations, which will usually include some form of planned procurement. See also elements of resupply.

planned target (nuclear)—(DOD) A nuclear target planned on an area or point in which a need is anticipated. A planned nuclear target may be scheduled or on call. Firing data for a planned nuclear target may or may not be determined in advance. Coordination and warning of friendly troops and aircraft are mandatory.

planning factor (logistics)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A properly selected multiplier, used in planning to estimate the amount and type of effort involved in a contemplated operation. Planning factors are often expressed as rates, ratios, or lengths of time.

planning staff—See central planning team.

planograph—(DOD, IADB) A scale drawing of a storage area showing the approved layout of the area, location of bulk, bin, rack, and box pallet areas, aisles, assembly areas, walls, doorways, directions of storage, office space, wash rooms, and other support and operational areas.

plan range—(NATO, CENTO) In air photographic reconnaissance, the horizontal distance from the point below the aircraft to an object on the ground.

plant equipment—(DOD) Personal property of a capital nature, consisting of equipment, furniture, vehicles, machine tools, test equipment, and accessory and auxiliary items, but excluding special tooling and special test equipment, used or capable of use in the

manufacture of supplies or for any administrative or general plant purpose.

plastic range—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The stress range in which a material will not fail when subjected to the action of a force, but will not recover completely, so that a permanent deformation results when the force is removed.

plastic spray packaging—See **cocooning**.

plastic zone—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The region beyond the rupture zone associated with crater formation resulting from an explosion in which there is no visible rupture but in which the soil is permanently deformed and compressed to a high density. See also **rupture zone**.

plate—(NATO) 1. In cartography: a. a printing plate of zinc, aluminum or engraved copper; b. collective term for all "states" of an engraved map reproduced from the same engraved printing plate; c. all detail to appear on a map or chart which will be reproduced on a single printing plate (e.g. the "blue plate" or the "contour plate"). 2. In photography, a transparent medium, usually glass, coated with a photographic emulsion. See also **diapositive; transparency**.

platform drop—(NATO, CENTO) The airdrop of loaded platforms from rear loading aircraft with roller conveyors. See also **airdrop; airdrop platform**.

plot—(DOD) 1. Map, chart, or graph representing data of any sort. 2. Represent on a diagram or chart the position or course of a target in terms of angles and distances from known positions; locate a position on a map or chart. 3. The visual display of a single geographical location of an airborne object at a particular instant of time. 4. A portion of a map or overlay on which are drawn the outlines of the areas covered by one or more photographs.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

plot—(NATO, CENTO) In photographic interpretation, a portion of a map or overlay on which are drawn the outlines of the areas covered by one or more photographs. See also **master plot**.

plotting chart (navigation)—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A chart designed for the graphical processes of navigation.

pogo—(DOD) In air intercept, a code meaning switch to communications channel number preceding "pogo". If unable to establish communications, switch to channel number following "pogo".

point designation grid—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A system of lines, having no relation to the actual scale or orientation, drawn on a map, chart, or air photograph, dividing it into squares so that points can be more readily located.

point of no return—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A point along an aircraft track beyond which its endurance will not permit return to its own or some other associated base on its own fuel supply.

point target—(DOD) 1. A target of such small dimension that it requires the accurate placement of ordnance in order to neutralize or destroy it. 2. (nuclear) A target in which the ratio of radius of damage to target radius is equal to or greater than 5.

point target—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A target which requires the accurate placement of bombs or fire.

point target (nuclear)—See **point target, Part 2**.

point to point sealift—(DOD) The movement of troops and/or cargo in Military Sealift Command nucleus or commercial shipping between established ports, in administrative landings or logistics over the shore operations. See also **administrative landing; administrative movement; logistics over the shore operations**.

polar coordinates—(DOD) The location of a point in a plane by the length of a radius vector, from a fixed origin in the plane, and the angle the radius vector makes with a fixed line in the plane. See also **coordinates**.

Polaris—(DOD, IADB) An underwater/surface-launched, surface-to-surface, solid-propellant ballistic missile with inertial guidance and nuclear warhead. Designated as UGM-27.

UGM-27A—1,200 nautical mile range.

UGM-27B—1,500 nautical mile range.

UGM-27C—2,500 nautical mile range.

polar plot—(DOD) The method of locating a target or point on the map by means of polar coordinates.

political intelligence—(DOD) Intelligence concerning foreign and domestic policies of governments and the activities of political movements.

political warfare—(DOD, IADB) Aggressive use of political means to achieve national objectives.

politico-military gaming—(DOD) Simulation of situations involving the interaction of political, military, sociological, psychological, economic, scientific, and other appropriate factors.

pool—(DOD, IADB) 1. To maintain and control a supply of resources or personnel upon which other activities may draw. The primary purpose of a pool is to promote maximum efficiency of use of the pooled resources or personnel, e.g., a petroleum pool, a labor and equipment pool. 2. Any combination of resources which serve a common purpose.

popeye—(DOD) In air intercept, a code meaning in clouds or area of reduced visibility.

port—(DOD) A place at which ships may discharge or receive their cargoes. It includes any port accessible to ships on the seacoast, navigable rivers or inland waterways. The term "ports" should not be used in conjunc-

tion with air facilities which are designated as aerial ports, airports, etc. See also **destination port; major port; minor port; secondary port; water terminal**.

port area—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB)

The area coming within the authority of a given port committee or, in the absence of such a committee, another administrative agency with similar powers.

port capacity—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB)

The estimated capacity of a port or an anchorage to clear cargo in 24 hours usually expressed in tons. See also **beach capacity; clearance capacity**.

port complex—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB)

A port complex comprises one or more port areas of varying importance whose activities are geographically linked either because these areas are dependent on a common inland transport system or because they constitute a common initial destination for convoys.

port evacuation—(NATO, CENTO, IADB)

The removal of shipping from a port/water terminal except perhaps for a few ships dispersed within the immediate vicinity thereof. See also **movement of shipping (in the early days of war)**.

position defense—(NATO, CENTO, IADB)

The type of defense in which the bulk of the defending force is disposed in selected tactical localities where the decisive battle is to be fought. Principal reliance is placed on the ability of the forces in the defended localities to maintain their positions and to control the terrain between them. The reserve is used to add depth, to block, or restore the battle position by counterattack.

positive—(NATO, CENTO) In photography, an image on film, plate or paper having approximately the same total rendition of light and shade as the original subject.

positive control—(DOD) The operation of air traffic in a radar/nonradar ground control environment in which positive identification, tracking, and direction of aircraft within an air space is conducted by an agency having the authority and responsibility therein.

positive identification and radar advisory zone—(DOD) A specified area established for identification and flight following of aircraft in the vicinity of a fleet-defended area.

positive phase of the shock wave—(DOD) The period during which the pressure rises very sharply to a value that is higher than ambient and then decreases rapidly to the ambient pressure. See also negative phase of the shock wave; shock wave.

possible—(DOD) A term used to qualify a statement made under conditions wherein some evidence exists to support the statement. This evidence is sufficient to warrant mention, but insufficient to warrant assumption as true.

postattack period—(DOD) In nuclear warfare, that period which extends from the termination of the final attack until political authorities agree to terminate hostilities. See also post hostilities period; transattack period.

post hostilities period—(DOD, IADB) That period subsequent to the date of ratification by political authorities of agreements to terminate hostilities.

post-strike reconnaissance—(DOD) Missions undertaken for the purpose of gathering information used to measure results of a strike.

pounce—(DOD) In air intercept, a code meaning I am in position to engage target.

practice mine (land mine warfare)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A replica of a standard mine, having the same features and weight as the mine it represents. It is constructed to emit a puff of smoke or make a noise to simulate detonation. See also mine; mine (land mine warfare).

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

prearranged fire—(DOD, IADB) Fire that is formally planned and executed against targets or target areas of known location. Such fire is usually planned well in advance and is executed at a predetermined time or during a predetermined period of time. See also fire; oncall; scheduled fire.

preassault operations—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Operations conducted in the objective area prior to the assault. They include reconnaissance, minesweeping, bombardment, bombing, underwater demolition, and destruction of beach obstacles.

precautionary launch—(DOD) The launching of nuclear loaded aircraft under imminent nuclear attack so as to preclude friendly aircraft destruction and loss of weapons on the ground/cARRIER.

precedence—(DOD) 1. (communications)—A designation assigned to a message by the originator to indicate to communications personnel the relative order of handling and to the addressee the order in which the message is to be noted. 2. (reconnaissance)—A letter designation assigned by a unit requesting several reconnaissance missions, to indicate the relative order of importance, within an established priority, of the mission requested. See also flash message; immediate message; priority message; routine message.

precedence—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A designation assigned to a message by the originator to indicate to communication personnel the relative order of handling and to the addressee the order in which the message is to be noted.

precision bombing—(DOD, IADB) Bombing directed at a specific point target.

precursor—(DOD) An air pressure wave which moves ahead of the main blast wave for some distance as a result of a nuclear explosion of appropriate yield and low burst height over a heat absorbing (or dusty) surface. The pressure at the precursor front increases

more gradually than in a true (or ideal) shock wave, so that the behavior in the precursor region is said to be nonideal.

predominant height—(NATO, CENTO) In air reconnaissance, the height of 51% or more of the structures within an area of similar surface material.

preemptive attack—(DOD, IADB) An attack initiated on the basis of incontrovertible evidence that an enemy attack is imminent.

preemptive war—(DOD) Not to be used. See preemptive attack.

preinitiation—(DOD) The initiation of the fission chain reaction in the active material of a nuclear weapon at any time earlier than that at which either the designed or the maximum compression or degree of assembly is attained.

pre-launch survivability—(DOD) The probability that a delivery and or launch vehicle will survive an enemy attack under an established condition of warning.

preliminary demolition—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A target prepared for demolition preliminary to a withdrawal, the demolition of which can be executed as soon after preparation as convenient on the orders of the officer to whom the responsibility for such demolition has been delegated.

preload loading—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The loading of selected items aboard ship at one port prior to the main loading of the ship at another. See also loading.

premature dud—See flare dud.

preparation fire—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Fire delivered on a target preparatory to an assault. See also fire.

preplanned air support—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Air support in accord-

ance with a program planned in advance of operations. See also air support.

preplanned mission request—(DOD) A request for an air strike on a target which can be anticipated sufficiently in advance to permit detailed mission coordination and planning.

preplanned mission request (reconnaissance)—(DOD) A request for a mission on a target or in support of a maneuver which can be anticipated sufficiently in advance to allow detailed mission coordination and planning.

preplanned nuclear support—(DOD) Nuclear support planned in advance of operations. See also nuclear support; immediate nuclear support.

pre-position—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) To place military units, equipment, or supplies at or near the point of planned use or at a designated location to reduce reaction time, and to insure timely support of a specific force during initial phases of an operation.

pre-positioned war reserve requirement—(DOD) That portion of the mobilization reserve materiel objective which strategic plans dictate be positioned prior to hostilities at or near the point of planned use or issue to the user, to insure timely support of a specific project or designated force during the initial phase of war, pending arrival of replenishment shipments. See also mobilization reserves.

pre-positioned war reserve stock—(DOD) The quantity of an item acquired and positioned against a pre-positioned war reserve requirement. See also mobilization reserves.

prescribed nuclear load—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A specified quantity of nuclear weapons to be carried by a delivery unit. The establishment and replenishment of this load after each expenditure is a command decision and is dependent upon the tactical situation, the nuclear logistical situation, and the capability

of the unit to transport and utilize the load. It may vary from day to day and among similar delivery units. See also **special ammunition load**.

prescribed nuclear stockage—(NATO, CENTO) A specified quantity of nuclear weapons, components of nuclear weapons, and warhead test equipment to be stocked in special ammunition supply points or other logistical installations. The establishment and replenishment of this stockage is a command decision and is dependent upon the tactical situation, the allocation, the capability of the logistical support unit to store and maintain the nuclear weapons, and the nuclear logistical situation. The prescribed stockage may vary from time to time and among similar logistical support units.

preset guidance—(DOD, IADB) A technique of missile control wherein a predetermined flight path is set into the control mechanism and cannot be adjusted after launching. See also **guidance**.

pressure altitude—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) An atmospheric pressure, expressed in terms of altitude which correspond to that pressure in the standard atmosphere. See also **altitude**.

pressure breathing—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The technique of breathing which is required when oxygen is supplied direct to an individual at a pressure higher than the ambient barometric pressure.

pressure breathing—(SEATO) Technique in which oxygen is injected inside the respiratory ducts through a pressure higher than the ambient barometric pressure.

pressure front—See **shock front**.

pressure suit—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. (partial)—A skin-tight suit which does not completely enclose the body

but which is capable of exerting pressure on the major portion of the body in order to counteract an increased intrapulmonary oxygen pressure. 2. (full)—A suit which completely encloses the body and in which a gas pressure, sufficiently above ambient pressure for maintenance of function, may be sustained. See also **water suit**.

pressurized cabin—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The occupied space of an aircraft in which the air pressure has been increased above that of the ambient atmosphere by compression of the ambient atmosphere into the space.

prestrike reconnaissance—(DOD) Missions undertaken for the purpose of obtaining complete information about known targets for use by the strike force.

preventive maintenance—(DOD, IADB) The care and servicing by personnel for the purpose of maintaining equipment and facilities in satisfactory operating condition by providing for systematic inspection, detection, and correction of incipient failures either before they occur or before they develop into major defects.

preventive war—(DOD, IADB) A war initiated in the belief that military conflict, while not imminent, is inevitable, and that to delay would involve greater risk.

prewithdrawal demolition target—(DOD) A target prepared for demolition preliminary to a withdrawal, the demolition of which can be executed as soon after preparation as convenient on the orders of the officer to whom the responsibility for such demolitions has been delegated.

primary censorship—(DOD, IADB) Armed forces censorship performed by personnel of a company, battery, squadron, ship, station, base, or similar unit on the personal communications of persons assigned, attached, or otherwise under the jurisdiction of a unit. See also **censorship**.

primary demolition belt—(DOD, IADB) A continuous series of obstacles across the whole front, selected by the division or higher commander. The preparation of such a belt is normally a priority engineer task. See also **demolition belt**.

primary interest—(DOD, IADB) Principal, although not exclusive, interest and responsibility for accomplishment of a given mission, including responsibility for reconciling the activities of other agencies that possess collateral interest in the program.

prime mover—(DOD, IADB) A vehicle, including heavy construction equipment, possessing military characteristics, designed primarily for towing heavy, wheeled weapons and frequently providing facilities for the transportation of the crew of, and ammunition for, the weapon.

principal operational interest—(DOD) When used in connection with an established facility operated by one Service for joint use by two or more Services, the term indicates a requirement for the greatest use of, or the greatest need for, the services of that facility. The term may be applied to a Service, but is more applicable to a command.

principal parallel—(NATO, CENTO) On an oblique photograph, a line parallel to the true horizon and passing through the principal point.

principal plane—(NATO, CENTO) A vertical plane which contains the principal point of an oblique photograph, the perspective center of the lens and the ground nadir.

principal point—(NATO, CENTO) The foot of the perpendicular to the photo plane through the perspective center. Generally determined by intersection of the lines joining opposite collimating or fiducial marks.

principal scale—(DOD, NATO) In cartography, the scale of a reduced or generating globe representing the sphere or spheroid, defined

by the fractional relation of their respective radii. Also known as nominal scale. See **scale**.

principal vertical—(NATO, CENTO) On an oblique photograph, a line perpendicular to the true horizon and passing through the principal point.

print reference—(NATO, CENTO) A reference to an individual print in an air photographic sortie.

priority—(DOD, IADB) With reference to war plans and the tasks derived therefrom, an indication of relative importance rather than an exclusive and final designation of the order of accomplishment.

priority message—(DOD, IADB) A category of precedence reserved for messages which require expeditious action by the addressee(s) and/or furnish essential information for the conduct of operations in progress when routine precedence will not suffice. See also **message precedence; precedence**.

priority national intelligence objectives—(DOD) A guide for the coordination of intelligence collection and production in response to requirements relating to the formulation and execution of national security policy. They are compiled annually by the Washington Intelligence Community and flow directly from the intelligence mission as set forth by the National Security Council. They are specific enough to provide a basis for planning the allocation of collection and research resources but not so specific as to constitute in themselves research and collection requirements.

priority of immediate mission requests—See **emergency priority; ordinary priority; search and attack priority; urgent priority**.

priority of preplanned mission requests—(DOD) 1. Targets capable of preventing the execution of the plan of action. 2. Targets capable of immediate serious interference

with the plan of action. 3. Targets capable of ultimate serious interference with the execution of the plan of action. 4. Targets capable of limited interference with the execution of the plan of action.

priority system for mission requests for tactical reconnaissance—(DOD) Priority I—Takes precedence over all other requests except previously assigned priorities I. The results of these requests are of paramount importance to the immediate battle situation or objective. Priority II—The results of these requirements are in support of the general battle situation and will be accomplished as soon as possible after priorities I. These are requests to gain current battle information. Priority III—The results of these requests update the intelligence data base but do not affect the immediate battle situation. Priority IV—The results of these requests are of a routine nature. These requests will be fulfilled when the reconnaissance effort permits. See also precedence.

prior permission (air)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Permission granted by the appropriate national authority prior to the commencement of a flight or a series of flights landing in or flying over the territory of the nation concerned.

prisoner of war branch camp—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO) A subsidiary camp under the supervision and administration of the prisoner of war camp of which it is a branch.

prisoner of war cage—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A temporary construction, building, or enclosed area, to which prisoners of war are evacuated for interrogation and temporary detention pending further evacuation.

prisoner of war camp—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A camp of a semipermanent nature established in the communication zone, or zone of interior (home country) for the internment and complete administration

of prisoners of war. It may be located on, or independent of, other military installations.

prisoner of war censorship—(DOD) The censorship of the communications to and from enemy prisoners of war and civilian internees held by the United States Armed Forces. See also censorship.

prisoner of war censorship—(IADB) The censorship of the communications to and from enemy prisoners of war and civilian internees. See also censorship.

prisoner of war collecting point—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A designated locality in a forward battle area where prisoners are assembled pending local examination for information of immediate tactical value and subsequent evacuation. (Note: SEATO uses "front line area" instead of "forward battle area".)

prisoner of war compound—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A subdivision of a prisoner of war enclosure.

prisoner of war enclosure—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A subdivision of a prisoner of war camp.

prisoner of war personnel record—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A form for recording photograph, fingerprints, and other pertinent personal data concerning the prisoner of war, including that required by the Geneva Convention.

prisoner of war processing station—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An installation established for the processing and temporary detention of prisoners of war pending assignment to camps.

prisoners of war—(DOD, IADB) Persons as defined in the Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war (12 August 1949, Part I, Article 4).

probability of damage—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The probability that damage will

occur to a target expressed as a percentage or as a decimal.

probable—(DOD) A term used to qualify a statement made under conditions wherein the available evidence indicates that the statement is factual until there is further evidence in confirmation or denial.

probable error—See horizontal error.

probable error deflection—(DOD) Error in deflection which is exceeded as often as not.

probable error height of burst—(DOD) Error in height of burst which projectile/missile fuzes may be expected to exceed as often as not.

probable error range—(DOD) Error in range which is exceeded as often as not.

probably destroyed (aircraft)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A damage assessment on an enemy aircraft seen to break off combat in circumstances which lead to the conclusion that it must be a loss although it is not actually seen to crash.

processing—(NATO, CENTO) In photography, the operations necessary to produce negatives, diapositives or prints from exposed films, plates or paper.

proclamation—(DOD, IADB) A document published to the inhabitants of an area which sets forth the basis of authority and scope of activities of a commander in a given area and which defines the obligations, liabilities, duties, and rights of the population affected.

procurement—(DOD, IADB) The process of obtaining personnel, services, supplies, and equipment.

procurement lead time—(DOD, IADB) The interval in months between the initiation of procurement action and receipt into the supply system of the production model (excludes prototypes) purchased as the result of such actions, and is composed of two elements,

production lead time and administrative lead time. See also initiation of procurement action; level of supply; receipt into the supply system

production—(DOD, IADB) The conversion of raw materials into products and/or components thereof, through a series of manufacturing processes. It includes functions of production engineering, controlling, quality assurance, and the determination of resources requirements.

production base—(DOD, IADB) The total national industrial production capacity available for the manufacture of items to meet materiel requirements.

production lead time—(DOD, IADB) The time interval between the placement of a contract and receipt into the supply system of materiel purchased. Two entries are provided:

- a. (initial)—The time interval if the item is not under production as of the date of contract placement.
- b. (reorder)—The time interval if the item is under production as of the date of contract placement.

See also procurement lead time.

production loss appraisal—(DOD, IADB) An estimate of damage inflicted on an industry in terms of quantities of finished products denied the enemy from the moment of attack, through the period of reconstruction, and to the point when full production is resumed.

proficiency training aircraft—(DOD) Aircraft required to maintain the proficiency of pilots and other aircrew members who are assigned to nonflying duties.

proforma—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. A message, the nature of the successive elements of which is understood by prearrangement. 2. A standard form.

program aircraft—(DOD, IADB) The total of the active and reserve aircraft. See also aircraft.

program manager—See **system manager**.

progress payment—(**DOD**) Payment made as work progresses under a contract, upon the basis of costs incurred, of percentage of completion accomplished, or of a particular stage of completion. The term does not include payments for partial deliveries accepted by the Government under a contract, or partial payments on contract termination claims.

prohibited area—(**DOD, NATO**) A specified area within the land areas of a state or territorial waters adjacent thereto over which the flight of aircraft is prohibited. May also refer to land or sea areas to which access is prohibited. See also **danger area**; **restricted area**.

project—(**DOD**) A planned undertaking of something to be accomplished, produced, or constructed, having a finite beginning and a finite ending.

projectile—(**NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB**) An object projected by an applied exterior force and continuing in motion by virtue of its own inertia, as a bullet, bomb, shell, or grenade. Also applied to rockets and to guided missiles.

projection—(**NATO**) In cartography, any systematic arrangement of meridians and parallels portraying the curved surface of the sphere or spheroid upon a plane.

projection print—(**DOD, NATO, CENTO**) An enlarged or reduced photographic print made by projection of the image of a negative or a transparency onto a sensitized surface.

project manager—See **system manager**.

proliferation (nuclear weapons)—(**DOD**) The process by which one nation after another comes into possession of, or into the right to determine the use of nuclear weapons, each potentially able to launch a nuclear attack upon another nation.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

pronto—(**DOD**) As quickly as possible.

propaganda—(**DOD, I**) Any form of communication in support of national objectives designed to influence the opinions, emotions, attitudes, or behavior of any group in order to benefit the sponsor, either directly or indirectly. See also **black propaganda**; **grey propaganda**; **white propaganda**.

propaganda—(**NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB**) Any information, ideas, doctrines, or special appeals disseminated to influence the opinions, emotions, attitudes, or behavior of any specified group in order to benefit the sponsor, either directly or indirectly. See also **black propaganda**; **grey propaganda**; **white propaganda**.

propellant—(**DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB**) That which provides the energy required for propelling a projectile. Specifically an explosive charge for propelling a bullet, shell, or the like; also a fuel, either solid or liquid, for propelling a rocket or missile.

propellant—(**SEATO**) That which provides the energy for propelling something; specifically an explosive powder charge for propelling a bullet, shell, or the like; also a fuel, either powder or liquid, for propelling a rocket or the like.

property—(**DOD**) 1. Anything that may be owned. 2. As used in the military establishment, this term is usually confined to tangible property, including real estate and materiel. 3. For special purposes and as used in certain statutes, this term may exclude such items as the public domain, certain lands, certain categories of naval vessels, and records of the Federal Government.

proportional navigation—(**DOD**) A method of homing navigation in which the missile turn rate is directly proportional to the turn rate in space of the line of sight.

protective clothing—(**DOD, NATO, CENTO**) Clothing especially designed, fabricated, or

treated to protect personnel against hazards caused by extreme changes in physical environment, dangerous working conditions, or enemy action.

protective minefield (land mine warfare)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A minefield employed to assist a unit in its local, close-in protection. See also **minefield (land mine warfare)**.

prototype—(DOD, SEATO, IADB) A model suitable for evaluation of design, performance, and production potential.

Provider—(DOD, IADB) An assault, twin-engine transport which can operate from short, unprepared landing strips to transport troops and equipment and evacuate wounded. Designated as C-123.

provisional unit—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An assemblage of personnel and equipment temporarily organized for a limited period of time for the accomplishment of a specific mission.

proximity fuze—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A fuze designed to detonate a projectile, bomb, mine, or charge when activated by an external influence in the close vicinity of a target. The variable time fuze is one type of a proximity fuze. See also **fuze**.

prudent limit of endurance—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The time during which an aircraft can remain airborne and still retain a given safety margin of fuel.

pseudopursuit navigation—(DOD) A method of homing navigation in which the missile is directed toward the instantaneous target position in azimuth, while pursuit navigation in elevation is delayed until more favorable angle of attack on the target is achieved.

psychological operations—(DOD, IADB) These operations include psychological warfare and, in addition, encompass those political, military, economic, and ideological actions

planned and conducted to create in neutral or friendly foreign groups the emotions, attitudes, or behavior to support the achievement of national objectives.

psychological warfare—(DOD, IADB) The planned use of propaganda and other psychological actions having the primary purpose of influencing the opinions, emotions, attitudes, and behavior of hostile foreign groups in such a way as to support the achievement of national objectives. See also **psychological warfare consolidation**.

psychological warfare—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) The planned use of propaganda and other measures, designed to influence the opinions, emotions, attitude, and behavior of enemy, neutral, or friendly groups in support of current policy and aims, or of a military plan.

psychological warfare consolidation—(DOD, IADB) Psychological warfare directed toward populations in friendly rear areas or in territory occupied by friendly military forces with the objective of facilitating military operations and promoting maximum co-operation among the civil populace. See also **psychological warfare**.

public affairs—(DOD, IADB) Those public information and community relations activities directed toward the general public by the various elements of the Department of Defense.

public information—(DOD, IADB) Information of a military nature, the dissemination of which through public news media is not inconsistent with security, and the release of which is considered desirable by or non-objective to the responsible releasing agency.

pull-up point—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The point at which an aircraft must start to climb from a low level approach in order to gain sufficient height from which to execute

the attack or retirement. See also air control team; contact point; forward air controller; turn-in point.

pulse duration—(DOD) In radar, measurement of pulse transmission time in microseconds, that is, the time the radar's transmitter is energized during each cycle. Also called pulse length and pulse width.

pulsejet—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A jet-propulsion engine, containing neither compressor nor turbine. Equipped with valves in the front which open and shut, it takes in air to create thrust in rapid periodic bursts rather than continuously.

pulse repetition frequency—(DOD) In radar, the number of pulses that occur each second. Not to be confused with transmission frequency which is determined by the rate at which cycles are repeated within the transmitted pulse.

punch—(DOD) In air intercept, a code meaning you should very soon be obtaining a contact on the aircraft that is being intercepted. (Only use with "air intercept" interceptions.)

purchase—(DOD, IADB) To procure property or services for a price: includes obtaining by barter. See also collaborative purchase; joint purchase; single department purchase.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

purchase description—(DOD) A statement outlining the essential characteristics and functions of an item, service, or material required to meet the minimum needs of the Government. It is used when a specification is not available or when specific procurement specifications are not required by the individual Military Departments or the Department of Defense.

purchase description—(IADB) A statement outlining the essential characteristics and functions of an item, service, or material required to meet the minimum needs of the purchaser.

purchase notice agreements—(DOD) Agreements concerning the purchase of brand-name items for resale purposes established by each military Service under the control of the Military Subsistence Supply Agency.

purchasing office—(DOD, IADB) Any installation or activity, or any division, office, branch, section, unit, or other organizational element of an installation or activity charged with the functions of procuring supplies or services.

purple—(DOD) In air intercept, a code meaning the unit indicated is suspected of carrying nuclear weapons (i.e., "purple VS").

Q

QH-50—See **Drone Antisubmarine Helicopter**.

quadrant elevation—(*DOD*) The angle between the level base of the trajectory horizontal and the axis of the bore when laid. It is the algebraic sum of the elevation, angle of site, and complementary angle of site.

Quail—(*DOD*) An air-launched decoy missile carried internally in the B-52 and used to degrade the effectiveness of enemy radar, interceptor aircraft, air defense missiles, etc. Designated as ADM-20.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

quick search procedure—(*NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) A method of search done as quickly as possible by searching the entire area on the outbound leg and by using twice as many aircraft as are normally used.

quicktrans—(*DOD*) Long term contract airlift service within continental United States for the movement of cargo in support of the logistic system for the military Services (primarily the Navy and Marine Corps) and Department of Defense agencies.

R

rad—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Unit of absorbed dose of radiation. It represents the absorption of 100 ergs of nuclear (or ionizing) radiation per gram of the absorbing material or tissue.

radar—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Radio detection and ranging equipment that determines the distance and usually the direction of objects by transmission and return of electromagnetic energy.

radar advisory—(DOD) The term used to indicate that the provision of advice and information is based on radar observation.

radar altimetry area—(DOD, NATO) A large and comparatively level terrain area with a defined elevation which can be used in determining the altitude of airborne equipment by the use of radar.

radar beacon—(DOD) A receiver-transmitter combination which sends out a coded signal when triggered by the proper type of pulse, enabling determination of range and bearing information by the interrogating station or aircraft.

radar clutter—(NATO, CENTO) Unwanted signals, echoes, or images on the face of the display tube which interfere with observation of desired signals.

radar countermeasures—See electronic countermeasures.

radar coverage—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The limits within which objects can be detected by one or more radar stations.

radar deception—See electronic deception.

radar fire—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Gunfire aimed at a target which is tracked by radar. See also fire.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

radar horizon—(NATO, CENTO) The line at which direct radar rays are tangential to the earth's surface.

radar imagery—(DOD) Imagery produced by recording radar waves reflected from a given target surface.

radar intelligence item—(NATO, CENTO) A feature which is radar significant but which cannot be identified exactly at the moment of its appearance as homogenous.

radar netting—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The linking of several radars to a single center to provide integrated target information.

radar netting station—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A center which can receive data from radar tracking stations and exchange this data among other radar tracking stations, thus forming a radar netting system. See also radar netting unit; radar tracking station.

radar netting unit—(DOD) Optional electronic equipment which converts the operations central of certain air defense fire distribution systems to a radar netting station. See also radar netting station.

radar picket—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Any ship, aircraft, or vehicle, stationed at a distance from the force protected, for the purpose of increasing the radar detection range.

radar picket cap—(DOD) Radar picket combat air patrol.

radar picket escort ship—(DOD, IADB) These are escort ships modified to give increased combat information center, electronic countermeasures, and electronic search facilities. Designated as DER.

radar reconnaissance—(DOD) Reconnaissance by means of radar to obtain information on

enemy activity and to determine the nature of terrain.

radarscope overlays—(NATO, CENTO) Transparent overlays for placing on the radarscope for comparison and identification of radar returns.

radarscope photography—(NATO, CENTO) A film record of the returns shown by a radar screen.

radar signal film—(DOD) The film on which is recorded all the reflected signals acquired by a coherent radar, and which must be viewed or processed through an optical correlator to permit interpretation.

radar silence—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) An imposed discipline prohibiting the transmission by radar of electromagnetic signals on some or all frequencies.

radar tracking station—(DOD) A radar facility which has the capability of tracking moving targets.

radiac—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A term devised to designate various types of radiological measuring instruments or equipment. (This term is derived from the words "radioactivity detection, indication, and computation", and is normally used as an adjective.)

radiac dosimeter—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) An instrument used to measure the ionizing radiation absorbed by that instrument.

radial—(DOD) A magnetic bearing extending from a very high frequency omnirange/tactical air navigation station.

radiant exposure—See thermal exposure.

radiation dose—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The total amount of ionizing radiation absorbed by material or tissues, commonly expressed in rads. (DOD) The term radiation dose is

often used in the sense of the exposure dose expressed in roentgens, which is a measure of the total amount of ionization that the quantity of radiation could produce in air. This should be distinguished from the absorbed dose, also given in rads, which represents the energy absorbed from the radiation per gram of specified body tissue. Further, the biological dose, in rems, is a measure of the biological effectiveness of the radiation exposure.

radiation dose—(IADB) The total amount of ionizing radiation absorbed by material or tissue.

radiation dose (dosage)—See radiation dose.

radiation dose rate—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The radiation dose (dosage) absorbed per unit of time. (DOD) A radiation dose rate can be set at some particular unit of time (e.g., H + 1 hour) and would be called H + 1 radiation dose rate.

radiation intensity—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The radiation dose rate at a given time and place. It may be used coupled with a figure to denote the radiation intensity used at a given number of hours after a nuclear burst. e.g., RI3 is the radiation intensity 3 hours after the time of burst.

radiation scattering—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The diversion of radiation (thermal, electromagnetic, or nuclear) from its original path as a result of interactions or collisions with atoms, molecules, or larger particles in the atmosphere or other media between the source of radiation (e.g., a nuclear explosion) and a point at some distance away. As a result of scattering, radiation (especially gamma rays and neutrons) will be received at such a point from many directions instead of only from the direction of the source.

radiation sickness—(NATO, CENTO) An illness resulting from excessive exposure to ionizing radiation. The earliest symptoms are

nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea, which may be followed by loss of hair, hemorrhage, inflammation of the mouth and throat, and general loss of energy.

radiation situation map—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A map showing the actual and/or predicted radiation situation in the area of interest.

radioactivity—(DOD) The spontaneous emission of radiation, generally alpha or beta particles, often accompanied by gamma rays, from the nuclei of an unstable isotope.

radioactivity concentration guide—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The amount of any specified radioisotope that is acceptable in air and water for continuous consumption.

radio and wire integration—(DOD) The combining of wire circuits with radio facilities.

radio approach aids—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Equipment making use of radio to determine the position of an aircraft with considerable accuracy from the time it is in the vicinity of an airfield or carrier until it reaches a position from which landing can be carried out.

radio beacon—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A radio transmitter which emits a distinctive or characteristic signal used for the determination of bearings, courses, or location. See also **beacon**.

radio countermeasures—See **electronic countermeasures**.

radio deception—(DOD, IADB) The employment of radio to deceive the enemy. Radio deception includes sending false dispatches, using deceptive headings, employing enemy call signs, etc. See also **electronic deception**.

radio detection—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The detection of the presence of an object by radio location without precise determination of its position.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

radio direction finding—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Radio location in which only the direction of a station is determined by means of its emissions.

radio direction finding data base—(DOD) The aggregate of information, acquired by both airborne and surface means, necessary to provide support to radio direction finding operations to produce fixes on target transmitters/emitters. The resultant bearings and fixes serve as a basis for tactical decisions concerning military operations, including exercises, planned or underway.

radio fix—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. The location of a friendly or enemy radio transmitter, determined by finding the direction of the radio transmitter from two or more listening stations. 2. The location of a ship or aircraft by determining the direction of radio signals coming to the ship or aircraft from two or more sending stations, the locations of which are known.

radio guard—(DOD, IADB) A ship, aircraft, or radio station designated to listen for and record transmissions, and to handle traffic on a designated frequency for a certain unit or units.

radiological defense—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Defensive measures taken against the radiation hazard resulting from the employment of nuclear and radiological weapons.

radiological monitoring—See **monitoring**.

radiological operations—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Employment of radioactive materials or radiation producing devices to cause casualties or restrict the use of terrain. Includes the intentional employment of fallout from nuclear weapons.

radiological survey—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The directed effort to determine the distribution and dose rates of radiation in an area.

radiological survey flight altitude—(DOD, IADB) The altitude at which an aircraft is flown during an aerial radiological survey.

radio navigation—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Radio location intended for the determination of position or direction or for obstruction warning in navigation.

radio range finding—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Radio location in which the distance of an object is determined by means of its radio emissions, whether independent, reflected, or retransmitted on the same or other wave length.

radio range station—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A radio navigation land station in the aeronautical radio navigation service providing radio equi-signal zones. In certain instances a radio range station may be placed on board a ship.

radio recognition—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The determination by radio means of the friendly or enemy character, or the individuality, of another.

radio recognition and identification—See Identification Friend or Foe.

radio silence—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A period during which all or certain radio equipment capable of radiation is kept inoperative. (In combined or United States joint or intra-Service communications the frequency bands and/or types of equipment affected will be specified.)

radio sonobuoy—See sonobuoy.

radio telegraphy—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO) The transmission of telegraphic codes by means of radio.

radio telephony—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The transmission of speech by means of modulated radio waves.

radius of action—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The maximum distance a ship,

aircraft, or vehicle can travel away from its base along a given course with normal combat load and return without refueling, allowing for all safety and operating factors.

radius of damage—(DOD) The distance from ground zero at which there is a 0.50 probability of achieving the desired damage.

radius of integration—(DOD) The distance from ground zero which indicates the area within which the effects of both the nuclear detonation and conventional weapons are to be integrated.

radius of safety—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The horizontal distance from ground zero beyond which the weapon effects on friendly troops are acceptable.

raid—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An operation, usually small scale, involving a swift penetration of hostile territory to secure information, confuse the enemy, or to destroy his installations. It ends with a planned withdrawal upon completion of the assigned mission.

rail capacity—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The maximum number of trains which can be planned to move in both directions over a specified section of track in a 24-hour period.

railway end-loading ramp—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A sloping platform situated at the end of a track and rising to the level of the floor of the rail cars (wagons).

rainfall (nuclear)—(DOD) The water that is precipitated from the base surge clouds after an underwater burst of a nuclear weapon. This rain is radioactive and presents an important secondary effect of such a burst.

rainout—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Radioactive material in the atmosphere brought down by precipitation.

ramjet—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A jet-propulsion engine containing neither com-

pressor nor turbine which depends for its operation on the air compression accomplished by the forward motion of the engine. See also pulsejet.

random minelaying—See scattered laying (land mine warfare).

range—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB*) 1. The distance between any given point and an object or target. 2. Extent or distance limiting the operation or action of something, such as the range of an aircraft, ship, or gun. 3. The distance which can be covered over a hard surface by a ground vehicle, with its rated payload, using the fuel in its tank and in cans normally carried as part of the ground vehicle equipment. 4. Area equipped for practice in shooting at targets. In this meaning, also called target range.

range marker—(*NATO, CENTO*) A single calibration blip fed on to the time base of a radial display. The rotation of the time base shows the single blips as a circle on the plan position indicator scope. It may be used to measure range.

range markers—(*DOD, IADB*) Two upright markers which may be lighted at night, placed so that when aligned, the direction indicated assists in piloting. They may be used in amphibious operations to aid in beaching landing ships or craft.

range resolution—(*NATO, CENTO*) The ability of the radar equipment to separate two reflecting objects on a similar bearing, but at different ranges from the antenna. The ability is determined primarily by the pulse length in use.

range spread—(*DOD*) The technique used to place the mean point of impact of two or more units 100 meters apart on the gun-target line.

range (transport vehicles)—(*SEATO*) The distance which can be covered by a vehicle

with its rated payload over hard surfaces using the fuel in the tanks.

ranging—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB*) The process of establishing target distance. Types of ranging include echo, intermittent, manual, navigational, explosive echo, optical, radar, etc. See also spot.

rate of fire—(*DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) The number of rounds fired per weapon per minute.

rate of march—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB*) The average number of miles or kilometers to be travelled in a given period of time, including all ordered halts. It is expressed in miles or kilometers in the hour.

ration dense—(*DOD, IADB*) Foods which, through processing, have been reduced in volume and quantity to a small compact package without appreciable loss of food value, quality, or acceptance, with a high yield in relation to space occupied, such as dehydrates and concentrates.

ratio print—(*DOD*) A print the scale of which has been changed from that of the negative by photographic enlargement or reduction.

ratline—(*DOD*) An organized effort for moving personnel and/or material by clandestine means across a denied area or border.

RB-47—See Stratojet.

RB-57—See Canberra.

RB-66—See Destroyer.

reaction time—(*DOD, IADB*) 1. The elapsed time between the initiation of an action and the required response. 2. The time required between the receipt of an order directing an operation and the arrival of the initial element of the force concerned in the designated area.

readiness condition—See operational readiness.

ready—(DOD) The term used to indicate that a weapon(s) is aimed, loaded, and prepared to fire.

ready cap—(DOD) Fighter aircraft in condition of "standby".

ready position (helicopter)—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A designated place where a stick waits for the order to emplane in a helicopter.

reallocation of resources—(NATO, CENTO)

The provision of logistic resources by the military forces of one nation from those deemed "made available" under the terms incorporated in appropriate (NATO) (CENTO) documents, to the military forces of another nation or nations as directed by the appropriate military authority. See also integrated logistic support; logistic assistance; mutual aid.

real property—(DOD) Lands, buildings, structures, utilities systems, improvements and appurtenances thereto. Includes equipment attached to and made part of buildings and structures (such as heating systems) but not movable equipment (such as plant equipment).

real time—(DOD) The absence of delay, except for the time required for the transmission by electromagnetic energy, between the occurrence of an event or the transmission of data, and the knowledge of the event, or reception of the data at some other location. See also near real time; reporting time interval.

rear area—(DOD, IADB) The area in the rear of the combat and forward areas. See also Army service area; communications zone.

rear area security—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The measures taken prior to, during, and/or after an enemy airborne attack, sabotage action, infiltration, guerrilla action, and/or initiation of psychological or propaganda warfare to minimize the effects thereof. See also area damage control; damage control; disaster control.

rear echelon (air transport)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Elements of a force which are not required in the objective area.

rear guard—(DOD) Security detachment that protects the rear of a column from hostile forces. During a withdrawal, it delays the enemy by armed resistance, destroying bridges and blocking roads.

rear guard—(NATO, CENTO) The rearmost elements of an advancing or withdrawing force. It has the following functions: a. to protect the rear of a column from hostile forces; b. during the withdrawal, to delay the enemy; and c. during the advance, to keep supply routes open.

rearming—(DOD, IADB) 1. An operation that replenishes the prescribed stores of ammunition, bombs, and other armament items for an aircraft, naval ship, tank, or armored vehicle, including replacement of defective ordnance equipment, in order to make it ready for combat service. 2. Resetting the fuze on a bomb, or on an artillery, mortar, or rocket projectile, so that it will detonate at the desired time.

receipt into the supply system—(DOD, IADB) That point in time when the first item or first quantity of the item of the contract has been received at or is en route to point of first delivery after inspection and acceptance. See also procurement lead time.

reception—(DOD) 1. All ground arrangements connected with the delivery and disposition of air or sea drops. Includes selection and preparation of site, signals for warning and approach, facilitation of secure departure of agents, speedy collection of delivered articles, and their prompt removal to storage places having maximum security. When a group is involved, it may be called a reception committee. 2. Arrangements to welcome and provide secure quarters or transportation for defectors, escapees, evaders, or incoming agents.

reciprocal jurisdiction—(DOD) The exercise of court-martial jurisdiction by one armed force over personnel of another armed force, pursuant to specific authorization by the President or by the Secretary of Defense.

reclama—(DOD, IADB) A request to duly constituted authority to reconsider its decision or its proposed action.

recognition—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The determination by any means of the friendly or enemy character or of the individuality of another, or of objects such as aircraft, ships, or tanks, or of phenomena such as communications-electronics patterns.

recognition—(SEATO) The determination by any means of the friendly or enemy character or of the individuality of another.

recognition signal—(DOD, IADB) Any pre-arranged signal by which individuals or units may identify each other.

recoilless rifle (heavy)—(DOD, IADB) A weapon capable of being fired from either a ground mount or from a vehicle, and capable of destroying tanks.

reconnaissance—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A mission undertaken to obtain, by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy; or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic, or geographic characteristics of a particular area.

reconnaissance by fire—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A method of reconnaissance in which fire is placed on a suspected enemy position to cause the enemy to disclose his presence by movement or return of fire.

reconnaissance patrol—See patrol.

reconnaissance patrol (ground)—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) A small patrol used to gain

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information of the enemy, preferably without his knowledge. See also combat air patrol; combat fighting patrol (ground); fighting patrol; patrol.

reconnaissance photography—(DOD) Photography taken primarily for purposes other than making maps, charts, or mosaics. It is used to obtain information on the results of bombing, or on enemy movements, concentrations, activities, and forces.

reconstitution site—(DOD) A location selected by the surviving command authority as the site at which a damage or destroyed headquarters can be reformed from survivors of the attack and/or personnel from other sources, predesignated as replacements.

record as target—(DOD) The order used to denote that the target is to be recorded for future engagement or reference.

recovery airfield—(DOD, IADB) Any airfield, military or civil, at which aircraft might land post H-hour. It is not expected that combat missions would be conducted from a recovery airfield. See also airfield.

recovery and reconstitution—(DOD, IADB) Those actions taken by one nation prior to, during, and following an attack by an enemy nation to minimize the effects of the attack, rehabilitate the national economy, provide for the welfare of the populace, and maximize the combat potential of remaining forces and supporting activities.

rectification—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) In photogrammetry, the process of projecting a tilted or oblique photograph onto a horizontal reference plane.

recuperation—(DOD) Not to be used. See recovery and reconstitution.

recurring demand—(DOD, IADB) A request made periodically or anticipated to be repetitive by an authorized requisitioner for ma-

teriel for consumption or use or for stock replenishment

redeployment—(*DOD, IADB*) The transfer of a unit, an individual, or supplies deployed in one area to another area, or to another location within the area, or to the zone of interior for the purpose of further employment.

redeployment airfield—(*DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) An airfield not occupied in its entirety in peacetime, but available immediately upon outbreak of war for use and occupation by units redeployed from their peacetime locations. It must have substantially the same standard of operational facilities as a main airfield. See also **airfield; alternative airfield; departure airfield; main airfield**.

redesignated site—(*DOD*) A surviving facility that may be redesignated as the command center to carry on the functions of an incapacitated alternate headquarters and/or facility.

Redeye—(*DOD, IADB*) A man-transportable guided missile, fired from the shoulder, designed to provide combat troops with the capability of destroying low-flying aircraft. Designated as XFIM-43A.

redistribution—(*DOD, IADB*) The act of effecting transfer in control, utilization, or location of material between units or activities within or among the military Services or between the military Services and other Federal agencies. (Note: IADB definition uses the words "governmental agencies" instead of "Federal agencies".)

Redstone—(*DOD, IADB*) A mobile, liquid-propellant, surface-to-surface guided missile, with a nuclear warhead capability, designed to support the field army by attacking targets up to a range of 175 nautical miles. Designated as PGM-11.

reduced charge—(*DOD*) The smaller of the two propelling charges available for naval guns.

reduction (photographic)—(*DOD*) The production of a negative, diapositive, or print at a scale smaller than the original.

reefer—(*DOD, IADB*) 1. A refrigerator. 2. A motor vehicle, railroad freight car, ship, aircraft, or other conveyance, so constructed and insulated as to protect commodities from either heat or cold.

reentry vehicle—(*DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) That part of a space vehicle designed to reenter the earth's atmosphere in the terminal portion of its trajectory. See also **maneuverable reentry vehicle; multiple independently targetable reentry vehicle; multiple reentry vehicle**.

reference box—See **information box**.

reference datum—(*NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) As used in the loading of aircraft, an imaginary vertical plane at or near the nose of the aircraft from which all horizontal distances are measured for balance purposes. Diagrams of each aircraft show this reference datum as balance station zero.

reference line—(*DOD*) A convenient and readily identifiable line used by the observer or spotter as the line to which spots will be related. One of three types of spotting lines. See also **spotting line**.

reference point—(*DOD*) A prominent, easily located point in the terrain.

reflected shock wave—(*DOD*) When a shock wave traveling in a medium strikes the interface between this medium and a denser medium, part of the energy of the shock wave induces a shock wave in the denser medium and the remainder of the energy results in the formation of a reflected shock wave which travels back through the less dense medium. See also **shock wave**.

reflex force—(*DOD*) (Pertaining to Air Force units.) That part of the alert force maintained overseas or at zone of interior forward bases by scheduled rotations.

refugee—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A civilian who by reason of real or imagined danger has left his home to seek safety elsewhere. See also displaced person; evacuee; expellee.

regimental landing team—(DOD, IADB) A task organization for landing, comprised of an infantry regiment reinforced by those elements which are required for initiation of its combat function ashore.

regional boundaries—(SEATO, IADB) Lines which delineate geographical areas of the world for broad planning purposes.

register—(NATO) In cartography, the fit of the components of a map, together or one with another, at each stage of production.

registered matter—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Any classified matter registered, usually by number and accounted for periodically.

registered publication—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A classified publication bearing a register number, as well as a long and short title, and for which periodic accounting is required.

register glass—(NATO, CENTO) In photography, a glass plate at the focal plane, against which the film is pressed during exposure.

register marks—(NATO) In cartography, designated marks, such as small crosses, circles, or other patterns applied to original copy prior to reproduction to facilitate registration of plates and to indicate the relative positions of successive impressions.

registration—(DOD) The adjustment of fire to determine firir - data corrections.

registration fire—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Fire delivered to obtain accurate data for subsequent effective engagement of targets. See also fire.

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registration point—(DOD) Terrain feature or other designated point on which fire is adjusted for the purpose of obtaining corrections to firing data.

regrade—(DOD, IADB) To determine that certain classified information requires, in the interests of national defense, a higher or a lower degree of protection against unauthorized disclosure than currently provided, coupled with a changing of the classification designation to reflect such higher or lower degree.

regroup airfield—(DOD, IADB) Any airfield, military or civil, at which post H-hour reassembling of aircraft is planned for the express purpose of rearming, recocking, and resumption of armed alert, overseas deployment, or conducting further combat missions. See also airfield.

regulated item—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Any item over which proper authority exercises close supervision of distribution to individual units or commands because the item is scarce, costly, or of a highly technical or hazardous nature. See also critical item; critical supplies and materials.

regulating station—(DOD, IADB) A command agency established to control all movements of personnel and supplies into or out of a given area.

regulatory signs—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Signs used by competent authority to regulate and control traffic. (Note: SEATO and IADB term is "regulatory signs (road transport)".)

Regulus—(DOD, IADE) A surface-to-surface, jet-powered guided missile. It is equipped with nuclear warhead, and launched from surfaced submarine, or cruiser. Designated as RGM-6 15.

rehabilitation—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADR) 1. The processing usually in a

relatively quiet area, of units or individuals recently withdrawn from combat or arduous duty, during which units recondition equipment and are rested, furnished special recreation facilities, filled up with replacements, issued replacement supplies and equipment, given training, and generally made ready for employment in future operations. 2. The action taken to prepare immobilized individuals, such as military prisoners and hospital patients, for their return to military duty or useful civilian employment. 3. The action performed in restoring an installation to authorized design standards.

reinforce—(*SEATO, IADB*) To strengthen by the addition of personnel or military equipment.

reinforcing—(*DOD*) A tactical mission in which one artillery unit augments the fires of another artillery unit.

relateral tell—(*DOD*) The relay of information between facilities through the use of a third facility. This type of telling is appropriate between automated facilities in a degraded communications environment. See also track telling.

relative aperture—(*NATO, CENTO*) The ratio of the equivalent focal length to the diameter of the entrance pupil of photographic lens expressed f: 4.5, etc. Also called f-number; stop; aperture stop; or diaphragm stop.

relative biological effectiveness—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO*) The ratio of the number of rads of gamma (or X) radiation of a certain energy which will produce a specified biological effect to the number of rads of another radiation required to produce the same effect is the relative biological effectiveness of the latter radiation.

relative target altitude—(*DOD*) The difference between target altitude and interceptor altitude.

release altitude—(*DOD, IADB*) Altitude of an aircraft above the ground at the time of release of bombs, rockets, missiles, tow targets, etc.

release point—(*NATO, CENTO*) 1. In road movements, a well-defined point on a route at which the elements composing a column return under the authority of their respective commanders, each one of these elements continuing its movement towards its own appropriate destination. 2. In air transport, a point on the ground directly above which the first paratroop or cargo item is air dropped. See also computed air release point.

release point (road)—(*DOD*) A well defined point on a route at which the elements composing a column return under the authority of their respective commanders, each one of these elements continuing its movement towards its own appropriate destination.

releasing commander (nuclear weapons)—(*DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO*) A commander who has been delegated authority to approve the use of nuclear weapons within prescribed limits. See also commander(s); executing commander (nuclear weapons).

releasing officer—(*DOD, IADB*) A properly designated individual who may authorize the sending of a message for and in the name of the originator. See also originator.

reliability diagram—(*NATO*) In cartography, a diagram showing the dates and quality of the source material from which a map or chart has been compiled. See also information box.

reliability of source (intelligence)—See evaluation (intelligence).

relief—(*NATO, IADB*) Inequalities of elevation and the configuration of land features on the surface of the earth which may be represented on maps or charts by contours, hypsometric tints, shading or spot elevations.

relief in place—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) An operation in which, by direction of higher authority, all or part of a unit is replaced in an area by the incoming unit. The responsibilities of the replaced elements for the mission and the assigned zone of operations are transferred to the incoming unit. The incoming unit continues the operation as ordered.

relief in place—(SEATO, IADB) A combat operation in which, by direction of higher authority, all or part of a unit is replaced in a combat area by the incoming unit. The responsibilities of the replaced elements for the combat mission and the assigned zone of operations are transferred to the incoming unit. The incoming unit continues the operation as ordered. The replaced elements are withdrawn prior to the resumption of operations.

remaining forces—(DOD) The total surviving United States forces at any given stage of combat operations.

rem (roentgen equivalent mammal)—(DOD) One rem is the quantity of ionizing radiation of any type which, when absorbed by man or other mammal, produces a physiological effect equivalent to that produced by the absorption of 1 roentgen of X-ray or gamma radiation.

rendezvous area—(DOD, IADB) In an amphibious operation, the area in which the landing craft and amphibious vehicles rendezvous to form waves after being loaded, and prior to movement to the line of departure.

reorder cycle—(DOD, IADB) The interval between successive reorder (procurement) actions.

reorder point—(DOD) 1. That point at which time a stock replenishment requisition would be submitted to maintain the predetermined or calculated stockage objective. 2. The sum

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of the safety level of supply plus the level for order and shipping time equals the reorder point. See also level of supply.

repair cycle aircraft—(DOD) Aircraft in the active inventory that are in or awaiting depot maintenance, including those in transit to or from depot maintenance.

repatriate—(DOD) A person who returns to his country or citizenship, having left his native country, either against his will or as one of a group who left for reason of politics, religion, or other pertinent reasons.

repeat—(DOD) An order or request to fire again the same number of rounds with the same method of fire.

replacement demand—(DOD, IADB) A demand representing replacement of items consumed or worn out.

replacement factor—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The estimated percentage of equipment or repair parts in use that will require replacement during a given period due to wearing out beyond repair, enemy action, abandonment, pilferage, and other causes except catastrophes.

reply—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An answer to a challenge. See also challenge; countersign; password.

reported unit—(DOD) A unit designation which has been mentioned in an agent report, captured document, or interrogation report, but available information is insufficient to include the unit in accepted order of battle holdings.

reporting post—(DOD, IADB) An element of the control and reporting system used to extend the radar coverage of the control and reporting center. It does not undertake the control of aircraft.

reporting time interval—(DOD) 1. In surveillance, the time interval between the detection

of an event and the receipt of a report by the user. 2. In communications, the time for transmission of data or a report from the originating terminal to the end receiver. See also **near real time**.

report line—(*NATO, SEATO, CENTO*) The line utilized for control and coordination of military operations, usually a terrain feature extending across the zone of action. See also **phase line**.

representative fraction—(*DOD, NATO*) The scale of a map, chart, or photograph expressed as a fraction or ratio. See also **scale**.

required military force—(*NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) The armed forces necessary to carry out a military mission over a specified period of time.

required supply rate (ammunition)—(*DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) The amount of ammunition expressed in terms of rounds per weapon per day for ammunition items fired by weapons, and in terms of other units of measure per day for bulk allotment and other items, estimated to be required to sustain operations of any designated force without restriction for a specified period. (*DOD, IADB*) Tactical commanders use this rate to state their requirements for ammunition to support planned tactical operations at specified intervals. The required supply rate is submitted through command channels. It is consolidated at each echelon and is considered by each commander in subsequently determining the available supply rate within his command.

requirements—See **military requirement**.

requisition—(*DOD, IADB*) 1. An authoritative demand or request, especially for personnel, supplies, or services authorized but not made available without specific request; to make such a demand or request. 2. To demand or require services from an invaded or conquered nation.

requisitioning objective—(*DOD, IADB*) The maximum quantities of materiel to be maintained on hand and on order to sustain current operations. It will consist of the sum of stocks represented by the operating level, safety level, and the order and shipping time or procurement lead time, as appropriate. See also **level of supply**.

rescue combat air patrol—(*DOD*) Combat patrols which cover search and rescue operations. See also **combat air patrol**.

rescue coordination center—See **search and rescue coordination center**.

research—(*DOD, IADB*) All effort directed toward increased knowledge of natural phenomena and environment and toward the solution of problems in all fields of science. This includes basic and applied research.

reserve—(*DOD*) 1. Portion of a body of troops which is kept to the rear, or withheld from action at the beginning of an engagement, available for a decisive movement. 2. Members of the military Services who are not in active service but who are subject to call to active duty. 3. Portion of an appropriation or contract authorization held or set aside for future operations or contingencies and in respect to which administrative authorization to incur commitments or obligations has been withheld. See also **general reserve**; **operational reserve**; **reserve supplies**.

reserve aircraft—(*DOD, IADB*) Those aircraft which have been accumulated in excess of immediate needs for active aircraft and are retained in the inventory against possible future needs. See also **aircraft**.

Reserve components—(*DOD*) Reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States are: a. the Army National Guard of the United States; b. the Army Reserve; c. the Naval Reserve; d. the Marine Corps Reserve; e. the Air National Guard of the United States, f. the Air Force Reserve;

g. the Coast Guard Reserve. In each reserve component there are three reserve categories, namely: a Ready Reserve, a Standby Reserve, and a Retired Reserve. Each reservist shall be placed in one of these categories. (10 United States Code 261 and 267.)

reserved demolition target—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A target for demolition, the destruction of which must be controlled at a specific level of command because it plays a vital part in the tactical or strategical plan, or because of the importance of the structure itself, or because the demolition may be executed in the face of the enemy. See also **demolition target**.

reserved route—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A route the use of which is: a. allocated exclusively to a particular authority or formation; or b. intended to meet a particular requirement. See also **route**.

reserve supplies—(DOD, IADB) Supplies accumulated in excess of immediate needs for the purpose of insuring continuity of an adequate supply. Also called reserves. See also **battle reserves; beach reserves; contingency retention stock; economic retention stock; individual reserves; initial reserves; unit reserves**.

residual contamination—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Contamination which remains after steps have been taken to remove it. These steps may consist of nothing more than allowing the contamination to decay normally.

residual forces—(DOD) Unexpended portions of the remaining United States forces which have an immediate combat potential for continued military operations, and which have been deliberately withheld from utilization.

residual radiation—(DOD) Nuclear radiation caused by fallout, radioactive material dispersed artificially, or irradiation which re-

sults from a nuclear explosion and persists longer than one minute after burst. See also **contamination; induced radiation; initial radiation**.

residual radiation—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Nuclear radiation caused by fallout, radioactive material dispersed artificially, or irradiation as a result of a nuclear explosion. See also **contamination; induced radiation**.

resistance movement—(DOD) An organized effort by some portion of the civil population of a country to resist the legally established government or an occupying power and to disrupt civil order and stability.

resolution—(NATO, CENTO) The measure of the ability of a lens, a photographic material or a photographic system to distinguish detail under certain specific conditions. The measure of this ability is normally expressed in lines per millimeter or angular resolution.

responsibility—(DOD, IADB) 1. The obligation to carry forward an assigned task to a successful conclusion. With responsibility goes authority to direct and take the necessary action to insure success. 2. The obligation of an individual for the proper custody, care, and safekeeping of property or funds entrusted to his possession or under his supervision. See also **accountability**.

responsor—(DOD, IADB) An electronic device used to receive an electronic challenge and to display a reply thereto.

rest and recuperation—(DOD) The withdrawal of individuals from combat or duty in a combat area for short periods of rest and recuperation. This is commonly referred to as R&R. See also **rehabilitation**.

restitution—(NATO, CENTO) The process of determining the true planimetric position of objects whose images appear on photographs.

restitution factor—See **correlation factor**.

restraint factor—(NATO, CENTO) A factor normally expressed in multiples of the force of gravity which determines the required strength of lashings and tiedowns to secure a particular load.

restraint of loads—(DOD, NATO, CENTO)

The process of binding, lashing, and wedging items into one unit onto or into its transporter in a manner that will insure immobility during transit.

restricted air cargo—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB)

Cargo which is not highly dangerous under normal conditions, but which possesses certain qualities which require extra precautions in packing and handling.

restricted area—(DOD, IADB)

1. An area (land, sea, or air) in which there are special restrictive measures employed to prevent or minimize interference between friendly forces. 2. An area under military jurisdiction in which special security measures are employed to prevent unauthorized entry. See also **air surface zones; controlled firing area; restricted areas (air)**.

restricted area—(NATO)

An air space of defined dimensions above the land areas or territorial waters of the state within which the flight of aircraft is restricted in accordance with certain specified conditions. May also refer to land or sea areas to which access is restricted. See also **danger area; prohibited area**.

restricted areas (air)—(DOD, IADB)

Designated areas established by appropriate authority over which flight of aircraft is restricted. They are shown on aeronautical charts and published in notices to airmen, and publications of aids to air navigation. See also **restricted area**.

restricted data—(DOD) All data (information) concerning:

a. design, manufacture, or utilization of atomic weapons; b. the production of special nuclear material; or c. the use of

special nuclear material in the production of energy, but shall not include data declassified or removed from the restricted data category pursuant to Section 142 of the Atomic Energy Act. (Section 11w, Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.) See also **formerly restricted data**.

restrictive fire plan—(DOD) A safety measure for friendly aircraft which establishes airspace that is reasonably safe from friendly surface delivered nonnuclear fires.

resume—(DOD) In air intercept usage, resume last patrol ordered.

resupply—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB)

Resupply is the act of replenishing stocks in order to maintain required levels of supply.

resupply of Europe—(NATO) The shipping of supplies to Europe during the period from the outbreak of war until the end of such a requirement. These supplies to exclude any material already located upon land in Europe, but to include other supplies irrespective of their origin or location. See also **elements of resupply**.

retard—(DOD) A request from a spotter to indicate that he desires the illuminating projectile burst later in relation to the subsequent bursts of high explosive projectiles.

retrofit action—(DOD) Action taken to modify inservice equipment.

retrograde movement—(DOD, IADB) Any movement of a command to the rear, or away from the enemy. It may be forced by the enemy or may be made voluntarily. Such movements may be classified as withdrawal, retirement, or delaying action.

return load—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB)

Personnel and/or cargo to be transported by a returning carrier.

return to base—(DOD) Proceed to the point indicated by the displayed information. This

point is being used to return the aircraft to a place at which the aircraft can land. Command heading, speed and altitude may be used, if desired.

reverse slope—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) Any slope which descends away from the enemy.

revolving fund—(DOD) A fund established to finance a cycle of operations to which reimbursements and collections are returned for reuse in a manner such as will maintain the principal of the fund, e.g., working capital funds, industrial funds, and loan funds.

RF-101—See Voodoo.

RGM-6/15—See Regulus.

rhumb line—(NATO, IADB) A line on the surface of the earth cutting all meridians at the same angle.

rifle, self-propelled, full-tracked, multiple, 106-mm—See Ontos (rifle, self-propelled, full-tracked, multiple, 106-mm).

right (left) bank—See left (right) bank.

right (or left)—See left (or right).

rig (verb)—(NATO, CENTO) To prepare a load for air drop.

RIM-2—See Terrier.

RIM-8—See Talos.

RIM-24—See Tartar.

RIM-50—See Typhon.

RIM-55—See Typhon.

riot control agent—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A chemical that produces temporary irritating or disabling effects when in contact with the eyes or when inhaled.

risk—See degree of risk (nuclear).

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riverine area—(DOD) An inland or coastal area comprising both land and water, characterized by limited land lines of communication, with extensive water surface and/or inland waterways that provide natural routes for surface transportation and communications.

riverine operations—(DOD) Operations conducted by forces organized to cope with and exploit the unique characteristics of a riverine area, to locate and destroy hostile forces, and/or to achieve, or maintain control of the riverine area. Joint riverine operations combine land, naval, and air operations, as appropriate, and suited to the nature of the specific riverine area in which operations are to be conducted.

road block—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A barrier or obstacle (usually covered by fire) used to block or limit the movement of hostile vehicles along a route.

road capacity—(DOD, IADB) The maximum traffic flow obtainable on a given roadway, using all available lanes, usually expressed in vehicles per hour or vehicles per day.

road clearance time—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The total time a column requires to travel over and clear a section of the road.

road net—(DOD, IADB) The system of roads available within a particular locality or area.

road space—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The length of roadway allocated to and/or actually occupied by a column on a route, expressed in miles or kilometers.

roamer—(NATO, CENTO) A series of grids constructed to common map scales and marked out on a sheet of transparent material. It is used to assist in determining map references.

rocket propulsion—(DOD, IADB) Reaction propulsion wherein both the fuel and the oxidizer, generating the hot gases expended through a nozzle, are carried as part of the

rocket engine Specifically, rocket propulsion differs from jet propulsion in that jet propulsion utilizes atmospheric air as an oxidizer whereas rocket propulsion utilizes nitric acid or a similar compound as an oxidizer. See also **jet propulsion**.

roentgen—(NATO, CENTO) A unit of exposure dose of gamma (or X-) radiation.

roll—See **tilt**.

roll back—(DOD) The process of progressive destruction and or neutralization of the opposing defenses, starting at the periphery and working inward, to permit deeper penetration of succeeding defense positions.

roller conveyor—(NATO, CENTO) A materials handling aid containing rollers over which cargo is moved.

roll-in-point—(DOD) The point at which aircraft enter the final leg of the attack, e.g., dive, glide.

roll-up—(DOD, IADB) The process for orderly dismantling of facilities no longer required in support of operations and available for transfer to other areas.

rope—(DOD, NESN, CENTO, IADB) An element of chaff consisting of a long roll of metallic foil or wire which is designed for broad, low-frequency response. See also **chaff**.

rope-chaff—(DOD, NESN, CENTO, IADB) Chaff which contains one or more rope elements. See also **chaff**.

rounds complete—(DOD) The term used to report that the number of rounds specified in fire for effect have been fired.

route—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The prescribed course to be travelled from a specific point of origin to a specific destination. See also **axial route; controlled route; despatch route; lateral route; reserved route; signed route; supervised route**.

route classification—(DOD, NATO, CENTO)

Classification assigned to a route using factors of minimum width, worst route type, least bridge, raft or culvert military load classification, and obstructions to traffic flow. See also **classification of bridges and vehicles; military load classification**.

route transport operations (air transport)—(SEATO, IADB) Operations over an established air route.

routine message—(DOD, IADB) A category of precedence to be used for all types of messages which justify transmission by rapid means unless of sufficient urgency to require a higher precedence. See also **precedence**.

routing indicator—(DOD, IADB) A group of letters assigned to indicate: a. the geographic location of a station; b. a fixed headquarters of a command, activity, or unit at a geographic location; and c. the general location of a tape relay or tributary station to facilitate the routing of traffic over the tape relay networks.

row marker (land mine warfare)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A marker, natural, artificial, or specially installed, located at the start and finish of a mine row where mines are laid by individual rows. See also **marker (land mine warfare)**.

rules of engagement—(DOD) Directives issued by competent military authority which delineate the circumstances and limitations under which United States forces will initiate and or continue combat engagement with other forces encountered.

run—(NATO, CENTO) That part of flight of one photographic reconnaissance aircraft during which photographs are taken.

running fix—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The intersection of two or more position lines, not obtained simultaneously, adjusted to a common time.

run-up area—(NATO) A zone within the maneuvering area reserved for testing aircraft engines prior to take-off.

rupture zone—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The region immediately adjacent to the crater boundary in which the stresses produced by

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the explosion have exceeded the ultimate strength of the medium. It is characterized by the appearance of numerous radial cracks of various sizes. See also **plastic zone**.

RUR-4—See **Weapon Alpha**.

RUR-5A—See **antisubmarine rocket**.

S

S-2—See Tracker.

sabot—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Light-weight carrier in which a subcaliber projectile is centered to permit firing the projectile in the larger caliber weapon. The carrier fills the bore of the weapon from which the projectile is fired; it is normally discarded a short distance from the muzzle.

sabotage—(DOD) An act with an intent to injure, interfere with, or obstruct the national defense of a country by willfully injuring or destroying, or attempting to injure or destroy, any national defense or war material, premises, or utilities.

sabotage—(NESN CENTO) An act with an intent to damage, interfere with, or obstruct by willfully damaging or destroying or attempting to damage or destroy material, premises, or utilities, in the interests of a foreign power or subversive political organization.

sabotage alert team—See security alert team.

safe area—(DOD) A designated area in hostile territory which offers the evader or escapee a reasonable chance of avoiding capture and of surviving until he can be evacuated.

safe burst height—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The height of burst at or above which the level of fallout, or damage to ground installations, is at a predetermined level acceptable to the military commander. See also types of burst.

safe house—(DOD) An innocent-appearing house or premises established by an organization for the purpose of conducting clandestine or covert activity in relative security.

safety angle—See angle of safety.

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safety distance (road)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The distance between vehicles traveling in column specified by the command in light of safety requirements.

safety height—See altitude; minimum safe altitude.

safety lanes—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Specified sea lanes designated for use in transit by submarines and surface ships to prevent attack by friendly forces.

safety level of supply—(DOD, IADB) The quantity of materiel, in addition to the operating level of supply, required to be on hand to permit continuous operations in the event of minor interruption of normal replenishment or unpredictable fluctuations in demand. See also level of supply.

safety zone—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) An area (land, sea, or air) reserved for non-combat operations of friendly aircraft, surface ships, or ground forces.

safety zone—(SEATO) A restricted area (air, land, or sea) established to prevent or reduce interference between friendly forces engaged in noncombat operations.

safing—(DOD) As applied to weapons and ammunition, the changing from a state of readiness for initiation to a safe condition.

Saint—(DOD) A satellite inspector system designed to demonstrate the feasibility of intercepting, inspecting, and reporting on the characteristics of satellites in orbit.

salted weapon—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A nuclear weapon which has, in addition to its normal components, certain elements or isotopes which capture neutrons at the time of the explosion and produce radioactive products over and above the usual radioactive weapon debris. See also clean weapon.

sausage—(DOD, IADB) 1. Property that has some value in excess of its basic material content but which is in such condition that it has no reasonable prospect of use for any purpose as a unit and its repair or rehabilitation for use as a unit is clearly impractical. 2. The saving or rescuing of condemned, discarded, or abandoned property, and of materials contained therein for reuse, refabrication, or scrapping.

salvage group—(DOD, IADB) In an amphibious operation, a naval task organization designated and equipped to rescue personnel and to salvage equipment and materiel.

salvage procedure—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. The recovery, evacuation, and reclamation of damaged, discarded, condemned, or abandoned allied or enemy materiel, ships, craft, and floating equipment for reuse, repair, refabrication, or scrapping. 2. Naval salvage operations include harbor and channel clearance, diving, hazardous towing and rescue tug services, and the recovery of materiel, ships, craft, and floating equipment sunk offshore or elsewhere stranded.

salvo—(DOD) 1. In naval gunfire support, a method of fire in which a number of weapons are fired at the same target simultaneously. 2. In close air support/air interdiction operations, a method of delivery in which the release mechanisms are operated to release or fire all ordnance of a specific type simultaneously.

salvos—(DOD) In air intercept usage, means am about to open fire. Keep clear. (Magnetic bearing of the approximate line of fire from the firing unit or units may be indicated.) Type of fire may be indicated (e.g., salvos proximity—am about to open fire with variable time fused ammunition; salvos mushroom—am about to fire a special weapon.)

sanctuary—(DOD) A nation or area near or contiguous to the combat area which by tacit agreement between the warring powers is

exempt from attack and therefore serves as a refuge for staging, logistic, or other activities of the combatant powers.

sanitize—(DOD) Revise a report or other document in such a fashion as to prevent identification of sources, or of the actual persons and places with which it is concerned, or of the means by which it was acquired. Usually involves deletion or substitution of names and other key details.

satellite and missile surveillance—(DOD) The systematic observation of aerospace for the purpose of detecting, tracking, and characterizing objects, events, and phenomena associated with satellites and inflight missiles, friendly and enemy. See also surveillance.

saunter—(DOD) In air intercept, a term meaning fly at best endurance.

scale—(NATO) The ratio between the distance on a map, chart, or photograph and the corresponding distance on the ground measured in the same units. See also bar scale; conversion scale; graphic scale; linear scale; nominal scale; numerical scale; photographic scale; principal scale; representative fraction.

scale (photographic)—See photographic scale.

scaling law—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A mathematical relationship which permits the effects of a nuclear explosion of given energy yield to be determined as a function of distance from the explosion (or from ground zero), provided the corresponding effect is known as a function of distance for a reference explosion, e.g., of 1-kiloton energy yield.

scan—(DOD) In air intercept, a term meaning search sector indicated and report any contacts.

scan—(NATO) In electromagnetic or acoustic search, one complete rotation of the antenna. It may determine a time base.

scan (elint)—(DOD) The motion of an electronic beam through space searching for a target. Scanning is produced by the motion of the antenna or by lobe switching.

scan period—(DOD) The time period of basic scan types (except conical and lobe switching) or the period of the lowest repetitive cycle of complex scan combinations. The basic unit of measurement is degrees/mils per second or second per cycle.

scan type—(DOD) The path made in space by a point on the radar beam; for example: circular, helical, conical, spiral, or sector.

scattered laying (land mine warfare)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The laying of mines without regard to pattern.

scene of action commander—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) In antisubmarine warfare, the commander at the scene of contact. He is usually in a ship, or may be in a fixed wing aircraft, helicopter or submarine.

scheduled fire—(DOD, IADB) A type of pre-arranged fire executed at a predetermined time.

scheduled maintenance—(DOD, IADB) Periodic prescribed inspection and/or servicing of equipment accomplished on a calendar, mileage, or hours of operation basis. See also organizational maintenance.

scheduled service (air transport)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A routine air transport service operated in accordance with a timetable.

scheduled target (nuclear)—(DOD) A planned target on which a nuclear weapon is to be delivered at a specific time during the operation of the supported force. The time is specified in terms of minutes before or after a designated time or in terms of the accomplishment of a predetermined movement or task. Coordination and warning of friendly troops and aircraft are mandatory.

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scheduled wave—See wave.

schedule of fire—(DOD) Groups of fires or series of fires fired in a definite sequence according to a definite program. The time of starting the schedule may be ON CALL. For identification purposes schedules may be referred to by a code name or other designation.

scheme of maneuver—(DOD) The tactical plan to be executed by a force in order to seize assigned objectives.

scientific and technical intelligence—(DOD, IADB) The product resulting from the collection, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of foreign scientific and technical information which covers: a. foreign developments in basic and applied research and in applied engineering techniques; and b. scientific and technical characteristics, capabilities, and limitations of all foreign military systems, weapons, weapon systems, and material, the research and development related thereto, and the production methods employed for their manufacture.

scientific intelligence—(DOD, IADB) Not to be used. See scientific and technical intelligence.

Scorpion—(DOD, IADB) An all-weather interceptor with twin turbojet engines. Its armament consists of air-to-air rockets with nuclear or non-nuclear warheads. Designated as F-89.

scramble—(DOD) Takeoff as quickly as possible (usually followed by course and altitude instructions).

screen (Navy)—(DOD) An arrangement of ships, submarines and/or aircraft for the protection of a unit or main body against attack by submarines, aircraft or missiles.

scribing—(NATO) In cartography, a method of preparing a map or chart by cutting the lines into a prepared coating.

sea-air-land team—(DOD) A group of officers and men specially trained and equipped for conducting unconventional and paramilitary operations and to train personnel of allied nations in such operations including surveillance and reconnaissance in and from restricted waters, rivers, and coastal areas. Commonly referred to as SEAL team.

Sea Bat—(DOD, IADB) An antisubmarine warfare helicopter equipped with active/pассив sonar, acoustic homing torpedoes, and instrument/night flight capability. Designated as SH-34G.

sea control operations—(DOD) The employment of naval forces, supported by land and air forces, as appropriate, to achieve military objectives in vital sea areas. Such operations include destruction of enemy naval forces, suppression of enemy sea commerce, protection of vital sea lanes, and establishment of local military superiority in areas of naval operations.

sea echelon—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A portion of the assault shipping which withdraws from or remains out of the transport area during an amphibious landing and operates in designated areas to seaward in an on-call or unscheduled status.

sea frontier—(DOD, IADB) The naval command of a coastal frontier, including the coastal zone in addition to the land area of the coastal frontier and the adjacent sea areas.

sea-launched ballistic missile—(DOD, IADB) A missile launched from a submarine or surface ship.

sealed cabin—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The occupied space of an aircraft characterized by walls which do not allow any gaseous exchange between the ambient atmosphere and the inside atmosphere and containing its own ways of regenerating the inside atmosphere.

search—(DOD, IADB) 1. An operation to locate an enemy force known or believed to be at sea. 2. A systematic reconnaissance of a defined area, so that all parts of the area have passed within visibility. 3. To distribute gunfire over an area in depth by successive changes in gun elevation.

search and attack priority—(DOD) The lowest category of immediate mission request involving suspected targets related to the enemy tactical or logistical capabilities, e.g., those which are not inhibiting a unit's advance but by their fleeting nature and tactical importance should be located and destroyed. See also immediate mission request; priority of immediate mission requests.

search and rescue—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The use of aircraft, surface craft, submarines, specialized rescue teams and equipment to search for and rescue personnel in distress on land or at sea. See also component search and rescue controller; joint rescue coordination center.

search and rescue—(SEATO) The use of aircraft, surface craft, submarines and other special equipment employed in search and/or rescue of personnel.

search and rescue coordination center—(DOD, IADB) A primary search and rescue facility suitably staffed by supervisory personnel and equipped for coordinating and controlling search and rescue operations. It may be operated jointly or unilaterally.

search and rescue coordinator—(DOD, IADB) The designated search and rescue representative of the area commander with overall responsibility and authority for operation of the joint rescue coordination center, and for joint search and rescue operations within the geographical area assigned.

search and rescue mission coordinator—(DOD, IADB) A search and rescue controller selected by the search and rescue coordinator to direct a specific mission.

search and rescue region—See inland search and rescue region; maritime search and rescue region; overseas search and rescue region.

search attack unit—(DOD) The designation given to one or more ships separately organized or detached from a formation as a tactical unit to search for and destroy submarines.

searching fire—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Fire distributed in depth by successive changes in the elevation of the gun. See also fire.

search mission (air)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An air reconnaissance by one or more aircraft dispatched to locate an object or objects known or suspected to be in a specific area.

sea superiority—(DOD) That degree of dominance in the sea battle of one force over another which permits the conduct of operations by the former and its related land, sea, and air forces at a given time and place without prohibitive interference by the opposing force.

sea supremacy—(DOD) That degree of sea superiority wherein the opposing force is incapable of effective interference.

sea surveillance—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The systematic observation of surface and subsurface sea areas by available and practicable means primarily for the purpose of locating, identifying and determining the movements of ships, submarines, and other vehicles, friendly and enemy, proceeding on or under the surface of the world's seas and oceans. See also surveillance.

sea surveillance system—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A system for collecting, reporting, correlating, and presenting information supporting and derived from the task of sea surveillance.

SEATO forces—See forces allocated to SEATO; national forces for the defense of the SEATO area; other forces for SEATO.

seaway—(DOD) Commercial or Government-owned (or leased) shipping containers which are moved via ocean transportation without bogey wheels attached, i.e., lifted on and off the ship.

secondary armament—(DOD) In ships with multiple-barreled guns installed that battery consisting of guns next largest to those of the main battery.

secondary censorship—(DOD) Armed forces censorship performed on the personal communications of officers, civilian employees, and accompanying civilians of the Armed Forces of the United States, and on those personal communications of enlisted personnel of the armed forces not subject to armed forces primary censorship or those requiring reexamination. See also censorship.

secondary port—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A port with one or more berths, normally at quays, which can accommodate ocean-going ships for discharge. See also port.

secondary rescue facilities—(DOD, IADB) Local airbase-ready aircraft, crash boats, and other air, surface, subsurface, and ground elements suitable for rescue missions, including government and privately operated units and facilities.

secondary road—(DOD, IADB) A road supplementing a main road, usually wide enough and suitable for two-way all-weather traffic at moderate or slow speeds.

secondary water terminal—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A coastal area with no facility for placing deep draft ships alongside a wharf. Secondary water terminals are established on beaches that desirably are adjacent to rail lines and/or a good coastal highway. At secondary water terminals, shipping is unloaded at anchorages located from one to five

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miies, offshore, and the cargo and personnel unloaded are landed in the terminal area by ship-to-shore lighters. The scope of operation is so limited that it is not designated as a probable primary nuclear target. See also water terminal.

second strike—(DOD, IADB) The first counterblow of a war. (Generally associated with nuclear operations.)

second strike capability—(NATO, CENTO)

The ability to survive a first strike with sufficient resources to deliver an effective counterblow. (Generally associated with nuclear weapons).

secret—See defense classification.

section—(DOD) 1. As applied to ships or naval aircraft, a tactical subdivision of a division. It is normally one-half of a division in the case of ships, and two aircraft in the case of aircraft. 2. A subdivision of an office, installation, territory, works, or organization; especially a major subdivision of a staff. 3. A tactical unit of the Army and Marine Corps. A section is smaller than a platoon and larger than a squad. In some organizations the section, rather than the squad, is the basic tactical unit. 4. An area in a warehouse extending from one wall to the next; usually the largest subdivision of one floor.

section—(IADB) 1. A subdivision of an office, installation, territory, works, or organization; especially a major subdivision of a staff. 2. An area in a warehouse extending from one wall to the next; usually the largest subdivision of one floor.

sector—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. A defense area designated by boundaries within which a unit operates, and for which it is responsible. 2. One of the subdivisions of a coastal frontier. See also area of influence; zone of action.

sector controller—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An officer appointed to act on behalf of a sector commander in a sector operations

center. He is responsible for the operational control of all active air defenses in the sector area in coordination with those of adjacent sectors. In these tasks he is subject to overall direction by the group or command controller.

sector of fire—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB)

An area which is required to be covered by fire by an individual, weapon or a unit.

sector scan—(NATO) Scan in which the antenna oscillates through a selected angle.

secure (operations)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) To gain possession of a position or terrain feature, with or without force, and to make such disposition as will prevent, as far as possible, its destruction or loss by enemy action.

security—(DOD, IADB) 1. Measures taken by a command to protect itself from espionage, observation, sabotage, annoyance, or surprise. 2. A condition which results from the establishment and maintenance of protective measures which insure a state of inviolability from hostile acts or influences. 3. With respect to classified matter, it is the condition which prevents unauthorized persons from having access to official information which is safeguarded in the interests of national defense. 4. Protection of supplies or supply establishments against enemy attack, fire, theft, and sabotage.

security—(NATO, CENTO) A condition which results from the establishment of measures which protects designated information, personnel, systems, components and equipment against hostile persons, acts, or influences. See also physical security.

security alert team—(DOD, IADB) Two or more security force members who form the initial reinforcing element responding to security alarms, emergencies, or irregularities.

security certification—(DOD, NATO) A certification issued by competent national authority

to indicate that a person has been investigated and is eligible for access to classified matter to the extent stated in the certification. (Note: DOD definition does not use the word "national".)

security classification—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A category or grade assigned to defense information or materiel to indicate the degree of danger to (NATO) (SEATO) (CENTO) national security that would result from its unauthorized disclosure and the standard of protection required to guard against unauthorized disclosure. See also **defense classification**.

security clearance—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) An administrative determination by competent national authority that an individual is eligible, from a security standpoint, for access to classified information. (Note: DOD definition does not use the word "national".)

security countermeasures—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Measures designed to impair the effectiveness of an unfriendly or hostile attack upon security.

selected reserve forces—(DOD) Those units and individuals within the Ready Reserve designated by their respective Services and approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff as so essential to initial wartime missions as to require priority over other reserves.

selective identification feature—(DOD) A capability which, when added to the basic Identification Friend or Foe system, provides the means to transmit, receive, and display selected coded replies.

selective identification feature—(NATO, CENTO) Airborne pulse-type transponder which provides automatic selective identification of aircraft in which it is installed—to friend-or-foe identification installations, whether ground, shipboard, or airborne.

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selective loading—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The arrangement and stowage of equipment and supplies aboard ship in a manner designed to facilitate issues to units. See also **loading**.

selenodesy—(DOD, IADB) That branch of applied mathematics which determines, by observation and measurement, the exact positions of points and the figures and areas of large portions of the moon's surface, or the shape and size of the moon.

selenodetic—(DOD, IADB) Of or pertaining to, or determined by selenodesy.

self-destroying fuze—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A fuze designed to burst a projectile before the end of its flight. See also **fuze**.

semiactive homing guidance—(DOD, NESN, IADB) A system of homing guidance wherein the receiver in the missile utilizes radiations from the target which has been illuminated by an outside source. See also **guidance**.

semicontrolled mosaic—(NATO, CENTO) A mosaic which is composed of photographs of approximately the same scale laid so that major ground features match their geographical coordinates. See also **mosaic**.

semifixed ammunition—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Ammunition in which the cartridge case is not permanently attached to the projectile. See also **ammunition**.

senior officer present afloat—(DOD) The senior line officer of the Navy, on active service, eligible for command at sea, who is present and in command of any unit of the operating forces afloat in the locality or within an area prescribed by competent authority. He is responsible for the administration of matters which collectively affect naval units of the operating forces afloat in the locality prescribed.

sensitive—(DOD) Requiring special protection from disclosure which could cause embarrassment, compromise, or threat to the security of the sponsoring power. May be applied to an agency, installation, person, position, document, material, or activity.

sensor—(DOD, NATO, IADB) A technical means to extend man's natural senses; an equipment which detects and indicates terrain configuration, the presence of military targets, and other natural and man-made objects and activities by means of energy emitted or reflected by such targets or objects. The energy may be nuclear, electromagnetic, including the visible and invisible portions of the spectrum, chemical, biological, thermal, or mechanical, including sound, blast, and earth vibration.

separate-loading ammunition—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Ammunition in which the projectile and charge are loaded into a gun separately. See also **ammunition**.

Sergeant—(DOD, IADB) A mobile, inertially guided, solid-propellant, surface-to-surface missile, with nuclear warhead capability, designed to attack targets up to a range of 75 nautical miles. Designated as MGM-29.

serial—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An element or a group of elements within a series which is given a numerical or alphabetical designation for convenience in planning, scheduling, and control.

serial assignment table—(DOD, IADB) A table which is used in amphibious operations and shows the serial number, the title of the unit, the approximate number of personnel; the material, vehicles, or equipment in the serial; the number and type of landing craft and/or amphibious vehicles required to boat the serial; and the ship on which the serial is embarked.

seriously ill—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A patient is seriously ill when his illness is of such severity that there is cause for imme-

diate concern but there is no imminent danger to life. See also **very seriously ill**.

seriously wounded—(DOD, IADB) A stretcher case. See also **wounded**.

service ammunition—(DOD, IADB) Ammunition intended for combat, rather than for training purposes.

service force—(DOD, IADB) A naval task organization which performs missions for the logistic support of operations.

service group—(DOD, IADB) A major naval administrative and/or tactical organization, consisting of the commander and his staff, designed to exercise operational control and administrative command of assigned squadrons and units in executing their tasks of providing logistic support of fleet operations.

service squadron—(DOD, IADB) An administrative and/or tactical subdivision of a naval service force or service group, consisting of the commander and his staff, organized to exercise operational control and administrative command of assigned units in providing logistic support of fleet units as directed.

service test—(DOD, IADB) A test of an item, system of materiel, or technique conducted under simulated or actual operational conditions to determine whether the specified military requirements or characteristics are satisfied. See also **tests**.

service troops—(DOD, IADB) Those units designed to render supply, maintenance, transportation, evacuation, and hospitalization, and other services required by air and ground combat units to carry out effectively their mission in combat. See also **combat service support elements; troops**.

servicing—See **common servicing; cross-servicing; joint servicing**. See also **inter-Service support**.

severe damage—See **nuclear damage (land warfare)**.

SH-34G—See **Sea Bat**.

shadow factor—(*NATO, CENTO*) A multiplication factor derived from the sun's declination, the latitude of the target and the time of photography, used in determining the heights of objects from shadow length. It is also known as tan alt.

shallow fording—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB*) The ability of a self-propelled gun or ground vehicle equipped with built-in waterproofing, with its wheels or tracks in contact with the ground, to negotiate a water obstacle without the use of a special waterproofing kit. See also **deep fording; flotation**.

shallow fording—(*SEATO*) The ability of a vehicle or gun equipped with built-in waterproofing with its suspension in contact with the ground, to negotiate a water obstacle without the use of special waterproofing kit.

sheaf—(*DOD*) Planned planes of fire which produce a desired pattern of bursts with rounds fired by two or more weapons. See also **open sheaf; parallel sheaf; special sheaf**.

sheetlines—See **neatlines**.

shelling report—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB*) Any report of enemy shelling containing information on caliber, direction, time, density, and area shelled.

shell (specify)—(*DOD*) A command or request indicating the type of projectile to be used.

shielding—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB*) 1. Material of suitable thickness and physical characteristics used to protect personnel from radiation during the manufacture, handling, and transportation of fissionable and radioactive materials. 2. Obstructions which tend to protect personnel or materials from the effects of a nuclear explosion.

shifting fire—(*DOD*) Fire delivered at constant range at varying deflections: used to cover

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the width of a target which is too great to be covered by an open sheaf.

shift (radar)—(*NATO, CENTO*) The ability to move the origin of a radial display away from the center of the cathode ray tube.

Shillelagh—(*DOD, IADB*) A weapon system including gun launcher and fire control system mounted on the main battle tank and assault reconnaissance vehicle for employment against enemy armor, troops, and field fortifications. Designated as MGM-51.

ship combat readiness—See **combat readiness**.

ship haven—See **moving havens**.

shipping—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB*) A term applied collectively to those ships which are used to transport personnel or cargo, or both; often modified to denote type, use, or force to which assigned.

shipping control—(*DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) All matters pertaining to convoy organization, routing, reporting, and diversion of shipping of all allied nations and neutrals under charter thereto. It does not include cognizance over the general employment and allocation of shipping, harbor movements, loading, and unloading, etc., which are functions of other agencies. It does not include cognizance or control over the assignment, employment, operations, or tactical procedures of the patrol or escort forces which are related but separate functions of the naval commanders.

shipping designator—(*DOD, IADB*) A code word assigned to a particular overseas base, port, or area, for specific use as an address on shipments to the overseas location concerned. The code word is usually four letters and may be followed by a number to indicate a particular addressee.

shipping movement policy—(*NATO, CENTO*) The (NATO) (CENTO) policy for the conduct of all merchant shipping in the early

days of war. See also movement of shipping (in the early days of war).

shipping time—(DOD, IADB) The time elapsing between the shipment of materiel by the supplying activity and receipt of materiel by the requiring activity. See also order and shipping time.

ship-to-shore movement—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) That portion of the assault phase of an amphibious operation which includes the deployment of the landing force from the assault shipping to designated landing areas.

ship will adjust—(DOD) In naval gunfire support, a method of control in which the ship can see the target and, with the concurrence of the spotter, will adjust.

shock front—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The boundary between the pressure disturbance created by an explosion (in air, water, or earth) and the ambient atmosphere, water, or earth.

shock wave—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The continuously propagated pressure pulse formed by the blast from an explosion in air by the air blast, underwater by the water blast, and underground by the earth blast. See also reflected shock wave.

shoran—(DOD, IADB) A precise short-range electronic navigation system which uses the time of travel of pulse-type transmission from two or more fixed stations to measure slant-range distance from the stations. Also, in conjunction with suitable computer, used in precision bombing. (This term is derived from the words "short-range navigation".)

shore bombardment lines—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) Ground lines established to delimit bombardment by friendly surface ships.

shore fire control party—(DOD, IADB) A specially trained unit for control of naval gunfire in support of troops ashore, consisting of a spotting team to adjust fire and a

naval gunfire liaison team to perform liaison functions for the supported battalion commander.

shore party—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A task organization of the landing force, formed for the purpose of facilitating the landing and movement off the beaches of troops, equipment, and supplies; for the evacuation from the beaches of casualties and prisoners of war; and for facilitating the beaching, retraction, and salvaging of landing ships and craft. It comprises elements of both the naval and landing forces. See also beachmaster unit; beach party; naval beach group. (Note: SEATO term has qualifier "(beach group)".)

shore-to-shore movement—(DOD, IADB) The assault movement of personnel and materiel directly from a shore staging area to the objective, involving no further transfers between types of craft or ships incident to the assault movement.

short—(DOD) A spotting, or an observation, used by an observer to indicate that a burst(s) occurred short of the target in relation to the spotting line.

short distance navigational aid—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An equipment or system which provides navigational assistance to a range not exceeding 200 statute miles/320 kilometers.

short haul convoy—(NATO, CENTO) A convoy whose voyage lies in general in coastal waters and whose ports/water terminals of departure and arrival lie in different countries. See also convoy.

short-range ballistic missile—(DOD, IADB) A ballistic missile with a range capability up to about 600 nautical miles.

short round—(DOD) 1. The unintentional or inadvertent delivery of ordnance on friendly troops, installations, or civilians by a friendly weapon system. 2. A defective cartridge in

which the projectile has been seated too deeply.

short supply—(DOD, IADB) An item is in short supply when the total of stock on hand and anticipated receipts during a given period is less than the total estimated demand during that period.

short takeoff and landing—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The ability of an aircraft to clear a 50-foot obstacle within 1500 feet of commencing takeoff, or in landing, to stop within 1500 feet after passing over a 50-foot obstacle.

short title—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A short, identifying combination of letters, and/or numbers assigned to a document or device for purposes of brevity and/or security.

shot—(DOD) A report that indicates a gun or guns have been fired.

shuttered fuze—(NATO, CENTO) A fuze in which inadvertent initiation of the detonator will not initiate either the booster or the burst charge. See also fuze.

shuttle bombing—(DOD, IADB) Bombing of objectives, utilizing two bases. By this method, a bomber formation bombs its target, flies on to its second base, reloads, and returns to its home base, again bombing a target if required.

sick—(DOD) In air intercept, a code meaning equipment indicated is operating at reduced efficiency.

side lap—See overlap.

side-looking airborne radar—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) An airborne radar, viewing at right angles to the axis of the vehicle, which produces a presentation of terrain or moving targets. (DOD) Commonly referred to as SLAR.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

side oblique air photograph—(DOD) An oblique photograph taken with the camera axis at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the aircraft.

Sidewinder—(DOD, IADB) A solid-propellant, air-to-air rocket with no nuclear warhead, and infrared, heat-seeking homer. Designated as AIM-9.

sighting—(DOD, IADB) Actual visual contact. Does not include other contacts, which must be reported by type, e.g., radar and sonar contacts. See also contact report.

signal—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. As applied to electronics, any transmitted electrical impulse. 2. Operationally, a type of message, the text of which consists of one or more letters, words, characters, signal flags, visual displays or special sounds, with prearranged meanings and which is conveyed or transmitted by visual, acoustical, or electrical means.

signal area—(NATO) An area on an airfield used for the display of ground signals.

signal center—(DOD) A combination of signal communication facilities operated by the Army in the field and consisting of a communications center, telephone switching central and appropriate means of signal communications. See also communications center.

signal intelligence—(DOD, IADB) A generic term which includes both communication intelligence and electronic intelligence. Also called SIGINT. See also intelligence.

signal letters—(DOD) The international visual and radio call sign of a ship. See also international call sign.

signal operation instructions—(DOD, IADB) A series of orders issued for technical control and coordination of the signal communication activities of a command. (DOD) In Marine Corps usage, these instructions are designated communication operation instructions.

signal security—(DOD, IADB) A generic term which includes both communications security and electronic security. See also **security**.

signals support—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The provision of personnel and equipment from other forces for the establishment of a special or supplementary communications system.

signal-to-noise ratio—(DOD) The ratio of the amplitude of the desired signal to the amplitude of noise signals at a given point in time.

signature (target)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The characteristic pattern of the target displayed by detection and identification equipment.

signed route—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A route along which a unit has placed directional signs bearing its unit identification symbol. The signs are for the unit's use only and must comply with movement regulations.

significant tracks—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) Tracks of aircraft or missiles which behave in an unusual manner which warrants attention and could pose a threat to a defended area. (Note: NATO and CENTO term has the qualifier "(air defense").)

simultaneous engagement—(DOD) The concurrent engagement of hostile targets by combination of interceptor aircraft and surface-to-air missiles.

single department purchase—(DOD, IADB) A method of purchase whereby one department buys particular commodities for another department or departments. See also **purchase**.

single manager—(DOD) A Military Department or Agency designated by the Secretary of Defense to be responsible for management of specified commodities or common service activities on a Department of Defense-wide basis.

situation map—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A map showing the tactical or the

administrative situation at a particular time. See also **map**.

situation report—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A report giving the situation in the area of a reporting unit or formation.

skin paint—(DOD) A radar indication caused by the reflected radar signal from an object.

skin tracking—(DOD) The tracking of an object by means of a skin paint.

skip bombing—(DOD, IADB) A method of aerial bombing in which the bomb is released from such a low altitude that it slides or glances along the surface of the water or ground and strikes the target at or above water level or ground level. See also **minimum-altitude bombing**.

skip it—(DOD) In air intercept, means do not attack, cease attack, cease interception.

Skyhawk—(DOD, IADB) A single-engine, turbojet attack aircraft designed to operate from aircraft carriers, and capable of delivering nuclear and/or nonnuclear weapons, providing troop support, or conducting reconnaissance missions. It can act as a tanker, and can itself be air refueled. It possesses a limited all-weather attack capability, and can operate from short, unprepared fields. Designated as A-4.

Skyraider—(DOD, IADB) A single reciprocating-engine, general-purpose attack aircraft designed to operate from aircraft carriers. It is capable of relatively long-range, low-level nuclear and nonnuclear weapons delivery, mine-laying, reconnaissance, torpedo delivery, and troop support. Designated as A-1.

Skyray—(DOD, IADB) A single-engine, single-pilot, supersonic, limited all-weather jet fighter designed for operating from aircraft carriers for interception and destruction of enemy aircraft. Armament includes the Sidewinder. Designated as F-6.

Skywarrior—(DOD, IADB) A twin-engine, turbojet, tactical all-weather attack aircraft designed to operate from aircraft carriers, and capable of delivering nuclear or non-nuclear weapons, and conducting reconnaissance, or minelaying missions. Its range can be extended by in-flight refueling. It has a crew of four. Designated as A-3. (Air Force version is the B-66.)

slant range—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The line of sight distance between two points not at the same elevation.

slated items—(DOD) Bulk petroleum and packaged bulk petroleum items which are requisitioned for oversea use by means of a consolidated requirement document, prepared and submitted through joint petroleum office channels. Packaged petroleum items are requisitioned in accordance with normal requisitioning procedures. See also **petroleum**.

slice—(DOD, IADB) An average logistic planning factor used to obtain estimates of requirements for personnel and materiel. A personnel slice, e.g., generally consists of the total strength of the stated basis combatant element, plus its proportionate share of all supporting and higher headquarters personnel.

slightly wounded—(DOD, IADB) A casualty that is a sitting or a walking case. See also **wounded**.

small arms—(DOD, IADB) All arms, including automatic weapons, up to and including .60 caliber and shotguns.

small arms ammunition—(DOD, IADB) Ammunition for small arms, i.e., all ammunition up to and including .60 caliber, and all gauges of shotgun shells.

small circle—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A circle on the surface of the earth, the plane of which does not pass through the earth's center.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

small-lot storage—(DOD, IADB) Generally considered to be a quantity of less than one pallet stack, stacked to maximum storage height. Thus, the term refers to a lot consisting of from one container to two or more pallet loads, but is not of sufficient quantity to form a complete pallet column. See also **storage**.

small-scale map—(DOD, IADB) A map having a scale smaller than 1:600,000. See also **map**.

smoke screen—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Cloud of smoke used to mask either friendly or enemy installations or maneuvers.

snap report—(DOD) Not to be used. See **Joint Tactical Air Reconnaissance/Surveillance Mission Report**.

snap report—(SEATO, IADB) A preliminary report of observations by air crews rendered by intelligence personnel immediately following interrogation and dispatched prior to compilation of a detailed mission report.

snow—(DOD) In air intercept, a term meaning sweep jamming.

sofar—(DOD) The technique of fixing an explosion at sea by time difference of arrival of sound energy at several separate geographical locations. (The term is derived from the words "sound fixing and ranging".)

soft missile base—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A launching base that is not protected against a nuclear explosion.

soil shear strength—(DOD, NATO) The maximum resistance of a soil to shearing stresses.

sonar—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A sonic device used primarily for the detection and location of underwater objects. (This term is derived from the words "sound navigation and ranging".)

sonic—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Of or pertaining to sound or the speed of sound. See also **speed of sound**.

sonobuoy—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A sonar device used to detect submerged submarines which when activated relays information by radio. It may be active directional or nondirectional, or it may be passive directional or nondirectional.

sortie—(DOD, IADB) 1. A sudden attack made from a defensive position. In this meaning, it is sometimes called a sally. 2. An operational flight by one aircraft. 3. To depart from a port or anchorage, with an implication of departure for operations or maneuver. See also mission.

sortie (air)—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) An operational flight by one aircraft.

sortie number—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A reference used to identify the images taken by all the sensors during one air reconnaissance sortie.

sortie plot—(DOD) An overlay representing the area on a map covered by imagery taken during one sortie.

sortie reference—See sortie number.

source—(DOD) 1. A person, thing, or activity from which intelligence information is obtained. 2. In clandestine activities, a person (agent), normally a foreign national, in the employ of an intelligence activity for intelligence purposes. 3. In interrogation activities, any person who furnishes intelligence information, either with or without the knowledge that the information is being used for intelligence purposes. In this context, a controlled source is in the employment or under the control of the intelligence activity and knows that his information is to be used for intelligence purposes. An uncontrolled source is a voluntary contributor of information and may or may not know that the information is to be used for intelligence purposes.

space assignment—(DOD) An assignment to the individual Departments/Services by the appropriate transportation operating agency

of movement capability which completely or partially satisfies the stated requirements of the Departments/Services for the operating month and which has been accepted by them without the necessity for referral to the Joint Transportation Board for allocation.

space defense—(DOD, IADB) All measures designed to reduce or nullify the effectiveness of hostile acts by vehicles (including missiles) while in space.

Spacetrack—(DOD) A global system of radar, optical and radiometric sensors linked to a computation and analysis center in the North American Air Defense Command combat operations center complex. The Spacetrack mission is detection, tracking, and cataloging of all man-made objects in orbit of the earth. It is the Air Force portion of the North American Air Defense Command Space Detection and Tracking System. See also Spadats; Spasur.

Spadats—(DOD, IADB) A space detection and tracking system capable of detecting and tracking space vehicles from the earth, and reporting the orbital characteristic of these vehicles to a central control facility. See also Spacetrack; Spasur.

span of detonation (atomic demolition munition employment)—(DOD) That total period of time, resulting from a timer error, between the earliest and the latest possible detonation time. 1. **early time:** The earliest possible time that an atomic demolition munition can detonate; 2. **fire time:** That time the atomic demolition munition will detonate should the timers function precisely without error; 3. **late time:** The latest possible time that an atomic demolition munition can detonate.

Sparrow—(DOD, IADB) An air-to-air solid-propellant rocket with nonnuclear warhead and electronic-controlled homing. Designated as AIM-7.

spasm war—(DOD) Not to be used. See general war.

Spasur—(DOD) An operational space surveillance system with the mission to detect and determine the orbital elements of all man-made objects in orbit of the earth. The mission is accomplished by means of a continuous fan of continuous wave energy beamed vertically across the continental United States and an associated computational facility. It is the Navy portion of the North American Air Defense Command/Continental Air Defense Command Space Detection and Tracking System. See also Spacetrack; Spadats.

special agent—(DOD) A person, either United States military or civilian, who is a specialist in military security or the collection of intelligence or counterintelligence information.

special ammunition supply point—(DOD, IADB) A mobile supply point where special ammunition is stored and issued to delivery units.

special assignment airlift requirements—(DOD) Airlift requirements, including JCS-directed coordinated exercises, which require special consideration due to the number of passengers involved, weight or size of cargo, urgency or movement, sensitivity, or other valid factors which preclude the use of channel airlift.

special atomic demolition munition—(DOD, IADB) A very low yield, man-portable, atomic demolition munition which is detonated by a timer device.

special cargo—(DOD, IADB) Cargo which requires special handling or protection, such as pyrotechnics, detonators, watches, and precision instruments. See also cargo.

special-equipment vehicle—(DOD, IADB) A vehicle consisting of a general-purpose chassis with special-purpose body and/or mounted equipment designed to meet a specialized requirement. See also vehicle.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

special flight—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An air transport flight, other than a scheduled service, set up to move a specific load.

Special Forces—See United States Army Special Forces.

Special Forces—(SEATO) Military personnel with cross training in basic and specialized military skills, organized into small multiple-purpose detachments with the mission to train, organize, supply, direct, and control indigenous forces in guerrilla warfare and counterinsurgency operations, and to conduct unconventional warfare operations.

specialist intelligence reports—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A category of specialized, technical reports used in the dissemination of intelligence. See also intelligence reporting.

special job cover map—(NATO, CENTO) A small scale map used to record progress on photographic reconnaissance tasks covering very large areas. As each portion of the task is completed, the area covered is outlined on the map.

special operations—(DOD, IADB) Secondary or supporting operations which may be adjuncts to various other operations and for which no one Service is assigned primary responsibility.

special (or project) equipment—(DOD, IADB) Equipment not authorized in standard equipment publications but determined as essential in connection with a contemplated operation, function, or mission. See also equipment.

special-purpose vehicle—(DOD, IADB) A vehicle incorporating a special chassis and designed to meet a specialized requirement. See also vehicle.

special sheaf—(DOD) Any sheaf other than parallel, converged, or open. See also open sheaf; parallel sheaf; sheaf.

special staff—(DOD, IADB) All staff officers having duties at a headquarters and not included in the general (coordinating) staff group or in the personal staff group. The special staff includes certain technical specialists and heads of services, e.g., quartermaster officer, antiaircraft officer, transportation officer, etc. See also staff.

special weapons—(DOD, IADB) A term sometimes used to indicate weapons grouped for special procedures, for security, or other reasons. Specific terminology, e.g., nuclear weapons, guided missiles, is preferable.

specific intelligence collection requirement—(DOD) An identified gap in intelligence holdings that may be satisfied only by collection action, and which has been validated by the appropriate requirements control authority. Commonly referred to as SICR.

specific search—(DOD) Reconnaissance of a limited number of points for specific information.

specified command—(DOD) A command which has a broad continuing mission and which is established and so designated by the President through the Secretary of Defense with the advice and assistance of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It normally is composed of forces from but one Service.

spectrum of war—(DOD, IADB) A term which encompasses the full range of conflict: cold, limited, and general war.

speed of advance—(DOD) In naval usage, the speed expected to be made good over the distance along a route. See also mean line of advance.

speed of sound—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The speed at which sound travels in a given medium under specified conditions. The speed of sound at sea level in the International Standard Atmosphere is 1108 ft/second, 658 knots, 1215 km/hour. See also hypersonic; sonic; subsonic; supersonic; transonic.

spigot—See sprag.

spin stabilization—(DOD, IADB) Directional stability of a projectile obtained by the action of gyroscopic forces which result from spinning of the body about its axis of symmetry.

spitting—(DOD) In air intercept, a code meaning I am about to lay, or am laying, sonobuoys. I may be out of radio contact for a few minutes. If transmitted from the submarine it indicates that the submarine has launched a sonobuoy.

splash—(DOD) Word transmitted to an observer or spotter five seconds before the estimated time of the impact of a salvo or round.

splashed—(DOD) In air intercept, a code meaning enemy aircraft shot down (followed by number and type).

split cameras—(DOD, NATO, IADB) An assembly of two cameras disposed at a fixed overlapping angle relative to each other. See also fan cameras.

split pair—See split vertical photography.

split vertical photography—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) Photographs taken simultaneously by two cameras mounted at an angle from the vertical, one tilted to the left and one to the right, to obtain a small sidelap.

spoiling attack—(DOD, IADB) A tactical maneuver employed to seriously impair a hostile attack while the enemy is in the process of forming or assembling for an attack. Usually employed by armored units in defense by an attack on enemy assembly positions in front of a main line of resistance or battle position.

spoking (radar)—(NATO, CENTO) Periodic flashes of the rotating time base on a radial display. Sometimes caused by mutual interference.

sponsor—(DOD) Military member or civilian employee with dependents.

sponsor (exercise)—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The commander who conceives a particular exercise and orders that it be planned and executed either by his staff or by a subordinate headquarters.

spoofing—(DOD) In air intercept, means a contact employing electronic or tactical deception measures.

spot—(DOD, IADB) 1. To determine, by observation, deviations of ordnance from the target for the purpose of supplying necessary information for adjustment of fire. 2. To place in a proper location. See also adjustment of fire.

spot—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) 1. To determine by observation, deviations of gunfire from the target for the purpose of supplying necessary information for the adjustment of fire. 2. To place in a proper location. See also adjustment of fire.

spot elevation—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A point on a map or chart whose elevation is noted.

spot jamming—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The jamming of a specific channel or frequency. See also barrage jamming; electronic jamming; jamming.

spot net—(DOD, IADB) Radio communication net used by a spotter in calling fire.

spot report—(DOD) A concise narrative report of essential information covering events or conditions that may have an immediate and significant effect on current planning and operations which is afforded the most expeditious means of transmission consistent with requisite security. (Note: In reconnaissance and surveillance usage, "spot report" is not to be used. See Joint Tactical Air Reconnaissance/Surveillance Mission Report.)

spot size—(NATO, CENTO) The size of the electron spot on the face of the cathode ray tube.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

spotter—(DOD, IADB) An observer stationed for the purpose of observing and reporting results of naval gunfire to the firing agency. He also may be employed in designating targets. See also field artillery observer; naval gunfire spotting team.

spotting—(DOD) A process of determining by visual or electronic observation, deviations of artillery or naval gunfire from the target in relation to a spotting line for the purpose of supplying necessary information for the adjustment or analysis of fire.

spotting line—(DOD) Either the gun-target line, the observer-target line, or a reference line used by the observer or spotter in making spot corrections. See also gun-target line; observer-target line; reference line.

sprag—(NATO, CENTO) A projection preventing the movement of platforms or pallets in the side guidance rails in an aircraft cabin.

spray dome—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The mound of water spray thrown up into the air when the shock wave from an underwater detonation of a nuclear (or atomic) weapon reaches the surface. See also dome.

spreading fire—(DOD) A notification by the spotter or the naval gunfire ship, depending on who is controlling the fire, to indicate that fire is about to be distributed over an area.

Sprint—(DOD) A guided, surface-to-air, high acceleration, antimissile missile with nuclear warhead capability employed in the Nike X System.

squadron—(DOD, IADB) 1. An organization consisting of two or more divisions of ships, or two or more divisions (Navy) or flights of aircraft. It is normally, but not necessarily, composed of ships or aircraft of the same type. 2. The basic administrative aviation unit of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

squawk—(**DOD**) A code meaning switch Identification Friend or Foe master control to "normal" (Mode and Code as directed) position.

squawk flash—(**DOD**) A code meaning actuate Identification Friend or Foe I/P switch.

squawking ()—(**DOD**) A code meaning showing Identification Friend or Foe in Mode (and Code) indicated.

squawk low—(**DOD**) A code meaning switch Identification Friend or Foe master control to "low" position.

squawk may day—(**DOD**) A code meaning switch Identification Friend or Foe master control to "emergency" position.

squawk mike—(**DOD**) A code meaning actuate Identification Friend or Foe MIC switch and key transmitter as directed.

squawk standby—(**DOD**) A code meaning switch Identification Friend or Foe master control to "standby" position.

squib—(**DOD, IADB**) A small pyrotechnic device which may be used to fire the igniter in a rocket or for some similar purpose. Not to be confused with a detonator which explodes.

SS—See submarine.

SSBN—See fleet ballistic missile submarine.

SSG—See guided missile submarine.

SSGN—See guided missile submarine.

SSN—See submarine.

stable base film—(**DOD, NATO, CENTO**) A particular type of film having high stability in regard to shrinkage and stretching.

staff—See combined staff; general staff; integrated staff; joint staff; parallel staff; special staff.

staff supervision—(**DOD, IADB**) The process of advising other staff officers and individuals

subordinate to the commander of the commander's plans and policies, interpreting those plans and policies, assisting such subordinates in carrying them out, determining the extent to which they are being followed, and advising the commander thereof.

stage—(**DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB**) 1. To process, in a specified area, troops which are in transit from one locality to another. See also marshalling; staging area. 2. An element of the missile or propulsion system that generally separates from the missile at burnout or cutoff. Stages are numbered chronologically in order of burning. 3. (**NATO, CENTO**) The part of an air route from one air staging unit to the next.

staged crews—(**DOD, IADB**) Aircrews specifically positioned at intermediate airfields to take over aircraft operating on air routes, thus relieving complementary crews of flying fatigue and speeding up the flow rate of the aircraft concerned.

staged crews—(**NATO, CENTO**) Aircrews pre-positioned at specific points along an air route to allow the continuous operation of the aircraft.

staging area—(**DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB**) 1. (amphibious or airborne)—A general locality between the mounting area and the objective of an amphibious or airborne expedition, through which the expedition or parts thereof pass after mounting, for refueling, regrouping of ships, and/or exercise, inspection, and redistribution of troops. 2. (other movements)—A general locality, containing accommodations for troops, established for the concentration of troop units and transient personnel between movements over the lines of communication. See also marshalling; stage.

staging base—(**DOD, IADB**) 1. An advanced naval base for the anchoring, fueling, and refitting of transports and cargo ships, and for replenishing mobile service squadrons. 2. A landing and takeoff area with minimum

servicing, supply, and shelter provided for the temporary occupancy of military aircraft during the course of movement from one location to another.

standard advanced base units—(DOD, IADB)

Personnel and materiel organized to function as advanced base units, including the functional components which are employed in the establishment of naval advanced bases. Such advanced base units may establish repair bases, supply bases, supply depots, airfields, air bases, or other naval shore establishments at overseas locations; e.g., Acorns, Cubs, Gropacs, and Lions. (Note: IADB definition stops with the words "naval shore establishments".)

standardization—(DOD) The process by which the Department of Defense achieves the closest practicable cooperation among the Services and Defense agencies for the most efficient use of research, development, and production resources, and agrees to adopt on the broadest possible basis the use of: a. common or compatible operational, administrative, and logistic procedures; b. common or compatible technical procedures and criteria; c. common, compatible, or interchangeable supplies, components, weapons, or equipment; and d. common or compatible tactical doctrine with corresponding organizational compatibility.

standardization—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO)

The process by which member nations achieve the closest practicable cooperation among forces, the most efficient use of research, development, and production resources, and agree to adopt on the broadest possible basis, the use of: a. common or compatible operational, administrative, and logistic procedures; b. common or compatible technical procedures and criteria; c. common, compatible, or interchangeable supplies, components, weapons, or equipment; and d. common or compatible tactical doctrine with corresponding organizational compatibility.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

standardization—(IADB) The process by which the participating countries achieve the closest practicable cooperation and agree to adopt on the broadest possible basis the use of: a. common or compatible operational, administrative, and logistic procedures; b. common or compatible technical procedures and criteria; c. common, compatible, or interchangeable supplies, components, weapons, or equipment; and d. common or compatible tactical doctrine with corresponding organizational compatibility.

standardization agreement (NATO)—(NATO)

The record of an agreement among several or all of the member nations to adopt like or similar military equipment, ammunition, supplies, and stores; and operational, logistic, and administrative procedures. National acceptance of a NATO allied publication issued by the Military Agency for Standardization may be recorded as a Standardization Agreement (STANAG).

standardization agreement (SEATO)—(SEATO)

The record of an agreement among several or all of the member nations to adopt like or similar military equipment, ammunition, supplies, and stores; and operational, logistic, and administrative procedures. National acceptance of a SEATO allied publication issued by the Military Planning Office may be recorded as a Standardization Agreement (SEASTAG).

standardization agreement (CENTO)—(CENTO)

The record of an agreement among several or all of the member nations to adopt like or similar military equipment, ammunition, supplies and stores; and operational, logistic and administrative procedures. National acceptance of a CENTO allied publication may be recorded as a Standardization Agreement (STANAG).

standardized product—(NATO, CENTO, IADB)

A product that conforms to specifications resulting from the same technical requirements.

standard load—(NATO, CENTO) A load which has been preplanned as to dimensions, weight, and balance, and designated by a number or some classification.

standard parallel—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A parallel on a map or chart along which the scale is as stated for that map or chart.

standard pattern (land mine warfare)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The agreed pattern to which mines are normally laid.

standing operating procedure—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A set of instructions covering those features of operations which lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness. The procedure is applicable unless prescribed otherwise in a particular case. Thus, the flexibility necessary in special situations is retained.

standing order—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Promulgated orders which remain in force until amended or cancelled.

standing order—(SEATO) An order of relative permanence.

standing patrol—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A patrol which will be of a strength decided by the commander allotting the task. Its task may be recce, listening, fighting, or a combination of these. It differs from a recce, fighting, or listening patrol in that, having taken up its allotted position, it is not free to maneuver in the performance of its task without permission. See also patrol.

Starfighter—(DOD, IADB) A supersonic, single-engine, turbojet-powered, tactical and air superiority fighter. The tactical version employs cannons or nuclear weapons for attack against surface targets, and is capable of providing close support for ground forces. The interceptor version employs Sidewinders and/or cannons. Designated as F-104.

Starfighter—(DOD, IADB) A large cargo transport powered by four turbo-fan engines, capable of intercontinental range with heavy payloads and airdrops. Designated as C-141.

start line—See line of departure, Part 1.

start point—(NATO, CENTO) A well defined point on a route at which a movement of vehicles begins to be under the control of the commander of this movement. It is at this point that the column is formed by the successive passing, at an appointed time, of each of the elements composing the column. In addition to the principal start point of a column there may be secondary start points for its different elements.

state and regional defense airlift—(DOD) The program for use during an emergency of civil aircraft other than air carrier aircraft.

state chicken—(DOD) In air intercept, a code meaning I am at a fuel state requiring recovery, tanker service, or diversion to an airfield.

state lamb—(DOD) In air intercept, a code meaning I do not have enough fuel for an intercept plus reserve required for carrier recovery.

stateless person—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A person who is without citizenship.

state of readiness—a r m e d (demolition)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Demolition is ready for immediate firing.

state of readiness—safe (demolition)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A demolition target upon or within which the demolition agent has been placed and secured. The firing or initiating circuits have been installed, but not connected to the demolition agent. Detonators or initiators have not been connected or installed.

state tiger—(DOD) In air intercept, a code meaning I have sufficient fuel to complete my mission as assigned.

static line (air transport)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A line attached to a parachute pack and to a strop or anchor cable in an aircraft so that when the load is dropped the parachute is deployed automatically.

static line cable—See anchor cable (air transport)

station—(DOD, IADB) 1. A general term meaning any military or naval activity at a fixed land location. 2. A particular kind of activity to which other activities or individuals may come for a specific service, often of a technical nature, e.g., aid station. 3. An assigned or prescribed position in a naval formation or cruising disposition; or an assigned area in an approach, contact, or battle disposition. 4. Any place of duty or post or position in the field to which an individual, or group of individuals, or a unit may be assigned. (DOD) 5. One or more transmitters or receivers or a combination of transmitters and receivers, including the accessory equipment necessary at one location, for carrying on radio communication service. Each station will be classified by the service in which it operates permanently or temporarily.

station authentication—(DOD, IADB) A security measure designed to establish the authenticity of a transmitting or receiving station.

station time (air transport)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Time at which crews, passengers, and cargo are to be on board and ready for the flight.

staybehind—(DOD) Agent or agent organization established in a given country to be activated in the event of hostile overrun or other circumstances under which normal access would be denied.

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steady—(DOD) In air intercept, a code meaning am on prescribed heading, or straighten out immediately on present heading or heading indicated.

steer—(DOD) In air intercept, close air support and air interdiction, means set magnetic heading indicated to reach me (or ____).

stellar guidance—(DOD, IADB) A system wherein a guided missile may follow a predetermined course with reference primarily to the relative position of the missile and certain preselected celestial bodies. See also guidance.

stereogram—(NATO, CENTO) A stereoscopic set of photographs or drawings correctly oriented and mounted for stereoscopic viewing.

stereographic coverage—(DOD) Photographic coverage with overlapping air photographs to provide a three-dimensional presentation of the picture; sixty percent overlap is considered normal, and fifty-three percent is generally regarded as the minimum.

stereoscope—(NATO, CENTO) A binocular optical instrument for helping an observer to view photographs or diagrams in order to obtain a three dimensional mental impression.

stereoscopic cover—(NATO, CENTO) Photographs taken with sufficient overlap to permit complete stereoscopic examination.

stereoscopic model—(NATO, CENTO) The mental impression of an area or object seen as being in three dimensions when viewed stereoscopically on photographs.

stereoscopic pair—(NATO, CENTO) Two photographs with sufficient overlap of detail to make possible stereoscopic examination of an object or an area common to both.

stereoscopic vision—(NATO, CENTO) The ability to perceive three-dimensional images.

stereoscopy—(NATO, CENTO) The science which deals with three-dimensional effects and the methods by which they are produced.

sterilize—(DOD) To remove from material to be used in covert and clandestine operations, marks or devices which can identify it as emanating from the sponsoring nations or organization.

sterilizer (mine)—(DOD, IADB) A device incorporated in a mine to detonate or make the mine inactive after a certain preset period of time.

stern attack—(DOD) In air intercept, an attack by an interceptor aircraft which terminates with a heading crossing angle of 45° or less. See also heading crossing angle.

stick (air transport)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A number of paratroopers who jump from one aperture or door of an aircraft during one run over a drop zone.

stick commander (air transport)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A designated individual who controls parachutists from the time they enter the aircraft until their exit. See also jumpmaster.

stockage objective—(DOD, IADB) The maximum quantities of materiel to be maintained on hand to sustain current operations. It will consist of the sum of stocks represented by the operating level and the safety level. See also level of supply.

stock control—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Process of maintaining data on the quantity, location, and condition of supplies and equipment due-in, on-hand, and due-out, to determine quantities of materiel and equipment available and/or required for issue and to facilitate distribution and management of materiel. See also inventory control.

stock coordination—(DOD, IADB) A supply management function exercised usually at department level which controls the assign-

ment of material cognizance for items or categories of material to inventory managers.

stock level—See level of supply.

stockpile to target sequence—(DOD) 1. The order of events involved in removing a nuclear weapon from storage, and assembling, testing, transporting, and delivering it on the target. 2. A document which defines the logistical and employment concepts and related physical environments involved in the delivery of a nuclear weapon from the stockpile to the target. It may also define the logistical flow involved in moving nuclear weapons to and from the stockpile for quality assurance testing, modification and retrofit, and the recycling of limited life components.

stockpile to target sequence—(NATO, CENTO) The order and permutations of events involved in removing a nuclear weapon from storage, and assembling, testing, transporting, and delivering it on the target.

stock record account—(DOD) A basic record showing by item the receipt and issuance of property, the balances on hand and such other identifying or stock control data as may be required by proper authority.

stop squawk—(DOD) A code meaning turn Identification Friend or Foe master control to "off".

storage—(DOD) 1. Pertaining to a device in which data can be stored and from which it can be obtained at a later time. The means of storing data may be chemical, electrical, or mechanical. 2. A device consisting of electronic, electrostatic, electrical, hardware or other elements into which data may be entered, and from which data may be obtained as desired. 3. The erasable storage in any given computer. Synonymous with memory. See also ammunition and toxic material open space; bulk storage; igloo space; large-lot storage; medium-lot storage; open improved storage space; open unimproved wet space; small-lot storage.

stores—See **naval stores; supplies**.

stowage diagram—(**DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB**) A scaled drawing included in the loading plan of a ship for each deck or platform showing the exact location of all cargo. The diagram also contains pertinent items of the following data for each cargo space and deck stowage area: overall dimensions, location of obstructions, dimensions of the overhead hatch opening, dimensions of bow door or stern gate opening, minimum clearances to the overhead, bale cubic capacity, square feet of deck area and the capacity of booms. See also **stowage plan**.

stowage factor—(**DOD**) The number which expresses the space, in cubic feet, occupied by a long ton of any commodity as prepared for shipment, including all crating or packaging.

stowage plan—(**DOD, IADB**) A completed stowage diagram showing what materiel has been loaded and its stowage location in each hold, between-deck compartment, or other space in a ship, including deck space. Each port of discharge is indicated by colors or other appropriate means. Deck and between-deck cargo normally is shown in perspective, while cargo stowed in the lower hold is shown in profile, except that vehicles usually are shown in perspective regardless of stowage. See also **stowage diagram**.

strafing—(**DOD**) The delivery of automatic weapons fire by aircraft on ground targets.

stranger (bearing, distance, altitude)—(**DOD**) In air intercept, means an unidentified aircraft, bearing, distance, and altitude as indicated relative to you.

strangle—(**DOD**) A code meaning switch off equipment indicated.

strangle parrot—(**DOD**) A code meaning switch off Identification Friend or Foe equipment.

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strapping—(**DOD, IADB**) 1. An operation by which supply containers, such as cartons or boxes, are reinforced by bands, metal straps, or wire placed at specified intervals around them, drawn taut, and then sealed or clamped by a machine. 2. Measurement of storage tanks and calculation of volume to provide tables for conversion of depth of product in linear units of measurement to volume of contents.

strategic advantage—(**DOD, IADB**) The overall relative power relationship of opponents which enables one nation or group of nations effectively to control the course of a military/political situation.

strategic air transport—(**DOD, SEATO**) The movement of personnel and materiel by air in accordance with a strategic plan.

strategic air transport operations—(**NATO, CENTO**) The carriage of passengers and cargo between theaters by means of: 1. Scheduled services. 2. Special flights. 3. Air logistic support. 4. Aeromedical evacuation.

strategic air warfare—(**DOD, IADB**) Air combat and supporting operations designed to effect, through the systematic application of force to a selected series of vital targets, the progressive destruction and disintegration of the enemy's war-making capacity to a point where he no longer retains the ability or the will to wage war. Vital targets may include key manufacturing systems, sources of raw material, critical material, stockpiles, power systems, transportation systems, communication facilities, concentrations of uncommitted elements of enemy armed forces, key agricultural areas, and other such target systems.

strategic air warfare—(**NATO, SEATO, CENTO**) Air operations designed to effect the progressive destruction and disintegration of the enemy's war-making capacity.

Strategic Army Forces—See **United States Strategic Army Forces**.

strategic concentration—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The assembly of designated forces in areas from which it is intended that operations of the assembled force shall begin so that they are best disposed to initiate the plan of campaign.

strategic concept—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The course of action accepted as the result of the estimate of the strategic situation. It is a statement of what is to be done expressed in broad terms sufficiently flexible to permit its use in framing the basic undertakings which stem from it. See also **basic undertakings**.

strategic intelligence—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Intelligence which is required for the formation of policy and military plans at national and international levels.

strategic map—(DOD, IADB) A map of medium scale, or smaller, used for planning of operations, including the movement, concentration, and supply of troops. See also **map**.

strategic material (critical)—(DOD, IADB) A material required for essential uses in a war emergency, the procurement of which in adequate quantity, quality, or time, is sufficiently uncertain, for any reason, to require prior provision of the supply thereof.

strategic mission—(DOD, IADB) A mission directed against one or more of a selected series of enemy targets with the purpose of progressive destruction and disintegration of the enemy's war-making capacity and his will to make war. Targets include key manufacturing systems, sources of raw material, critical material, stockpiles, power systems, transportation systems, communication facilities, and other such target systems. As opposed to tactical operations, strategic operations are designed to have a long-range, rather than immediate, effect on the enemy and his military forces.

strategic plan—(DOD, IADB) A plan for the overall conduct of a war.

strategic reserve—(DOD, IADB) That quantity of material which is placed in a particular geographic location due to strategic considerations or in anticipation of major interruptions in the supply distribution system. It is over and above the stockage objective. See also **level of supply**.

strategic transport aircraft—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) Aircraft designed primarily for the carriage of personnel and/or cargo over long distances.

strategic transport aircraft—(SEATO) Aircraft designed primarily for the carriage of personnel and/or cargo between theaters.

strategic vulnerability—(DOD, IADB) The susceptibility of vital elements of national power to being seriously decreased or adversely changed by the application of actions within the capability of another nation to impose. Strategic vulnerability may pertain to political, geographic, economic, scientific, sociological, or military factors.

strategic warning—(DOD, IADB) A notification that enemy-initiated hostilities may be imminent. This notification may be received from minutes to hours, to days, or longer, prior to the initiation of hostilities. See also **strategic warning lead time; strategic warning post-decision time; strategic warning pre-decision time; tactical warning**.

strategic warning lead time—(DOD) That time between the receipt of strategic warning and the beginning of hostilities. This time may include two action periods: strategic warning pre-decision time and strategic warning post-decision time. See also **commanders estimate of the situation; strategic concept; strategic warning**.

strategic warning post-decision time—(DOD) That time which begins after the decision, made at the highest levels of government(s) in response to strategic warning, is ordered executed and ends with the start of hostilities or termination of the threat. It is that part

of strategic warning lead time available for executing pre-hostility actions to strengthen the national strategic posture; however, some preparatory actions may be initiated in the pre-decision period. See also strategic warning; strategic warning lead time.

Strategic warning pre-decision time—(DOD) That time which begins upon receipt of strategic warning and ends when a decision is ordered executed. It is that part of strategic warning lead time available to the highest levels of government(s) to determine that strategic course of action to be executed. See also strategic warning; strategic warning lead time.

strategy—(DOD, IADB) The art and science of developing and using political, economic, psychological, and military forces as necessary during peace and war, to afford the maximum support to policies, in order to increase the probabilities and favorable consequences of victory and to lessen the chances of defeat. See also military strategy; national strategy.

Stratofortress—(DOD, IADB) An all-weather, intercontinental, strategic heavy bomber powered by eight turbojet engines. It is capable of delivering nuclear and nonnuclear bombs, air-to-surface missiles and decoys. Its range is extended by in-flight refueling. Designated as B-52.

Stratofreighter—(DOD, IADB) A strategic aerial tanker-freighter powered by four reciprocating engines. It is equipped for in-flight refueling of bombers and fighters. Designated as KC-97.

Stratojet—(DOD) An all-weather strategic medium bomber. It is powered by six turbojet engines. It has intercontinental range through in-flight refueling. The Stratojet is capable of delivering nuclear and nonnuclear bombs. RB-47 is the reconnaissance version of the B-47. Designated as B-47.

stratosphere—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The layer of the atmosphere above the tropo-

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sphere in which the change of temperature with height is relatively small. See also atmosphere.

Stratotanker—(DOD, IADB) A multipurpose aerial tanker-transport powered by four turbojet engines. It is equipped for high-speed, high-altitude refueling of bombers and fighters. Designated as KC-135.

stream _____—(DOD) Dispensing of chaff (solid/random interval/bursts).

stream takeoff—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Aircraft taking off in trail/column formation.

strength—See economic potential; unit strength.

strength group—(DOD) A surface action group (unit) (element) composed of the heaviest combatant ships available with their aircraft and assigned screen.

strength of enemy forces—(IADB) The description of an enemy unit or force in terms of men, weapons, and equipment. See also effective strength of enemy forces; initial strength of enemy forces.

stretcher—See litter.

stretcher patient—See litter patient.

stretch out—(DOD, IADB) A reduction in the delivery rate specified for a program without a reduction in the total quantity to be delivered.

strike—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) An attack which is intended to inflict damage on, seize or destroy an objective.

strike force—(DOD, IADB) A force composed of appropriate units necessary to conduct strikes, attack or assault operations. See also task force.

strike photography—(DOD, NATO) Air photographs taken during an air strike.

strip marker (land mine warfare)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A marker, natural, artificial, or specially installed, located at the start and finish of a mine strip. See also marker (land mine warfare).

strip plot—(NATO, CENTO) A portion of a map or overlay on which a number of photographs taken along a flight line is delineated without defining the outlines of individual prints.

strong point—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A key point in a defensive position, usually strongly fortified and heavily armed with automatic weapons, around which other positions are grouped for its protection.

strop—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) In air transport, a length of webbing connecting the static line to the anchor cable.

strop (air transport)—(SEATO) The length of webbing connecting the static line to the anchor cable.

sub collection centers—See nuclear, biological, chemical collection center.

subgravity—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A condition in which the resultant ambient acceleration is between 0 and one G.

subkiloton weapon—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A nuclear weapon producing a yield below one kiloton. See also kiloton weapon; nominal weapon.

sublimited war—Not to be used. No substitute recommended.

submarine—(DOD, IADB) A warship designed for under-the-surface operations with primary mission of locating and destroying ships, including other submarines. It is capable of various other naval missions. SSNs are nuclear powered. Designated as SS and SSN. See also fleet ballistic missile submarine.

submarine base—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A base providing logistic support for submarines.

submarine havens—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Specified sea areas for submarine noncombat operations including: a. submarine sanctuaries announced by the area, fleet, or equivalent commander; b. areas reserved for submarine operations and training in non-combat zones; and c. moving areas, established by "Submarine Notices", surrounding submarines in transit, extending 50 nautical miles ahead, 100 nautical miles behind, and 15 nautical miles on each side of the estimated position of the submarine along the stated track. See also moving havens. (Note: SEATO definition Part c does not include "nautical.")

submarine launched missile—See sea-launched ballistic missile.

submarine patrol areas—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A stretch of water determined in all directions by specific geographic limits assigned to a submarine's action.

submarine patrol zones—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Restricted sea areas established for the purpose of permitting submarine operations, unrestricted by the operations or possible attack of friendly forces.

submarine rocket—(DOD, IADB) Submerged, submarine-launched, surface-to-surface rocket with nuclear depth charge or homing torpedo payload, primarily antisubmarine. Popular name is Subroc. Designated as UUM-44A.

submarine safety lanes—See safety lanes.

submarine sanctuaries—(DOD, IADB) Restricted areas which are established for the conduct of non-combat submarine or anti-submarine exercises. They may be either stationary or moving and are normally design-

nated only in rear areas. See also moving havens.

submarine striking forces—(DOD, IADB) Submarines having guided or ballistic missile launching and/or guidance capabilities formed to launch offensive nuclear strikes.

Subroc—See submarine rocket.

subsidiary demolition belt—(DOD, IADB) A supplement to the primary belt to give depth in front or behind, or to protect the flanks. See also demolition belt.

subsonic—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Of or pertaining to speeds less than the speed of sound. See also speed of sound.

substitute transport-type vehicle—(DOD, IADB) A wheeled vehicle designed to perform, within certain limitations, the same military function as military transport vehicles, but not requiring all the special characteristics thereof. They are developed from civilian designs by addition of certain features, or from military designs by deletion of certain features. See also vehicle.

subversion—(DOD, I, SEATO, IADB) Action designed to undermine the military, economic, psychological, morale, or political strength of a regime. See also unconventional warfare.

subversion—(NATO, CENTO) Action designed to undermine: a. the military, economic, psychological, morale, or political strength of a nation; and b. the loyalty of the subjects.

subversive activity—(DOD) Anyone lending aid, comfort, and moral support to individuals, groups, or organizations which advocate the overthrow of incumbent governments by force and violence is subversive and is engaged in subversive activity. All willful acts which are intended to be detrimental to the best interests of the government and which do not fall into the categories of treason, sedi-

tion, sabotage, or espionage will be placed in the category of subversive activity.

subversive political action—(DOD, SEATO, IADB) A planned series of activities designed to accomplish political objectives by influencing, dominating, or displacing individuals or groups who are so placed as to affect the decisions and actions of another government.

summary areas—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Defined areas of sea. For each of these areas, a separate estimated position summary (covering own shipping and forces) and enemy information summary messages are made daily by officers conducting the exercise. These messages are for the information of warships and sea-going commands at sea in the particular area, and certain specified shore authorities.

summit—(DOD) The highest altitude above mean sea level that a projectile reaches in its flight from the gun to the target; the algebraic sum of the maximum ordinate and the altitude of the gun.

Superfortress—(DOD) A tactical aerial tanker powered by four reciprocating engines and two turbojet engines. It is capable of simultaneous aerial refueling of three fighter-type aircraft by the probe and drogue method. Designated as KB-50.

Super Sabre—(DOD, IADB) A supersonic, single-engine, turbojet-powered, tactical and air superiority fighter capable of delivering either nuclear or nonnuclear bombs, rockets, and Bullpup missiles against surface targets, or cannons and Sidewinder missiles against airborne targets. It is capable of providing close support for ground forces; and it can be refueled in flight. Designated as F-100.

supersonic—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Of or pertaining to speed in excess of the speed of sound. See also speed of sound.

supervised route—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A roadway over which control is exercised by

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a traffic control authority by means of traffic control posts, traffic patrols or both. See also route.

supplement—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB)

A supplement is a separate publication, related to a basic publication and prepared for purposes of promulgating additional information or summaries, and may include extracts from the basic publication. (*SEATO, IADB*) A supplement may have a different classification from that of the basic publication, and may not be registered regardless of whether or not the basic publication is registered.

supplies—(DOD) All items necessary for the equipment, maintenance, and operation of a military command, including food, clothing, equipment, arms, ammunition, fuel, materials, and machinery of all kinds. See also stores. For planning and administrative purposes supplies are divided as noted below. The subclassification materiel designators (A through T) may be used in combination with the designated subclassifications to further define a portion of a class of supply for planning purposes, e.g., use of Class V AL to designate ammunition, air missile. Additional codes may be utilized by the Services to satisfy a specific requirement. This additional permissive coding is not to be utilized in lieu of that designated for the major classification and subclassification.

a. **Class I**—Subsistence including gratuitous health and welfare items. Subclassifications for Class I are: A—Air (inflight rations); R—Refrigerated subsistence; S—Nonrefrigerated subsistence (less combat rations); C—Combat rations (including gratuitous health and welfare items).

b. **Class II**—Clothing, individual equipment, tentage, organizational tool sets and tool kits, hand tools, administrative, and housekeeping supplies and equipment. Subclassifications for Class II are: B—Ground support materiel (includes power generators and construction, barrier, bridging, fire fighting, petroleum, and mapping equipment);

E—General supplies; F—Clothing and textiles; M—Weapons; and T—Industrial supplies (includes bearings, block and tackle, cable, chain, wire rope, screws, bolts, studs, steel rods, plates and bars).

c. **Class III**—Petroleum, oils, and lubricants: Petroleum fuels, lubricants, hydraulic and insulating oils, preservatives, liquid and compressed gases, bulk chemical products, coolants, deicing and antifreeze compounds, together with components and additives of such products, and coal. Subclassifications for Class III are: A—Air; and W—Ground (surface).

d. **Class IV**—Construction: Construction materials to include installed equipment, and all fortification/barrier materials. (No subclassifications.)

e. **Class V**—Ammunition: Ammunition of all types (including chemical, biological, radiological, and special weapons), bombs, explosives, mines, fuzes, detonators, pyrotechnics, missiles, rockets, propellants, and other associated items. Subclassifications for Class V are: A—Air; and W—Ground.

f. **Class VI**—Personal Demand Items (Nonmilitary Sales Items). (No subclassifications.)

g. **Class VII**—Major End Items: A final combination of end products which is ready for its intended use; e.g., launchers, tanks, mobile machine shops, vehicles. Subclassifications for Class VII are: A—Air; B—Ground support materiel (includes power generators and construction, barrier, bridging, fire fighting, petroleum, and mapping equipment); D—Administrative vehicles (commercial vehicles utilized in administrative motor pools); G—Electronics; K—Tactical vehicles; L—Missiles; M—Weapons; and N—Special weapons.

h. **Class VIII**—Medical Materiel Including Medical Peculiar Repair Parts. (No subclassifications.)

i. **Class IX**—Repair Parts and components to include kits, assemblies, and subassemblies, repairable and nonrepairable, required for maintenance support of all equipment. Sub-

classifications for Class IX are the same as Class VII with addition of T—Industrial supplies (includes bearings, block and tackle, cable, chain, wire rope, screws, bolts, studs, steel rods, plates and bars).

j. **Class X—Material to Support Nonmilitary Programs**; e.g., Agricultural and Economic Development, Not included in Classes I-IX. (No subclassifications.)

supply—(DOD, IADB) The procurement, distribution, maintenance while in storage, and salvage of supplies, including the determination of kind and quantity of supplies.

a. **(producer phase)**—That phase of military supply which extends from determination of procurement schedules to acceptance of finished supplies by the military Services.

b. **(consumer phase)**—That phase of military supply which extends from receipt of finished supplies by the military Services through issue for use or consumption.

supply by air—See airdrop; air movement.

supply control—(DOD, IADB) The process by which an item of supply is controlled within the supply system, including requisitioning, receipt, storage, stock control, shipment, disposition, identification, and accounting.

supply management—See inventory control.

supply point—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Any point where supplies are issued in detail.

support—(DOD, IADB) 1. The action of a force which aids, protects, complements, or sustains another force in accordance with a directive requiring such action. 2. A unit which helps another unit in battle. Aviation, artillery, or naval gunfire may be used as a support for infantry. 3. A part of any unit held back at the beginning of an attack as a reserve. 4. An element of a command that assists, protects, or supplies other forces in combat. See also interdepartmental/agency support; in-

ternational logistic support; inter-Service support.

support—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) The action of a force or portion thereof, which aids, protects, complements, or sustains any other force.

supporting aircraft—(DOD, IADB) All active aircraft other than unit aircraft. See also aircraft.

supporting arms—(DOD, IADB) Air, sea, and land weapons of all types employed to support ground units.

supporting arms coordination center—(DOD, IADB) A single location on board an amphibious command ship in which all communication facilities incident to the coordination of fire support of the artillery, air, and naval gunfire are centralized. This is the naval counterpart to the fire support coordination center utilized by the landing force. See also fire support coordination center.

supporting artillery—(DOD, IADB) Artillery which executes fire missions in support of a specific unit, usually infantry, but remains under the command of the next higher artillery commander.

supporting fire—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Fire delivered by supporting units to assist or protect a unit in combat. See also close supporting fire; deep supporting fire; direct supporting fire; fire.

surface burst—See nuclear surface burst.

surface code—See panel code.

surface striking forces (naval)—(DOD, IADB) Forces which are organized primarily to do battle with enemy forces or to conduct shore bombardment. Units comprising such a force are generally incorporated in and operate as part of another force, but with provisions for their formation into a surface striking force should such action appear likely and/or desirable.

surface-to-air missile—(DOD, IADB) A surface-launched missile designed to operate against a target above the surface.

surface-to-air missile envelope—(DOD) That air space within the kill capabilities of a specific surface-to-air missile system.

surface-to-air missile installation—(DOD) A surface-to-air missile site with the surface-to-air missile system hardware installed.

surface-to-air missile site—(DOD) A plot of ground prepared in such a manner that it will readily accept the hardware used in a surface-to-air missile system.

surface-to-surface missile—(DOD, IADB) A surface-launched missile designed to operate against a target on the surface.

surface zero—See **ground zero**.

surplus property—(DOD) Any excess property not required for the needs and for the discharge of the responsibilities of all federal agencies, including the Department of Defense, as determined by the General Services Administration.

surplus property—(IADB) Any excess property not required for the needs and for the discharge of the responsibilities of all governmental agencies.

surveillance—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The systematic observation of aerospace, surface, or subsurface areas, places, persons, or things by visual, aural, electronic, photographic, or other means. See also **air surveillance; satellite and missile surveillance; sea surveillance**.

surveillance approach—(DOD) An instrument approach conducted in accordance with directions issued by a controller referring to the surveillance radar display.

survey control point—(DOD) A survey station used to coordinate survey control.

survey information center—(DOD) A place where survey data are collected, correlated, and made available to subordinate units.

survey photography—See **air cartographic photography**.

susceptibility—(DOD) The degree to which a device, equipment or weapons system is open to effective attack due to one or more inherent weaknesses.

suspension strop—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A length of webbing or wire rope between the helicopter and cargo sling.

sweep—(DOD) To employ technical means to uncover planted microphones or other surveillance devices. See also **technical survey**.

synthesis—(DOD, IADB) In intelligence usage, the examining and combining of processed information with other information and intelligence for final interpretation.

system manager(s)—(DOD) A general term of reference to those organizations directed by individual managers, exercising authority over the planning, direction, and control of tasks and associated functions essential for support of designated weapons or equipment systems. The authority vested in this organization may include such functions as research, development, procurement, production, materiel distribution, and logistic support, when so assigned. When intended to relate to a specific system manager, this term will be preceded by the appropriate designation (e.g., Chinook System Manager, Sonar System Manager, F-4 System Manager). This term will normally be used in lieu of system support manager, weapon system manager, program manager, and project manager when such organizations perform these functions.

system support manager—See **system manager**.

T

table of organization—See **establishment**.

table of organization and equipment—See **establishment**.

tacit arms control agreement—(**DOD, IADB**)

An arms control course of action in which two or more nations participate without any formal agreement having been made.

tac-log group—(**DOD, IADB**) Representatives designated by troop commanders to assist Navy control officers aboard control ships in the ship-to-shore movement of troops, equipment, and supplies.

tactical aeromedical evacuation—(**DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB**) That phase of evacuation which provides airlift for patients from the combat zone to points outside the combat zone, and between points within the communications zone.

tactical air command—(**DOD**) 1. An Air Force organization designed to conduct offensive and defensive air operations in conjunction with land or sea forces. 2. A designation of one of the subordinate commands of the Air Force.

tactical air command center—(**DOD**) The principal United States Marine Corps air operation installation from which aircraft and air warning functions of tactical air operations are directed. It is the senior agency of the Marine Corps Air Command and Control System from which the Marine Corps tactical air commander can direct and control tactical air operations and coordinate such air operations with other Services.

tactical air commander—See **tactical air force**.

tactical air commander (ashore)—(**DOD**) The officer (aviator) responsible to the landing force commander for control and coordina-

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

tion of air operations within the landing force commander's area of responsibility when control of these operations is passed ashore.

tactical air control center—(**DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB**) The principal air operations installation (land or ship-based) from which all aircraft and air warning functions of tactical air operations are controlled.

tactical air control group—(**DOD, IADB**) 1. (land-based)—A flexible administrative and tactical component of a tactical air organization which provides aircraft control and warning functions ashore for offensive and defensive missions within the tactical air zone of responsibility. 2. (ship-based)—An administrative and tactical component of an amphibious force which provides aircraft control and warning facilities afloat for offensive and defensive missions within the tactical air command area of responsibility.

tactical air controller—(**DOD**) The officer in charge of all operations of the tactical air control center (afloat). He is responsible to the tactical air officer for the control of all aircraft and air warning facilities within his area of responsibility. See also **air controller**.

tactical air controller—(**NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB**) The officer in charge of all operations of the tactical air control center. He is responsible to the tactical air commander for the control of all aircraft and air warning facilities within his area of responsibility. See also **air controller**.

tactical air control party—(**DOD**) A subordinate operational component of a tactical air control system designed to provide air liaison to land forces and for the control of aircraft. See also **air control team**.

tactical air control party—(**IADB**) A subordinate operational component of the landing

tactical air control system—A force tactical air control system designed to provide air liaison functions and for the control of aircraft from a forward observation post. The tactical air control party operates at division, regimental, and battalion levels. See also air control team.

tactical air control party support team—(DOD) An Army team organized to provide armored combat and/or special purpose vehicles and crews to certain tactical air control parties.

tactical air control squadron—(DOD, IADB) 1. (land-based)—A flexible administrative component of a tactical air control group, known as TACRON, which provides the control mechanism for a land-based tactical air control center, a tactical air direction center, or tactical air control parties. 2. (ship-based)—An administrative and tactical component of the tactical air control group, known as TACRON, which provides the control mechanism for the ship-based tactical air direction center or the ship-based tactical air control center.

tactical air control system—(DOD) The organization and equipment necessary to plan, direct, and control tactical air operations and to coordinate air operations with other Services. It is composed of control agencies and communications-electronics facilities which provide the means for centralized control and decentralized execution of missions.

tactical air coordinator (airborne)—(DOD, IADB) An officer who coordinates, from an aircraft, the action of combat aircraft engaged in close support of ground or sea forces.

tactical air direction center—(DOD) An air operations installation under the overall control of the tactical air control center (afloat) / tactical air command center, from which aircraft and air warning service functions of tactical air operations in an area of responsibility are directed. See also tactical air director.

tactical air direction center—(IADB) An air operations installation under the over-all control of the tactical air control center, from which aircraft and aircraft warning service functions of tactical air operations in an area of responsibility are directed. See also tactical air director.

tactical air director—(DOD, IADB) The officer in charge of all operations of the tactical air direction center. He is responsible to the tactical air controller for the direction of all aircraft and air warning facilities assigned to his area of responsibility. When operating independently of a tactical air control center (afloat), the tactical air director assumes the functions of the tactical air controller. See also tactical air direction center.

tactical air force—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An air force charged with carrying out tactical air operations in coordination with ground or naval forces.

tactical air observer—(DOD) An officer trained as an air observer whose function is to observe from airborne aircraft and report on movement and disposition of friendly and enemy forces, on terrain, weather, and hydrography and to execute other missions as directed.

tactical air officer (afloat)—(DOD) The officer (aviator) under the amphibious task force commander who coordinates planning of all phases of air participation of the amphibious operation and air operations of supporting forces en route to and in the objective area. Until control is passed ashore, he exercises control over all operations of the tactical air control center (afloat) and is charged with: a. control of all aircraft in the objective area assigned for tactical air operations, including offensive and defensive air; b. control of all other aircraft entering or passing through the objective area; and c. control of all air warning facilities in the objective area.

tactical air operation—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An air operation involving the employment of air power in coordination with ground or naval forces to: a. gain and maintain air superiority; b. prevent movement of enemy forces into and within the objective area and to seek out and destroy these forces and their supporting installations; and c. join with ground or naval forces in operations within the objective area, in order to assist directly in attainment of their immediate objective.

tactical air operations center—(DOD) A subordinate operational component of the Marine Air Command and Control System designed for direction and control of all en route air traffic and air defense operations, to include manned interceptors and surface-to-air weapons, in an assigned sector. It is under the operational control of the Tactical Air Command Center.

tactical air reconnaissance—(DOD) The use of air vehicles to obtain information concerning terrain, weather, and the disposition, composition, movement, installations, lines of communications, electronic and communication emissions of enemy forces. Also included are artillery and naval gunfire adjustment, and systematic and random observation of ground battle area, targets, and/or sectors of airspace.

tactical air support—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Air operations carried out in coordination with surface forces which directly assist the land or naval battle. See also air support.

tactical air support element—(DOD) An element of a United States Army division, corps, or field army tactical operations center consisting of G-2 and G-3 air personnel who coordinate and integrate tactical air support with current tactical ground operations.

tactical air transport—(SEATO, IADB) The use of air transport in direct support of: a.

airborne assaults; b. carriage of air transported forces; c. tactical air supply; d. evacuation of casualties from forward airfields; and e. clandestine operations.

tactical air transport operations—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The carriage of passengers and cargo within a theater by means of: 1. Airborne operations: a. parachute assault; b. helicopter borne assault; and c. air landing. 2. Air logistic support. 3. Special missions. 4. Aeromedical evacuation missions.

tactical area of responsibility—(DOD) A defined area of land for which responsibility is specifically assigned to the commander of the area as a measure for control of assigned forces and coordination of support. Commonly referred to as TAOR.

tactical bomb lines—(IADB) Lines (land) prescribed by a troop commander beyond which he considers that properly coordinated bombing would not endanger his own forces. See also bomb lines.

tactical call sign—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A call sign which identifies a tactical command or tactical communication facility. See also call sign.

tactical command ship—(DOD, IADB) A warship, converted from a light cruiser, and designed to serve as a command ship for a fleet/force commander. It is equipped with extensive communication equipment. Designated as CC.

tactical control—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The detailed and, usually, local direction and control of movements or maneuvers necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned.

tactical diversion (naval)—(SEATO, IADB) A modification for operational reasons to the route, or the rate of progress along the route, including waiting periods in a holding anchorage, of a ship or convoy without alteration of its ultimate destination.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

tactical information processing and interpretation system—(DOD) A tactical, mobile, land-based, automated information-handling system designed to store and retrieve intelligence information and to process and interpret imagery or nonimagery data. Also called TIPI.

tactical intelligence—(DOD) Intelligence which is required for the planning and conduct of tactical operations. Essentially, tactical intelligence and strategic intelligence differ only in scope, point of view, and level of employment.

tactical loading—See combat loading; unit loading.

tactical locality—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An area of terrain which, because of its location or features, possesses a tactical significance in the particular circumstances existing at a particular time.

tactical map—(DOD, IADB) A large-scale map used for tactical and administrative purposes. See also map.

tactical nuclear weapon employment—(DOD) The use of nuclear weapons by land, sea, or air forces against opposing forces, supporting installations or facilities, in support of operations which contribute to the accomplishment of a military mission of limited scope, or in support of the military commander's scheme of maneuver, usually limited to the area of military operations.

tactical operations center—(DOD) A physical groupment of those elements of an Army general and special staff concerned with the current tactical operations and the tactical support thereof.

tactical reserve—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A part of battalion, regiment, or similar force, held initially under the control of the commander as a maneuvering force to influence future action.

tactical transport aircraft—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) Aircraft designed primarily for the carriage of personnel and/or cargo over short or medium distances.

tactical troops—(DOD, IADB) Combat troops, together with any service troops required for their direct support, who are organized under one commander to operate as a unit and engage the enemy in combat. See also troops.

tactical unit—(DOD, IADB) An organization of troops, aircraft, or ships which is intended to serve as a single unit in combat. It may include service units required for its direct support.

tactical vehicle—(DOD, IADB) A vehicle having military characteristics designed primarily for use by forces in the field in direct connection with, or support of, combat or tactical operations, or the training of troops for such operations. See also vehicle.

tactical warning—(DOD, IADB) 1. A notification that the enemy has initiated hostilities. Such warning may be received any time from the launching of the attack until it reaches its target. See also strategic warning. (DOD) 2. In satellite and missile surveillance, a notification to operational command centers that a specific threat event(s) is occurring. The component elements that describe threat events are:

Country of origin—country or countries initiating hostilities.

Event type and size—identification of the type of event and determination of the size or number of weapons.

Country under attack—determined by observing trajectory of an object and predicting its impact point.

Event time—time the hostile event occurred.

tactics—(DOD, IADB) 1. The employment of units in combat. 2. The ordered arrangement and maneuver of units in relation to each other and/or to the enemy in order to utilize their full potentialities.

tally ho—(DOD) Target visually sighted (presumably the target I have been ordered to intercept). This should be followed by initial contact report as soon as possible. The sighting should be amplified if possible (e.g., "tally-ho pounce," or "tally-ho heads up").

Talos—(DOD, IADB) A shipborne, surface-to-air missile with solid-propellant rocket/ram-jet engine. It is equipped with nuclear or non-nuclear warhead, and command, beam-rider homing guidance. Designated as RIM-8.

tan alt—See shadow factor.

tank, 76-mm gun—(DOD, IADB) A tracked vehicle providing light armor protection against small arms fire and shell fragments. Primary role of this vehicle is armored reconnaissance. Designated as M41.

tank, combat, full-tracked, 90-mm gun—(DOD, IADB) A fully armed combat vehicle providing mobile fire power and crew protection for offensive combat, armed with one 90-mm gun, one 50-caliber machine gun, and one 30-caliber machine gun. Designated as M48A2.

tank, combat, full-tracked, 105-mm gun—(DOD, IADB) A heavy, fully armored combat vehicle providing mobile fire power and crew protection for offensive combat, armed with one 105-mm gun, one 50 caliber machine gun, and one 30-caliber machine gun. Designated as M60.

tank, combat, full-tracked, 120-mm gun—(DOD, IADB) A heavy, fully armored combat vehicle armed with one 120-mm gun, one 30-caliber machine gun, and one 50-caliber machine gun. Designated as M103A1.

tank, main battle—(DOD, IADB) A tracked vehicle providing heavy armor protection and serving as the principal assault weapon of armored and infantry troops. The new main battle tank will mount the Shillelagh.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

target—(DOD) 1. A geographical area, complex, or installation planned for capture or destruction by military forces. 2. In intelligence usage, a country, area, installation, agency, or person against which intelligence operations are directed. 3. An area designated and numbered for future firing. 4. In gunfire support usage, an impact burst which hits the target.

target acquisition—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The detection, identification, and location of a target in sufficient detail to permit the effective employment of weapons. See also target analysis.

target analysis—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) An examination of potential targets to determine military importance, priority of attack, and weapons required to obtain a desired level of damage or casualties.

target approach point—(DOD, NATO, SEA-TO, CENTO, IADB) In air transport operations, a navigational checkpoint over which the final turn-in to the drop zone/landing zone is made. See also initial point.

target area survey base—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A base line used for the locating of targets or other points by the intersection of observations from two stations located at opposite ends on the line.

target array—(DOD) A graphic representation of enemy forces, personnel, and facilities in a specific situation, accompanied by a target analysis.

target bearing—(DOD, IADB) 1. (true)—The true compass bearing of a target from a firing ship. 2. (relative)—The bearing of a target measured in the horizontal from the bow of one's own ship clockwise from 0° to 360° , or from the nose of one's own aircraft in hours of the clock.

target cap—(DOD) Target combat air patrol.

target classification—(DOD) A grouping of targets in accordance with their threat to the amphibious task force and its component elements, targets not to be fired upon prior to D-day and targets not to be destroyed except on direct orders.

target combat air patrol—(DOD) A patrol of fighters maintained over an enemy target area to destroy enemy aircraft and to cover friendly shipping in the vicinity of the target area in amphibious operations. See also combat air patrol.

target complex—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A geographically integrated series of target concentrations. See also target.

target concentration—(DOD, IADB) A grouping of geographically proximate targets. See also target; target complex.

target data inventory—(DOD) A basic targeting program which provides standardized target data in support of the requirements of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, military departments, and unified and specified commands for target planning coordination and weapons application.

target date—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The date on which it is desired that an action be accomplished or initiated.

target director post—(DOD, IADB) A special control element of the tactical air control system. It performs no air warning service but is used to position friendly aircraft over predetermined target coordinates, or other geographical locations, under all weather conditions.

target discrimination—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The ability of a surveillance or guidance system to identify or engage any one target when multiple targets are present.

target dossiers—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Files of assembled target intelligence about a specific geographic area.

target folders—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The folders containing target intelligence and related materials prepared for planning and executing action against a specific target.

target grid—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) Device for converting the observer's target locations and corrections with respect to the observer target line to target locations and corrections with respect to the gun target line.

target illustration print—(NATO, CENTO) A single contact print or enlarged portion of a selected area from a single print, providing the best available illustration of a specific installation or pin-point target.

target information sheet—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) Brief description of the target, completing the "descriptive target data". It should include technical and physical characteristics, details on exact location, disposition, importance, and possible obstacles for an aircraft flying at low altitudes.

target intelligence—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Intelligence which portrays and locates the components of a target or target complex and indicates its vulnerability and relative importance.

target list—(DOD) The listing of targets maintained and promulgated by the senior echelon of command; it contains those targets which are to be engaged by supporting arms, as distinguished from a "list of targets" which may be maintained by any echelon as confirmed, suspect, or possible targets for informational and planning purposes.

target materials—(DOD, IADB) Graphic, textual, tabular, or other presentations of target intelligence, primarily designed to support operations against designated targets by one or more weapon systems. Target materials are suitable for training, planning, executing, and evaluating such operations.

target number (artillery)—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) The reference number given to the target by the fire control unit.

target of opportunity—(DOD, IADB) 1. A target visible to a surface or air sensor or observer, which is within range of available weapons and against which fire has not been scheduled or requested. (DOD) 2. (nuclear) A nuclear target observed or detected after an operation begins that has not been previously considered, analyzed or planned for a nuclear strike. Generally fleeting in nature, it should be attacked as soon as possible within the time limitations imposed for coordination and warning of friendly troops and aircraft.

target of opportunity—(NATO, CENTO) A target which appears during combat and which can be reached by ground fire, naval fire, or aircraft fire, and against which fire has not been scheduled.

target pattern—(DOD) The flight path of aircraft during the attack phase. Also called attack pattern.

target priority—(DOD) A grouping of targets with the indicated sequence of attack.

target range—See range.

target response (nuclear)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The effect on men, material, and equipment of blast, heat, light, and nuclear radiation resulting from the explosion of a nuclear weapon.

target status board—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A wall chart maintained by the air intelligence division of the joint operations center. It includes target lists, locations, priority and status of action taken. It may also include recommended armament and fuzing for destruction.

target system—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. All the targets situated in a particular geographic area and functionally related.

(DOD) 2. A group of targets which are so related that their destruction will produce some particular effect desired by the attacker. See also target complex.

target system component—(DOD, IADB) A set of targets belonging to one or more groups of industries and basic utilities required to produce component parts of an end product such as periscopes, or one type of a series of interrelated commodities, such as aviation gasoline.

Tartar—(DOD, IADB) A shipborne surface-to-air missile with solid-propellant rocket engine and nonnuclear warhead. Designated as RIM-24.

task component—(DOD, IADB) A subdivision of a fleet, task force, task group, or task unit, organized by the respective commander or by higher authority for the accomplishment of specific tasks.

task element—(DOD, SEATO, IADB) A component of a naval task unit organized by the commander of a task unit or higher authority.

task fleet—(DOD, IADB) A mobile command consisting of ships and aircraft necessary for the accomplishment of a specific major task or tasks which may be of a continuing nature.

task force—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. A temporary grouping of units under one commander, formed for the purpose of carrying out a specific operation or mission. 2. A semipermanent organization of units under one commander for the purpose of carrying out a continuing specific task. 3. A component of a fleet organized by the commander of a task fleet or higher authority for the accomplishment of a specific task or tasks. See also force(s).

task group—(DOD, SEATO, IADB) A component of a naval task force organized by the commander of a task force or higher authority.

task organization—(DOD, SEATO) 1. In the Navy, an organization which assigns to responsible commanders the means with which to accomplish their assigned tasks in any planned action. 2. An organization table pertaining to a specific naval directive.

task unit—(DOD, IADB) A component of a naval task group organized by the commander of a task group or higher authority.

taxiway—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A specially prepared or designated path on a land airfield for the use of taxiing aircraft.

technical assistance—(DOD) The providing of advice, assistance, and training pertaining to the installation, operation, and maintenance of equipment.

technical characteristics—(DOD, IADB) Those characteristics of equipment which pertain primarily to the engineering principles involved in producing equipment possessing desired military characteristics, e.g., for electronic equipment, technical characteristics include such items as circuitry, and types and arrangement of components.

technical escort—(DOD) Individuals technically qualified and properly equipped to accompany designated material requiring a high degree of safety and/or security during shipment.

technical evaluation—(DOD, IADB) The study and investigations by a developing agency to determine the technical suitability of material, equipment, or a system, for use in the military Services. See also operational evaluation.

technical information—(DOD, IADB) Information, including scientific information, which relates to research, development, engineering, test, evaluation, production, operation, use, and maintenance of munitions and other military supplies and equipment.

technical intelligence—(DOD, IADB) Not to be used. See scientific and technical intelligence.

technical intelligence—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO) Intelligence concerning foreign technological developments, performance and operational capabilities of foreign materiel, which now or may eventually have a practical application for military purposes. It is the end product resulting from the processing and collation of technical information.

technical specifications—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A detailed description of technical requirements stated in terms suitable to form the basis for the actual design development and production processes of an item having the qualities specified in the operational characteristics. See also NATO basic military requirement; operational characteristics.

technical supply operations—(DOD, IADB) Operations performed by supply units or technical supply elements of supply and maintenance units in acquiring, accounting for, storing, and issuing Class II and IV items needed by supported units and maintenance activities.

technical survey—(DOD) A complete electronic and physical inspection to ascertain that offices, conference rooms, war rooms, and other similar locations where classified information is discussed are free of monitoring systems. See also sweep.

telecommunication—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Any transmission, emission, or reception of signs, signals, writing, images, and sounds or information of any nature by wire, radio, visual, or other electromagnetic systems. (Note: SEATO definition uses the word "intelligence" instead of "information.")

teleconference—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A conference between persons remote from one another but linked by a telecommunications system.

teleran system—(DOD, IADB) A navigational system which: a. employs ground-based search radar equipment along an airway to locate aircraft flying near that airway; b. transmits, by television means, information pertaining to these aircraft and other information to the pilots of properly equipped aircraft; and c. provides information to the pilots appropriate for use in the landing approach.

television imagery—(DOD) Imagery acquired by a television camera and recorded or transmitted electronically.

temperature gradient—(POD) At sea, a temperature gradient is the change of temperature with depth; a positive gradient is a temperature increase with an increase in depth, and a negative gradient is a temperature decrease with an increase in depth.

temporary cemetery—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A cemetery for the purpose of: a. the initial burial of the remains if the circumstances permit, or b. the reburial of remains exhumed from an emergency burial.

terminal clearance capacity—(DOD) The amount of cargo or personnel that can be moved through and out of a terminal on a daily basis.

terminal control area—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A control area or a portion thereof normally situated at the confluence of air traffic service routes in the vicinity of one or more major airfields. See also airway; controlled airspace; control area; control zone (air).

terminal destination (merchant shipping)—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) The last port/water terminal or anchorage of an independent or convoy to which routing instructions have been issued. It is not necessarily the final destination. See also final destination; immediate destination; intermediate destination; original destination.

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terminal guidance—(DOD, IADB) 1. The guidance applied to a guided missile between mid-course guidance and arrival in the vicinity of the target. 2. Electronic, mechanical, visual, or other assistance given an aircraft pilot to facilitate arrival at, operation within or over, landing upon, or departure from an air landing or airdrop facility. See also guidance; homing phase; terminal phase.

terminal operations—(DOD) The reception, processing, and staging of passengers, the receipt, transit storage and marshalling of cargo, the loading and unloading of ships or aircraft, and the manifesting and forwarding of cargo and passengers to destination.

terminal phase—(DOD, IADB) The period of flight of a missile between the end of mid-course guidance and impact. See also terminal guidance.

terminal port—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The final port of an independent or convoy to which routing instructions have been issued. It is not necessarily the destination.

terminal velocity—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. Hypothetical maximum speed a body could attain along a specified flight path under given conditions of weight and thrust if diving through an unlimited distance in air of specified uniform density. 2. Remaining speed of a projectile at the point in its downward path where it is level with the muzzle of the weapon.

Terne—(DOD, IADB) A Norwegian-designed, antisubmarine, ahead-thrown rocket comparable to Weapon Alpha. It is designed for installation in ships of 500 to 1,000 tons.

terrain exercise—(DOD, IADB) An exercise in which a stated military situation is solved on the ground, the troops being imaginary and the solution usually being in writing.

terrain intelligence—(DOD, SEATO, IADE) Processed information on the military sig-

nificance of natural and man-made characteristics of an area.

terain study—(DOD, IADB) An analysis and interpretation of natural and man-made features of an area, their effects on military operations, and the effect of weather and climate on these features.

terrestrial environment—(DOD) The earth's land area, including its manmade and natural surface and sub-surface features, and its interfaces and interactions with the atmosphere and the oceans.

terrestrial reference guidance—(DOD, IADB) The technique of providing intelligence to a missile from certain characteristics of the surface over which the missile is flown, thereby achieving flight along a predetermined path. See also guidance.

Terrier—(DOD, IADB) A surface-to-air missile with solid-fuel rocket motor. It is equipped with radar beam rider or homing guidance and nuclear or nonnuclear warhead. Designated as RIM-2.

Terrier land weapon system—(DOD, IADB) A surface-to-air missile system, utilizing the Terrier RIM-2B and Terrier RIM-2C missile with ground-launching and guidance equipment, developed specifically for amphibious operations. (DOD) This equipment is a lighter and land-mobile version of the Navy system.

tests—See service test; troop test.

theater—(DOD) The geographical area outside continental United States for which a commander of a unified or specified command has been assigned military responsibility.

theater of operations—See area of operations.

theater of war—See area of war.

thermal energy—(DOD) The energy emitted from the fireball as thermal radiation. The

total amount of thermal energy received per unit area at a specified distance from a nuclear explosion is generally expressed in terms of calories per square centimeter.

thermal exposure—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The total normal component of thermal radiation striking a given surface throughout the course of a detonation; expressed in the units: calories per square centimeter.

thermal imagery (infrared)—(NATO, CENTO) Imagery produced by measuring and recording electronically the thermal radiation of objects.

thermal pulse—(DOD, IADB) The radiant power versus time pulse from a nuclear weapon detonation.

thermal radiation—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. The heat and light produced by a nuclear explosion. (DOD) 2. Electromagnetic radiations emitted from a heat or light source as a consequence of its temperature; it consists essentially of ultraviolet, visible, and infrared radiations.

thermal X-rays—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The electromagnetic radiation, mainly in the soft (low-energy) X-ray region, emitted by the extremely hot weapon debris by virtue of its extremely high temperature.

thermonuclear—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) An adjective referring to the process (or processes) in which very high temperatures are used to bring about the fusion of light nuclei, with the accompanying liberation of energy.

thermonuclear weapon—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A weapon in which very high temperatures are used to bring about the fusion of light nuclei such as those of hydrogen isotopes (e.g., deuterium and tritium) with the accompanying release of energy. The high temperatures required are obtained by means of fission.

third area conflict—(DOD) Not to be used. See cold war; general war; guerrilla warfare; limited war.

Thor—(DOD) A liquid-propellant, one-stage, rocket-powered intermediate range ballistic missile equipped with nuclear warhead. It is also equipped with an all inertial guidance system.

Thunderchief—(DOD, IADB) A supersonic, single-engine, turbojet-powered tactical fighter capable of delivering nuclear weapons as well as non-nuclear bombs and rockets. It is also capable of close support for ground forces. Its range can be extended by in-flight refueling. It is equipped with the Sidewinder missile. The aircraft is capable of all-weather attack. Designated as F-105.

tied on—(DOD) The aircraft indicated is in formation with me.

tie down—See lashing.

tie-down diagram—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) A drawing indicating the prescribed method of securing a particular item of cargo within a specific type of vehicle.

tie down point—(NATO, CENTO) An attachment point provided on or within a vehicle for securing cargo.

tie-down point pattern—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The pattern of tie down points within a vehicle.

Tiger—(DOD, IADB) A single-engine, single-seat, supersonic jet fighter designed for operating from aircraft carriers for the interception and destruction of enemy aircraft, and the support of troops ashore. Armament consists of Sidewinders, cannons, and rocket packs. Designated as F-11.

tilt—(NATO, CENTO) In air photography, the camera rotation about the longitudinal axis

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of the aircraft. Also known as roll. See also tilt angle.

tilt angle—(NATO, CENTO) The angle between the axis of an air camera and the vertical relative to the longitudinal axis of the aircraft. The angle at the perspective center between the photograph perpendicular and the plumb line. See also angle of depression.

time and material contract—(DOD, IADB) A contract providing for the procurement of supplies or services on the basis of: a. direct labor hours at specified fixed hourly rates (which rates include direct and indirect labor, overhead, and profit); and b. material at cost.

time fuze—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A fuze which contains a graduated time element to regulate the time interval after which the fuze will function. See also fuze.

time of attack—(DOD, IADB) The hour at which the attack is to be launched. If a line of departure is prescribed, it is the hour at which the line is to be crossed by the leading elements of the attack.

time of delivery—(DOD, IADB) The time at which the addressee or responsible relay agency receipts for a message.

time of flight—(DOD) The time in seconds from the instant a weapon is fired, launched, or released from the delivery vehicle or weapons system to the instant it strikes or detonates.

time of origin—(DOD, IADB) The time at which a message is released for transmission.

time of receipt—(DOD, IADB) The time at which a receiving station completes reception of a message.

time on target—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB)

1. The method of firing on a target in which various artillery units and naval gunfire support ships so time their fire as to assure all

projectiles reaching the target simultaneously. 2. Time at which aircraft are scheduled to attack/photograph the target. (*DOD*) 3. The actual time at which aircraft attack/photograph the target. 4. The time at which a nuclear detonation is planned at a specified desired ground zero.

time on target (air)—See **time on target**, Parts 2 and 3.

time on target (artillery)—See **time on target**, Part 1.

time over target conflict—(*DOD*) A situation wherein two or more delivery vehicles are scheduled such that their proximity violates the established separation criteria for yield, time, distance or all three.

time over target (nuclear)—See **time on target**, Part 4.

time to go—(*DOD*) During an air intercept, the time to fly to the offset point from any given interceptor position; after passing the offset point, the time to fly to the intercept point.

tip—(*NATO, CENTO*) In air photography, the camera rotation about the transverse axis of the aircraft. Also known as pitch.

tips—(*DOD*) External fuel tanks.

Titan—(*DOD, IADB*) A liquid-propellant, two-stage, rocket-powered intercontinental ballistic missile equipped with a nuclear warhead. Designated as HGM-25, it is guided by radio-inertial guidance and the LGM-25C, an improved version of the HGM-25, is guided by all-inertial guidance and equipped with a higher-yield warhead. The system is for deployment in a hardened and dispersed configuration.

title block—See **information box**.

titling strip—(*NATO, CENTO*) The information added to negatives and/or positives, in

accordance with regulations to identify and provide reference information.

TNT equivalent—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB*) A measure of the energy release from the detonation of a nuclear weapon, or from the explosion of a given quantity of fissionable or fusionable material, in terms of the amount of trinitrotoluene which would release the same amount of energy when exploded.

tolerance dose—(*DOD, IADB*) The amount of radiation which may be received by an individual within a specified period with negligible results.

tone—(*NATO, CENTO*) Each distinguishable shade variation from black to white on photographs.

topographic base—See **chart base**.

topographic map—(*DOD, IADB*) A map which presents the vertical position of features in measurable form as well as their horizontal positions. See also **map**.

top secret—See **defense classification**.

torpedo defense net—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB*) A net employed to close an inner harbor to torpedoes fired from seaward or to protect an individual ship at anchor or underway.

toss bombing—(*DOD, IADB*) A method of bombing where an aircraft flies on a line towards the target, pulls up in a vertical plane, releasing the bomb at an angle that will compensate for the effect of gravity drop on the bomb. Similar to loft bombing; unrestricted as to altitude. See also **loft bombing**; **over-the-shoulder bombing**.

total materiel assets—(*DOD*) The total quantity of an item available in the military system world wide and all funded procurement of the item with adjustments to provide for transfers out of or into the inventory through

the appropriation and procurement lead-time periods. It includes peacetime force material assets and mobilization reserve stock. See also **mobilization reserves.**

total materiel objective—(DOD) The sum of the peacetime force materiel requirement and the mobilization reserve materiel objective. See also **mobilization reserves.**

total materiel procurement objective—(DOD) The quantity of an item required to be procured in peacetime in order to balance total materiel assets with the total materiel objective when the objective exceeds assets. It is also the sum of the peacetime force materiel procurement objective and the mobilization reserve materiel procurement objective. See also **mobilization reserves.**

total materiel requirement—(DOD) The sum of the peacetime force materiel requirement and the mobilization reserve materiel requirement. See also **mobilization reserves.**

total nuclear war—(DOD) Not to be used. See **general war.**

total war—(DOD) Not to be used. See **general war.**

toxic attack—(SEATO) An attack directed at man, animals, or crops, using injurious agents of radiological, biological, or chemical origin.

toxic chemical, biological, or radiological attack—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) An attack directed at man, animals, or crops, using injurious agents of radiological, biological, or chemical origin.

track—(DOD, IADB) 1. A series of related contacts displayed on a plotting board. 2. To display or record the successive positions of a moving object. 3. To lock onto a point of radiation and obtain guidance therefrom. 4. To keep a gun properly aimed, or to point continuously a target locating instrument at a moving target. 5. The actual path of an air-

craft above, or a ship on, the surface of the earth. The course is the path which is planned; the track is the path which is actually taken. 6. One of the two endless belts on which a full-track or half-track vehicle runs. 7. A metal part forming a path for a moving object, e.g., the track around the inside of a vehicle for moving a mounted machine gun.

track—(NATO, CENTO) 1. To display or record the successive positions of a moving object; also to lock on to a point of radiation and obtain guidance therefrom. 2. To keep a gun properly aimed, or to point continuously a target-locating instrument at a moving target. 3. The projection on the surface of the earth of the path of an aircraft or ship the direction of which path at any point is usually expressed in degrees from North (true, magnetic or grid). 4. One of two endless belts on which a full-track or half-track vehicle runs. 5. A metal part forming a path for a moving object.

track—(SEATO) 1. To display or record the successive positions of a moving object; also to lock onto a point of radiation and obtain guidance therefrom. 2. To keep a gun properly aimed or to point continuously a target locating instrument at a moving target. 3. The actual path of an aircraft above, or a ship on, the surface of the earth. The course is the path which is planned; the track is the path actually taken. 4. One of the two endless belts on which a full-track or half-track vehicle runs. 5. A metal part forming a path for moving object, e.g., the track around the inside of a vehicle for moving a mounted machine gun. 6. An unimproved rough route suitable for sustained use by animal-drawn transport and normally not motorable.

track correlation—(DOD) Correlating track information for identification purposes using all available data.

track crossing angle—(DOD) In air intercept, the angular difference between interceptor track and target track at the time of intercept.

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Tracker—(DOD, IADB) A twin-reciprocating-engine, antisubmarine aircraft capable of operating from carriers, and designed primarily for the detection, location, and destruction of submarines. Designated as S-2.

tracking—(DOD) In air intercept, means by my evaluation, target is steering true course indicated.

track telling—(DOD) The process of communicating air surveillance and tactical data information between command and control systems and facilities within the systems. Telling may be classified into the following areas: back tell; cross tell; forward tell; lateral tell; overlap tell; and relateral tell. See also back tell; cross tell; forward tell; lateral tell; overlap tell; relateral tell.

tractor group—(DOD, IADB) A group of landing ships in an amphibious operation which carries the amphibious vehicles of the landing force.

trafficability—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Capability of terrain to bear traffic. It refers to the extent to which the terrain will permit continued movement of any and/or all types of traffic.

traffic circulation map—(DOD, IADB) A map showing traffic routes and the measures for traffic regulation. It indicates the roads for use of certain classes of traffic, the location of traffic control stations, and the directions in which traffic may move. Also called a circulation map. See also map.

traffic control police (road transport)—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Any persons ordered by a military commander and/or by national authorities to facilitate the movement of traffic and to prevent and/or report any breach of road traffic regulations.

traffic density—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The average number of vehicles that occupy one mile or one kilometer of road space, expressed in vehicles per mile or per kilometer.

traffic flow—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The total number of vehicles passing a given point in a given time. Traffic flow is expressed as vehicles per hour.

traffic flow security—(DOD, IADB) The protection resulting from features, inherent in some cryptoequipment, which conceal the presence of valid messages on a communications circuit, normally achieved by causing the circuit to appear busy at all times.

traffic information (radar)—(DOD) Information issued to alert an aircraft to any radar targets observed on the radar display which may be in such proximity to its position or intended route of flight to warrant its attention.

traffic pattern—(DOD) The traffic flow that is prescribed for aircraft landing at, taxiing on, and taking off from an airport. The usual components of a traffic pattern are upwind leg, crosswind leg, downwind leg, base leg, and final approach.

trail—(DOD) Track (or shadow). (The words "landward" or "seaward" may be used to indicate from which side of enemy unit to shadow.)

trailer—(DOD) Aircraft which are following and keeping under surveillance a designated airborne contact.

trail formation—See column formation.

train—(DOD, IADB) 1. A service force or group of service elements which provides logistic support, e.g., an organization of naval auxiliary ships or merchant ships attached to a fleet for this purpose; similarly, the vehicles and operating personnel which furnish supply, evacuation, and maintenance services to a land unit. (DOD) 2. Bombs dropped in short intervals or sequence.

train headway—(NATO, CENTO) The interval of time between two trains boarded by the same unit at the same point.

training aids—(DOD, IADB) Any item which is developed and/or procured with the primary intent that it shall assist in training and the process of learning.

train path—(NATO, CENTO) The opportunity offered to a train to move along a given route. This opportunity is reflected in timings. The whole of the train paths on any given route constitutes a time table.

trajectory—See **ballistic trajectory**.

transattack period—(DOD) 1. In nuclear warfare, the period from the initiation of the attack to its termination. 2. As applied to the Single Integrated Operational Plan, the period which extends from execution (or enemy attack, whichever is sooner) to termination of the Single Integrated Operational Plan. See also **postattack period**.

transfer area—(DOD, IADB) In an amphibious operation, the water area in which the transfer of troops and supplies from landing craft to amphibious vehicles is effected.

transfer leader—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A wheeled or tracked vehicle with a platform capable of vertical and horizontal adjustment used in the loading and unloading of aircraft, ships, or other vehicles.

transient—(DOD, IADB) 1. Personnel, ships, or craft stopping temporarily at a post, station, or port to which they are not assigned or attached, and having destination elsewhere. (NATO, SEATO, CENTO) 2. An individual awaiting orders, transport, etc., at a post or station to which he is not attached or assigned.

transient forces—(DOD, IADB) Forces which pass or stage through, or base temporarily within, the area of responsibility of another command but are not under its operational control.

transient area—See **staging area**.

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transition altitude—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The altitude at or below which the vertical position of an aircraft is controlled by reference to true altitude.

transition level—(DOD, NATO) The lowest flight level available for use above the transition altitude. See also **altitude; transition altitude**.

transmission factor (nuclear)—(DOD, NESN, CENTO, IADB) The ratio of the dose inside the shielding material to the outside (ambient) dose. Transmission factor is used to calculate the dose received through the shielding material. See also **half thickness; shielding**.

transmission security—See **communications security**.

transonic—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Of or pertaining to the speed of a body in a surrounding fluid when the relative speed of the fluid is subsonic in some places and supersonic in others. This is encountered when passing from subsonic to supersonic speeds and vice versa. See also **speed of sound**.

transparency—(DOD, NATO) An image fixed on a clear base by means of a photographic, printing, chemical or other process, especially adaptable for viewing by transmitted light. See also **diapositive**.

transponder—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A transmitter-receiver capable of accepting the electronic challenge of an interrogator and automatically transmitting an appropriate reply.

transponder india—(DOD) International civil aviation organization/secondary surveillance radar.

transponder sierra—(DOD) Identification Friend or Foe mark X (selective identification feature).

transponder tango—(DOD) Identification Friend or Foe mark X basic.

transport area—(DOD, IADB) A sea area in the proximity of the landing beaches of an amphibious assault for transport unloading operations. See also helicopter transport area; inner transport area; outer transport area.

transportation emergency—(DOD) A situation created by a shortage of normal transportation capability and of a magnitude sufficient to frustrate military movement requirements, and which requires extraordinary action by the President or other designated authority to insure continued movement of essential Department of Defense traffic.

transportation operating agencies—(DOD) 1. (military)—These agencies are the Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service, under the Department of the Army, the Military Sealift Command, under the Department of the Navy, and the Military Airlift Command, under the Department of the Air Force. 2. (civil)—Those Federal agencies having responsibilities under national emergency conditions for the operational direction of one or more forms of transportation; they are also referred to as Federal Modal Agencies or Federal Transport Agencies.

transportation priorities—(DOD) Indicators assigned to eligible traffic which establish its movement precedence. Appropriate priority systems apply to the movement of traffic by sea and air. In times of emergency, priorities may be applicable to continental United States movements by land, water, or air.

transport capacity—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) The capacity of a vehicle is defined by the number of persons, the tonnage (or volume) of equipment which can be carried by this vehicle under given conditions.

transport control center (air transport)—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The operations center through which the air

transport force commander exercises control over the air transport system.

transport group (amphibious)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A subdivision of an amphibious task force, composed primarily of transports.

transport network—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The complete system of the routes pertaining to all means of transport available in a particular area. It is made up of the network particular to each means of transport.

transport stream—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Transport vehicles proceeding in trail formation.

transport vehicle—(DOD, IADB) A motor vehicle designed and used without modification to the chassis, to provide general transport service in the movement of personnel and cargo. See also vehicle.

traverse—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. To turn a weapon to the right or left on its mount. 2. In surveying, a series of straight lines running from point to point, the distances and angles being accurately measured.

treason—(DOD) Violation of the allegiance owed to one's sovereign or state; betrayal of one's country.

trench burial—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A method of burial resorted to when casualties are heavy whereby a trench is prepared and the individual remains are laid in it side by side, thus obviating the necessity of digging and filling in individual graves. See also burial.

trend—(DOD) The straying of the fall of shot, such as might be caused by incorrect speed settings of the fire support ship.

tri-camera photography—(NATO, CENTO) Photography obtained by simultaneous exposure of three cameras systematically disposed in the air vehicle at fixed overlapping

angles relative to each other in order to cover a wide field. See also fan camera photography.

trig list—(DOD) A list published by certain Army units which includes essential information of accurately located survey points.

trimetrogon photography—(DOD) Not to be used. See fan camera photography.

trim size—(NATO) The size of a map or chart sheet when the excess paper outside the margin has been trimmed off after printing.

triple point—(DOD) The intersection of the incident, reflected and fused (or Mach) shock fronts accompanying an air burst. The height of the triple point above the surface, i.e., the height of the Mach stem, increases with increasing distance from a given explosion.

troop basis—(DOD, IADB) An approved list of those military units and individuals (including civilians) required for the performance of a particular mission by numbers, organization and equipment, and, in the case of larger commands, by deployment.

troops—(DOD, IADB) A collective term for uniformed military personnel (usually not applicable to naval personnel afloat). See also airborne troops; combat service support elements; combat support troops; combat troops; service troops; tactical troops.

troop safety (nuclear)—(DOD) An element which defines a distance from the proposed burst location beyond which personnel meeting the criteria described under degree of risk will be safe to the degree prescribed.

troop space cargo—(DOD, IADB) Cargo such as sea or barracks bags, bedding rolls or hammocks, locker trunks, and office equipment, which is normally stowed in an accessible place. This cargo will also include normal hand-carried combat equipment and weapons to be carried ashore by the assault troops. See also cargo.

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troop test—(DOD, IADB) A test conducted in the field for the purpose of evaluating operational or organizational concepts, doctrine, tactics, and techniques, or to gain further information on materiel. See also tests.

tropical storm—(DOD, IADB) A tropical cyclone in which the surface wind speed is at least 34, but not more than 63 knots.

tropopause—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The transition zone between the stratosphere and the troposphere. The tropopause normally occurs at an altitude of about 25,000 to 45,000 feet in polar and temperate zones, and at 55,000 feet in the tropics. See also atmosphere.

troposphere—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The lower layers of atmosphere, in which the change of temperature with height is relatively large. It is the region where clouds form, convection is active, and mixing is continuous and more or less complete. See also atmosphere.

tropospheric scatter—(DOD) The propagation of radio waves by scattering as a result of irregularities or discontinuities in the physical properties of the troposphere.

tropospheric scatter—(NATO, CENTO) An over-the-horizon ground-to-ground radio system which utilizes the reflective properties of the troposphere to provide a multi-channel communications system.

true airspeed—See airspeed

true altitude—(DOD, NESN, CENTO, IADB) The height of an aircraft as measured from mean sea level.

true convergence—(DOD, NATO) The angle at which one meridian is inclined to another on the surface of the earth. See also convergence.

true horizon—(NATO, CENTO) The boundary of a horizontal plane passing through a point of vision, or in photogrammetry, the perspective center of a lens system.

true north—(DOD, NATO) The direction from an observer's position to the geographic North pole. The North direction of any geographic meridian.

trunk air route—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) An established air route along which strategic moves of military forces can take place.

turbojet—(DOD, IADB) A jet engine whose air is supplied by a turbine-driven compressor, the turbine being activated by exhaust gases.

turnaround—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) The length of time between arriving at a point and departing from that point. It is used in this sense for the turnaround of shipping in ports, and for aircraft refueling and rearming. See also **turnaround cycle**.

turnaround cycle—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Used in conjunction with vehicles, ships, and aircraft and comprises the following: loading time at home; time to and from destination; unloading and loading time at destination; unloading time at home; planned maintenance time and, where applicable, time awaiting facilities. See also **turnaround**.

turning point (land mine warfare)—(DOD, NATO) A point of the centerline of a mine strip or row where strips or rows change direction.

turn-in point—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The point at which an aircraft starts to turn from the approach direction to the line of

attack. See also **air control team; contact point; pull-up point**.

two-man rule—(DOD) A system designed to prohibit access by an individual to nuclear weapons and certain designated components by requiring the presence at all times of at least two authorized persons each capable of detecting incorrect or unauthorized procedures with respect to the task to be performed. Also referred to as the two-man concept or two-man policy.

two-up—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A formation with two elements disposed abreast: the remaining element(s) in rear.

type command—(DOD, IADB) An administrative subdivision of a fleet or force into ships or units of the same type, as differentiated from a tactical subdivision. Any type command may have a flagship, tender, and aircraft assigned to it.

type load—See **standard load**.

types of burst—See **airburst; fallout safe height of burst; height of burst; high airburst; high altitude burst; low airburst; nuclear airburst; nuclear surface burst; nuclear underground burst; nuclear underwater burst; optimum height of burst; safe burst height**.

Typhon—(DOD, IADB) A surface-to-air missile of advanced design for installation on carriers, cruisers, frigates, and destroyers, and for use against high performance aircraft and short-range tactical missiles. It will be equipped with either a nuclear or non-nuclear warhead. Designated as RIM-50/RIM-55.

U

UGM-27—See **Polaris**.

ultraviolet imagery—(**DOD**) That imagery produced as a result of sensing ultraviolet radiations reflected from a given target surface.

uncharged demolition target—(**DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB**) A demolition target which has been prepared to receive the demolition agent, the necessary quantities of which have been calculated, packaged, and stored in a safe place. Installation instructions have been prepared. See also **demolition target**.

unclassified matter—(**DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB**) Official matter which does not require the application of security safeguards, but the disclosure of which may be subject to control for other reasons. See also **classified matter**.

uncontrolled mosaic—(**DOD, NATO, CENTO**) A mosaic composed of uncorrected photographs, the details of which have been matched from print to print without ground control or other orientation. Accurate measurement and direction cannot be accomplished. See also **controlled mosaic; mosaic**.

unconventional warfare—(**DOD, IADB**) Includes the three interrelated fields of guerrilla warfare, evasion and escape, and subversion. Unconventional warfare operations are conducted within enemy or enemy-controlled territory by predominantly indigenous personnel, usually supported and directed in varying degrees by an external source.

unconventional warfare—(**NFSN, CENTO**) General term used to describe operations conducted for military, political, or economical purposes within an area occupied by the enemy and making use of the local inhabitants and resources.

unconventional warfare forces—(**DOD**) United States forces having an existing unconven-

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tional warfare capability consisting of Army Special Forces and such Navy, Air Force, and Marine units as are assigned for these operations.

understowed cargo—See **flattened cargo**.

underwater demolition—(**DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB**) The destruction or neutralization of underwater obstacles; this is normally accomplished by underwater demolition teams.

underwater demolition team—(**DOD**) A group of officers and men specially trained and equipped for making hydrographic reconnaissance of approaches to prospective landing beaches; for effecting demolition of obstacles, clearing mines in certain areas; locating, improving, and marking of useable channels; channel and harbor clearance; acquisition of pertinent data during preassault operations, including military information; and visual observation of the hinterland to gain information useful to the landing force; and for performing miscellaneous underwater and surface tasks within their capabilities.

underway replenishment forces—(**NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB**) A task force of fleet auxiliaries (consisting of oilers, ammunition ships, stores issue ships, etc.) adequately protected by escorts furnished by the responsible operational commander. The function of this force is to provide underway logistic support for naval forces. An underway replenishment force may be organized in underway replenishment groups, units and elements in accordance with the standard doctrine for task organization. See also **force(s)**.

underway replenishment group—(**DOD, IADB**) A task group configured to provide logistic replenishment of ships underway by transfer-at-sea methods.

Unified Action Armed Forces—(DOD) A publication setting forth the principles, doctrines, and functions governing the activities and performance of the Armed Forces of the United States when two or more Services or elements thereof are acting together.

unified command—(DOD) A command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander and composed of significant assigned components of two or more Services, and which is established and so designated by the President, through the Secretary of Defense with the advice and assistance of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, or, when so authorized by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, by a commander of an existing unified command established by the President.

unilateral arms control measure—(DOD, IADB) An arms control course of action taken by a nation without any compensating concession being required of other nations.

uni-Service command—(DOD) A command comprised of forces of a single Service.

unit—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. Any military element whose structure is prescribed by competent authority, such as a table of organization and equipment; specifically, part of an organization. 2. An organizational title of a subdivision of a group in a task force. 3. A standard of basic quantity into which an item of supply is divided, issued, or used. In this meaning, also called unit of issue.

unit aircraft—(DOD, IADB) Those aircraft provided an aircraft unit for the performance of a flying mission. See also aircraft.

unit combat readiness—See combat readiness.

United States Armed Forces—(DOD) Used to denote collectively only the regular components of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. See also Armed Forces of the United States.

United States Army Special Forces—(DOD)

Military personnel with cross training in basic and specialized military skills, organized into small, multiple-purpose detachments with the mission to train, organize, supply, direct, and control indigenous forces in guerrilla warfare and counterinsurgency operations, and to conduct unconventional warfare operations.

United States Civilian Internee Information Center—(DOD)

The national center of information in the United States for enemy and United States civilian internees.

United States controlled shipping—(DOD)

That shipping under United States flag plus those selected ships under foreign flag which are considered to be under "effective United States control," i.e., which can reasonably be expected to be made available to the United States in time of national emergency.

United States country team—(DCD)

The senior, in-country, United States coordinating and supervising body, headed by the Chief of the United States diplomatic mission, usually an ambassador, and composed of the senior member of each represented United States department or agency.

United States Military Service Funded Foreign Training—(DOD) Training which is provided to foreign nationals in United States military Service schools and installations under authority other than the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

United States Prisoner of War Information Center—(DOD)

The national center of information in the United States for enemy and United States prisoners of war.

United States Strategic Army Forces—(DOD)

That part of the Army, normally located in the continental United States, which is trained, equipped, and maintained for em-

ployment at national level in accordance with current plans.

unit emplaning officer—(NATO, CENTO, SEATO) In air transport, a representative of the transported unit responsible for organizing the movement of that unit.

unit loading—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The loading of troop units with their equipment and supplies in the same ships, aircraft, or land vehicles. See also loading.

unit loading—(SEATO) The loading of troop units with their equipment and supplies in the same vessels. See also loading.

unit of issue—(DOD, IADB) In its special storage meaning, refers to the quantity of an item; as each number, dozen, gallon, pair, pound, ream, set, yard. Usually termed unit of issue to distinguish from "unit price". See also unit.

unit personnel and tonnage table—(DOD, IADB) A table included in the loading plan of a combat-loaded ship as a recapitulation of totals of personnel and cargo by type, listing cubic measurements and weight.

unit reserves—(DOD, IADB) Prescribed quantities of supplies carried by a unit as a reserve to cover emergencies. See also reserve supplies.

unit strength—(NESN, NFSN) As applied to a friendly or enemy unit, relates to the number of personnel, amount of supplies, armament equipment and vehicles and the total logistic capabilities. See also strength.

universal polar stereographic grid—(DOD) A military grid prescribed for joint use in operations in limited areas and used for operations requiring precise position reporting. It covers areas between the 80 degree parallels and the poles.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

unknown—(DOD) A code meaning information not available (not used to mean an unidentified target).

unladen weight (transport vehicles)—(SEATO, IADB) Net weight of the vehicle plus the driver, the driver's personal equipment and the traction devices when they are normally part of the vehicle equipment. See laden weight (transport vehicles); net weight (transport vehicles). (Note: SEATO term does not include "(transport vehicles)".)

unlimited war—(DOD) Not to be used. See general war.

unobserved fire—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) Fire for which the points of impact or burst are not observed.

unpremeditated expansion of a war—(DOD) Not to be used. See escalation.

unpremeditated war—(DOD) Not to be used. See accidental attack.

unsurveyed area—(NATO) Areas on a map or chart where both relief and planimetric data are unavailable. These areas are usually labelled "unsurveyed". Or an area on a map or chart which shows little or no charted data because accurate information is limited or not available.

unwarned exposed—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The vulnerability of friendly forces to nuclear weapon effects. In this condition, personnel are assumed to be standing in the open at burst time, but have dropped to a prone position by the time the blast wave arrives. They are expected to have areas of bare skin exposed to direct thermal radiation, and some personnel may suffer dazzle. See also warned exposed; warned protected.

up—(DOD) 1. A correction used by an observer or a spotter in time fire to indicate that an increase in height of burst is desired. 2. A

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term used in a call for fire to indicate that the target is higher in altitude than the point which has been used as a reference point for the target location.

urgent priority—(DOD) A category of immediate mission request which is lower than emergency priority but takes precedence over ordinary priority. e.g., enemy artillery or mortar fire which is falling on friendly troops and causing casualties or enemy troops or

mechanized units moving up in such force as to threaten a break-through. See also **immediate mission request; priority of immediate mission request**.

using agency—(SEATO) In relation to code-words, the agency, including member governments, to which a codeword is allocated for use and which assigns to the word a special meaning.

UUM-4A—See submarine rocket.

V

valuable cargo—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) A commodity which may be of value during a later stage of the war. This will comprise such things as basic raw materials and manufactured goods. See also cargoes. (Note: IADB term is "valuable supply cargo".)

value engineering—(DOD) An organized effort directed at analyzing the function of Department of Defense systems, equipment, facilities, procedures and supplies for the purpose of achieving the required function at the lowest total cost of effective ownership, consistent with requirements for performance, reliability, quality, and maintainability.

vanguard—(IADB) An element of the advanced guard. See also advanced guard.

vapor trail—See condensation trail.

variability—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB)

The manner in which the probability of damage to a specific target decreases with the distance from ground zero; or, in damage assessment, a mathematical factor introduced to average the effects of orientation, minor shielding and uncertainty of target response to the effects considered.

variable time fuze—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB)

A fuze designed to detonate a projectile, bomb, mine, or charge when activated by external influence other than contact in the close vicinity of a target. See also fuze.

variant—(DOD, IADB) 1. One of two or more cipher or code symbols which have the same plain text equivalent. 2. One of several plain text meanings that are represented by a single code group; also called alternative.

variation (navigation)—(SEATO, IADB) The horizontal angle at a place between the true north and magnetic north measured in de-

grees and minutes east or west according to whether magnetic north lies east or west of true north. See also declination.

vector—(DOD) A heading issued to an aircraft to provide navigational guidance by radar.

vector_____—(DOD) In air intercept, close air support and air interdiction usage, alter heading to magnetic heading indicated. Heading ordered must be in three digits; e.g., "vector" zero six zero (for homing, use "steer").

vectored attacks—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) Attacks in which a weapon carrier (air, surface, or subsurface) not holding contact on the target, is vectored to the weapon delivery point by a unit (air, surface, or subsurface) which holds contact on the target.

vehicle—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A self-propelled, boosted, or towed conveyance for transporting a burden on land, sea, or through air or space. See also amphibious vehicle; combat vehicle (fighting); commercial-type vehicle; special-equipment vehicle; special purpose vehicle; substitute transport-type vehicle; tactical vehicle; transport vehicle.

vehicle cargo—(DOD) Wheeled or tracked equipment, including weapons, which require certain deck space, head room, and other definite clearance. See also cargo.

vehicle commander (ground)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The leader of a vehicle crew appointed for each mission. He is responsible for crew discipline and the execution of the mission.

vehicle summary and priority table—(DOD, IADB) A table listing all vehicles by priority of debarkation from a combat-loaded ship. It includes the nomenclature, dimensions,

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

square feet, cubic feet, weight, and stowage location of each vehicle, the cargo loaded in each vehicle, and the name of the unit to which the vehicle belongs.

verification—(DOD, IADB) In arms control, any action, including inspection, detection, and identification, taken to ascertain compliance with agreed measures.

verify—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) 1. To insure that the meaning and phraseology of the transmitted message conveys the exact intention of the originator. 2. A request from an observer, a spotter, or a fire control agency to reexamine firing data and report the results of the reexamination.

vertical air photograph—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) An air photograph taken with the optical axis of the camera perpendicular to the earth's surface.

vertical and/or short takeoff and landing—(DOD, IADB) Vertical and/or short takeoff and landing capability for aircraft.

vertical envelopment—(DOD, IADB) A tactical maneuver in which troops, either air dropped or air landed, attack the rear and flanks of a force, in effect, cutting off or encircling the force.

vertical interval—(DOD) Difference in altitude between two specified points or locations, e.g., the battery or firing ship and the target; observer location and the target; location of previously fired target and new target; observer and a height of burst; battery or firing ship and a height of burst, etc.

vertical loading—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A type of loading whereby items of like character are vertically tiered throughout the holds of a ship, so that selected items are available at any stage of the unloading. See also loading.

vertical probable error—(DOD) The product of the range probable error and the slope of fall.

vertical separation—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A specified vertical distance measured in terms of space between aircraft in flight at different altitude or flight levels.

vertical strip—(DOD) A single flightline of overlapping photos. Photography of this type is normally taken of long, narrow targets such as beaches or roads.

vertical takeoff and landing—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) The capability of an aircraft to take off and land vertically and to transfer to or from forward motion at heights required to clear surrounding obstacles.

very high—(DOD) A height above fifty thousand feet.

very low—(DOD) A height below five hundred feet.

very seriously ill—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A patient is very seriously ill when his illness is of such severity that life is imminently endangered.

Vigilante—(DOD, IADB) 1. A supersonic, twin-engine turbojet, tactical, all-weather attack aircraft designed to operate from aircraft carriers, and capable of delivering nuclear or nonnuclear weapons. It possesses electronic countermeasures equipment, long-range radar and automatic pilot guidance features. It has a crew of pilot and bombardier. It has in-flight refueling capabilities. Designated as A-5. 2. A self-propelled air defense weapon employing an improved rapid-fire 37-mm gun.

vignetting—(NATO) In cartography, a technique of graduated shading to emphasize the outline of a feature.

visibility—(DOD) In air intercept usage, visibility (in miles) is ____.

visibility range—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The horizontal distance (in kilometers or miles) at which a large dark object can just be seen against the horizon sky in daylight.

visual call sign—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A call sign provided primarily for visual signaling. See also **call sign**.

visual report—(DOD) Not to be used. See **in-flight report**.

vital area—(DOD) A designated area or installation to be defended by air defense units.

vital ground—See **key terrain**.

voice call sign—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A call sign provided primarily for voice communication. See also **call sign**.

Voodoo—(DOD, IADB) A supersonic, twin-engine, turbojet-powered aircraft utilized in three versions: a. the F-101A is a single-place tactical fighter capable of delivering either nuclear or nonnuclear weapons, and of providing close support for ground forces; b. the F-101B is a two-place, tandem-cockpit, all-weather fighter interceptor capa-

bility of destroying hostile aircraft with Genie air-to-air rockets or Falcon missiles; and c. the RF-101 is a single-place, tactical, photographic reconnaissance aircraft for support of both ground and air forces. Designated as F-101.

vulnerability—(DOD) 1. The susceptibility of a nation or military force to any action by any means through which its war potential or combat effectiveness may be reduced or its will to fight diminished. 2. The characteristics of a system which causes it to suffer a definite degradation (incapability to perform the designated mission) as a result of having been subjected to a certain level of effects in an unnatural (manmade) hostile environment.

vulnerability program—(DOD) A program to determine the degree of, and to remedy insofar as possible, any existing susceptibility of nuclear weapon systems to enemy countermeasures, accidental fire, and accidental shock.

vulnerability study—(DOD) An analysis of the capabilities and limitations of a force in a specific situation to determine vulnerabilities capable of exploitation by an opposing force.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

W

wading crossing—See **deep fording; shallow fording.**

waiting position (fast coastal forces)—(*NATO, CENTO, IADB*) Any geographical position in which fast patrol boats can be kept ready for operations at immediate notice.

walking patient—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB*) A patient not requiring a litter while in transit.

walking patient—(*SEATO*) A patient requiring only sitting accommodation while in transit.

war air service program—(*DOD*) The program designed to provide for the maintenance of essential civil air routes and services, and to provide for the distribution and re-distribution of air carrier aircraft among civil air transport carriers after withdrawal of aircraft allocated to the Civil Reserve Air Fleet.

warehouse chart—See **planograph.**

war game—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB*) A simulation, by whatever means, of a military operation involving two or more opposing forces, using rules, data, and procedures designed to depict an actual or assumed real life situation.

war gas—(*SEATO, IADB*) Any chemical agent (liquid, solid, or vapor) used in war, which produces poisonous or irritant effects on the human body. See also **chemical agent.**

warhead—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB*) That part of a missile, projectile, torpedo, rocket, or other munition which contains either the nuclear or thermonuclear system, high-explosive system, chemical or biological agents or inert materials intended to inflict damage.

warhead mating—(*DOD*) The act of attaching a warhead section to the rocket, or missile

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

body, torpedo, airframe, motor or guidance section.

warhead section—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB*) A completely assembled warhead including appropriate skin sections and related components.

warned exposed—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB*) The vulnerability of friendly forces to nuclear weapon effects. In this condition, personnel are assumed to be prone with all skin covered and with thermal protection at least that provided by a two-layer summer uniform. See also **unwarned exposed; warned protected.**

warned protected—(*DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB*) The vulnerability of friendly forces to nuclear weapon effects. In this condition, personnel are assumed to have some protection against heat, blast, and radiation such as that afforded in closed armored vehicles or crouched in fox holes with improvised overhead shielding. See also **unwarned exposed; warned exposed.**

warning area—See **danger area.**

warning net—(*DOD, IADB*) A communication system established for the purpose of disseminating warning information of enemy movement or action to all interested commands.

warning order—(*DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB*) A preliminary notice of an order or action which is to follow. It is designed to give subordinates time to make necessary plans and preparations.

warning red—See **air defense warning conditions.**

warning white—See **air defense warning conditions.**

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warning yellow—See air defense warning conditions.

war reserve (nuclear)—(DOD) Nuclear weapons material stockpiled in the custody of the Atomic Energy Commission or transferred to the custody of the Department of Defense and intended for employment in the event of war.

war reserves—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) War reserves are stocks of material amassed in peacetime to meet the increase in military requirements consequent upon an outbreak of war. War reserves are intended to provide the interim support essential to sustain operations until resupply can be effected. See also reserve supplies.

water suit—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A G-suit in which water is used in the interlining thereby automatically approximating the required hydrostatic pressure-gradient under G forces. See also pressure suit.

water terminal—See alternate water terminal; major water terminal; secondary water terminal. See also port.

wave—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A formation of forces, landing ships, craft, amphibious vehicles or aircraft, required to beach or land about the same time. Can be classified as to type, function, or order as shown: a. assault wave; b. boat wave; c. helicopter wave; d. numbered wave; e. on-call wave; and f. scheduled wave.

waypoint—(DOD) In air operations, a point or a series of points in space to which an aircraft may be vectored.

Weapon Alpha—(DOD, IADB) A 12.75" rocket-propelled depth charge with a range of about 1,000 yards. Designated as RUR-4.

weapon debris (nuclear)—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) The residue of a nuclear weapon after it has exploded; that is, the materials used for the casing, and other components of the

weapon, plus unexpended plutonium or uranium, together with fission products.

weapons assignment—(DOD) The process by which weapons are assigned to individual air weapons controllers for use in accomplishing an assigned mission.

weapons of mass destruction—(DOD, IADB)

In arms control usage, weapons that are capable of a high order of destruction and/or of being used in such a manner as to destroy large numbers of people. Can be nuclear, chemical, biological, and radiological weapons, but excludes the means of transporting or propelling the weapon where such means is a separable and divisible part of the weapon.

weapons recommendation sheet—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A sheet or chart which defines the intention of the attack, and recommends the nature of weapons, and resulting damage expected, tonnage, fusing, spacing, desired mean points of impact, and intervals of reattack.

weapons state of readiness—(DOD) The degree of readiness of air defense weapons which can become airborne or be launched to carry out an assigned task. The states of readiness are expressed in numbers of weapons and numbers of minutes. Weapons states of readiness are defined as follows:

- a. 2 minutes—Weapons can be launched within two minutes.
- b. 5 minutes—Weapons can be launched within five minutes.
- c. 15 minutes—Weapons can be launched within fifteen minutes.
- d. 30 minutes—Weapons can be launched within thirty minutes.
- e. 1 hour—Weapons can be launched within one hour.
- f. 3 hours—Weapons can be launched within three hours.
- g. released—Weapons are released from defense commitment for a specified period of time.

weapon system—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A weapon and those components required for its operation. (The term is not precise unless specific parameters are established.)

weapon system manager—See system manager.

weapon-target line—(DOD, IADB) An imaginary straight line from a weapon to a target.

weather central—(DOD, IADB) An organization which collects, collates, evaluates, and disseminates meteorological information in such manner that it becomes a principal source of such information for a given area.

weather forecast—(DOD, IADB) A prediction of weather conditions at a point, along a route, or within an area for a specified period of time.

weather map—(DOD, IADB) A map showing the weather conditions prevailing, or predicted to prevail over a considerable area. Usually, the map is based upon weather observations taken at the same time at a number of stations. See also map.

weather minimum—(DOD) The worst weather conditions under which aviation operations may be conducted under either visual or instrument flight rules. Usually prescribed by directives and standing operating procedures in terms of minimum ceiling, visibility or specific hazards to flight.

weather (vat B)—(DOD) Short form weather report, giving:

- a. V—Visibility in miles.
- b. A—Amount of clouds, in eights.
- c. T—Height of cloud top, in thousands of feet.
- d. B—Height of cloud base, in thousands of feet.

(The reply is a series of four numbers preceded by the word "weather". An unknown item is reported as "unknown".)

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

weight and balance sheet—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A sheet which records the distribution of weight in an aircraft and shows the center of gravity of an aircraft at takeoff and landing.

well—(DOD) As used in air intercept, means equipment indicated is operating efficiently.

what luck—(DOD) As used in air intercept, means what are/were the results of assigned mission?

what state—(DOD) As used in air intercept, means report amount of fuel, ammunition, and oxygen remaining.

what's up—(DOD) As used in air intercept, means is anything the matter?

wheel base—(NATO, CENTO, IADB) The distance between the centers of two consecutive wheels. In the case of vehicles with more than two axles or equivalent systems, the successive wheel bases are all given in the order front to rear of the vehicle.

wheel load capacity—(DOD) The capacity of airfield runways, taxiways, parking areas, or roadways to bear the pressures exerted by aircraft or vehicles in a gross weight static configuration.

which transponder—(DOD) A code meaning report type of transponder fitted—Identification Friend or Foe, Air Traffic Control Radar Beacon System, or Secondary Surveillance Radar.

whiteout—(DOD, NATO, CENTO) Loss of orientation with respect to the horizon caused by sun reflecting on snow and overcast sky.

white propaganda—(DOD, I, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Propaganda disseminated and acknowledged by the sponsor or by an accredited agency thereof. See also propaganda.

width of sheaf—(DOD, IADB) Lateral interval between center of flank bursts or impacts.

The comparable naval gunfire term is deflection pattern.

will not fire—(DOD) A term sent to the spotter or other requesting agency to indicate that the target will not be engaged by the fire support ship.

Wilson cloud—See condensation cloud.

window—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB)

Strips of frequency-cut metal foil, wire, or bars usually dropped from aircraft or expelled from shells or rockets as a radar countermeasure. See also chaff.

wind shear—(DOD, IADB) A change in space of wind direction and magnitude.

wing—(DOD) 1. An Air Force unit composed normally of one primary mission group and the necessary supporting organizations, i.e., organizations designed to render supply, maintenance, hospitalization, and other services required by the primary mission groups. Primary mission groups may be functional, such as combat, training, transport, or service. 2. A fleet air wing is the basic organizational and administrative unit for naval land and tender-based aviation. Such wings are mobile units to which are assigned aircraft squadrons and tenders for administrative control. 3. A balanced Marine Corps task organization of aircraft groups/squadrons together with appropriate command, air control, administrative, service, and maintenance units. A standard Marine Corps aircraft wing contains the aviation elements normally required for the air support of a Marine division. 4. A flank unit; that part of a military force to the right or left of the main body.

withdrawal action—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A maneuver whereby a force disengages from an enemy force in accordance with the will of the commander.

withhold (nuclear)—(DOD) The limiting of authority to employ nuclear weapons by denying their use within specified geographical areas of certain countries.

wooden bomb—(DOD) A concept which pictures a weapon as being completely reliable and having an infinite shelf life while at the same time requiring no special handling, storage or surveillance.

wooden round—See wooden bomb.

working anchorage—(NATO, CENTO, IADB)

An anchorage where ships lie to discharge cargoes over side to coasters or lighters. See also emergency anchorage.

working capital fund—(DOD) A revolving fund established to finance inventories of supplies and other stores, or to provide working capital for industrial-type activities.

world geographic reference system—See georef.

wounded—See critically wounded; seriously wounded; slightly wounded. See also battle casualty.

wounded in action—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A battle casualty other than "killed in action" who has incurred an injury due to an external agent or cause. The term encompasses all kinds of wounds and other injuries incurred in action, whether there is a piercing of the body, as in a penetrating or perforated wound, or none, as in the contused wound; all fractures, burns, blast concussions, all effects of biological and chemical warfare agents, the effects of exposure to ionizing radiation, or any other destructive weapon or agent.

wrong—(DOD) A proword meaning your last transmission was incorrect, the correct version is ____.

X

X-15A—(DOD) A manned, rocket-powered, hypersonic research vehicle capable of operating at extremely high altitudes. The vehicle is air-launched from a B-52 Stratofortress and piloted to a landing.

x-axis—(DOD, IADB) A horizontal axis in a system of rectangular coordinates; that line on which distances to the right or left (east or west) of the reference line are marked, especially on a map, chart, or graph.

y-axis—(DOD, IADB) A vertical axis in a system of rectangular coordinates; that line on which distances above or below (north or south) the reference line are marked, especially on a map, chart or graph.

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

XFIM-43A—See Redeye.

XM70-115-mm—See boosted rocket field artillery weapon.

XMGM-31A—See Pershing.

XMIM-46A—See Mauler.

x-scale—(NATO, CENTO) On an oblique photograph, the scale along a line parallel to the true horizon.

Y

yield—See nuclear yields.

y-scale—(NATO, CENTO) On an oblique photograph, the scale along the line of the principal vertical, or any other line, inherent or plotted which, on the ground, is parallel to the principal vertical.

Z

zero-length launching—(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB) A technique in which the first motion of the missile or aircraft removes it from the launcher.

zero point—(DOD) The location of the center of a burst of a nuclear weapon at the instant of detonation. The zero point may be in the air, or on or beneath the surface of land or water, dependent upon the type of burst, and it is thus to be distinguished from ground zero.

zippers—(DOD) Target dawn and dusk combat air patrol.

Z marker beacon—(NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) Equipment identical with the fan marker except that it is installed as part of a four-course radio range at the intersection of the four range legs, and radiates vertically to indicate to aircraft when they pass directly over the range station. It is usually not keyed for identification. Also known as cone of silence marker. See also beacon.

zone—See air defense identification zone; air surface zones; combat zone; communications zone; control zone; dead zone; demilitarized zone; drop zone; landing zone; rupture zone; safety zone; submarine patrol zones. See also area.

zone fire—(DOD, IADB) Artillery or mortar fires that are delivered in a constant direction at several quadrant elevations. See also fire.

zone of action—(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB) A tactical subdivision of a larger area, the responsibility for which is assigned to a tactical unit; generally applied to offensive action. See also sector.

zone of fire—(DOD) An area within which a

For explanation of symbols, see page vi.

designated ground unit or fire support ship delivers, or is prepared to deliver, fire support. Fire may or may not be observed. See also contingent zone of fire.

zone of fire—(IADB) An area within which a particular unit delivers, or is prepared to deliver, fire. See also contingent zone of fire; normal zone of fire; zone of responsibility.

zone of responsibility—(IADB) A predetermined area of enemy terrain which supporting ships are responsible for covering by fire on known targets or targets of opportunity and by observation. See also zone of fire.

zone I (nuclear)—(DOD) A circular area, determined by using minimum safe distance I as the radius and the desired ground zero as the center, from which all armed forces are evacuated. If evacuation is not possible or if a commander elects a higher degree of risk, maximum protective measures will be required.

zone II (nuclear)—(DOD) A circular area (less zone I), determined by using minimum safe distance II as the radius and the desired ground zero as the center, in which all personnel require maximum protection. Maximum protection denotes that armed forces personnel are in "buttoned up" tanks or crouched in foxholes with improvised overhead shielding.

zone III (nuclear)—(DOD) A circular area (less zones I and II), determined by using minimum safe distance III as the radius and the desired ground zero as the center, in which all personnel require minimum protection. Minimum protection denotes that armed forces personnel are prone on open ground with all skin areas covered and with an overall thermal protection at least equal to that provided by a two-layer uniform.

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z-scale—(NATO, CENTO) On an oblique photograph, the scale used in calculating the height of an object. Also the name given to this method of height determination.

zulu time—(DOD) An expression indicating Greenwich mean time.

zulu time—(NATO, CENTO) Greenwich mean time.

Zuni—(DOD, IADB) An air-to-surface unguided rocket with solid propellant. Can be armed with various types of heads, including flares, fragmentation, an armor piercing.

INTRODUCTION

This appendix contains approved terms and titles, without definitions, relating to the specialized joint operational tasks encountered in the functional area of Air Intercept. They are listed here for convenience and to facilitate usage. The definitions appear with the terms and titles in alphabetical order in the main section of this dictionary.

Many of these terms are also used in other functional areas within the Department of Defense and by international organizations and activities, as indicated by the status of agreement and applicability shown after each term listed in the main section.

Recommendations for changes to this list should be submitted through channels as indicated in paragraph 8b, page ii.

Appendix A AIR INTERCEPTION

abort	air plot
acquire (radar)	air surveillance
action deferred	air-to-air missile
active air defense	air traffic controller
airborne	air weapons controller
airborne early warning	alert
airborne early warning and control	altitude
airborne intercept equipment	ammo (plus, minus, zero)
airborne order	anchored
air controller	angels
air corridors	antiair warfare
air defense	area air defense commander
air defense action area	Army Air Defense Command Post
air defense area	aspect angle
air defense artillery	attack altitude
air defense division	attack heading
air defense early warning	attacking
air defense identification zone	attack speed
air defense operations area	authenticate
air defense readiness	autonomous operation
air defense region	azimuth
air defense sector	back tell
air defense warning condition	barrage jamming
air intercept control common	base
air interception	beacon double
air intercept zone	beacon off

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beacon on	cross tell
beam attack	crystal ball
bearing	cut-off attack
bent	dadcap
bingo	dart
bingo field	data link
blip	data mile
boegey	defense emergency
breakaway	destroy (beam)
broadcast controlled air interception	destroy (cut off)
buster	destroy (frontal)
call sign	destroy (stern)
cavu	destruction area
cease engagement	destruct (missile)
cease fire	displacement
chaff	ditching
challenge	divert
channel	dolly
check port/starboard	drop track
chicks	duck
clara	early warning
clean aircraft	ease turn
close controlled air interception	electronic counter-countermeasures
clutter	electronic countermeasures
collective call sign	electronic jamming
combat air patrol	elevator
combat information center	emergency scramble
combat readiness	emission control orders
combat trail	engage
command altitude	estimate
command and control	faded
command destruct signal	faker
command heading	famished
command speed	feet dry
commit	feet wet
communications mark	few (raid size)
confused	flight
contact	fly(ing) at speed
contact report	forward air control post
ccntinue port/starboard	forward tell
control	fox away
control and reporting center	freak
control and reporting post	freddie
counts air	free lance
cover	friendly
crossing	frontal attack
cross over point	gadget

gate	medium
georef	merged
grand siam	middleman
guided missile	midnight
guns/weapons free	minimum normal burst altitude
guns/weapons tight	minimum safe altitude
handover	missile intercept zone
hard port	mix-up, caution
hard starboard	monitoring
Hawk	music
heading	naval tactical data system
heading crossing angle	negative
heads up	neutralize track
height	night cap
high	no joy
hold fire	o'clock
hold(ing)	offset point
hook	on station
hostile	on target
hostile acts	on the deck
identification	oranges (sour)
identify	oranges (sweet)
I go	orbiting
indicating	orbit point
initial vector	overlap teli
intercepting search	overlap zone
interceptor	pan
intercept point	pancake
in the dark	pass
I stay	passive air defense
jamming	pigeon
judy	• go
kill probability	point of no return
lateral tell	popeye
launch time	pounce
lazy	probably destroyed (aircraft)
lead aircraft	pronto
level	punch
line of position	purple
liner	radar coverage
locap	radar picket
lock on	radar picket cap
low	radio silence
Mach no/yes	radius of action
many (raid size)	range
Marine air command and control system	ready cap
mayday	Redeye

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relateral tell	tactical air operations center
relative target altitude	tactical call sign
reporting post	tactical operations center
restricted area	tally ho
resume	target acquisition
return to base	target bearing
salvos	target cap
saunter	tied on
scan	time to go
scramble	tips
sector	track
sensor	track crossing angle
sick	tracking
simultaneous engagement	track telling
skin paint	trail
skip it	trailer
snow	transponder india
sortie	transponder sierra
spitting	transponder tango
splashed	turnaround
spoofers	turnaround cycle
spot jamming	unknown
squawk	vector
squawking	vectored attacks
standardization	very high
state chicken	very low
state lamb	visibility
state tiger	warning red
steady	warning white
steer	warning yellow
stern attack	waypoint
stop quawk	weapons assignment
stranger (bearing, distance, altitude)	weapons state of readiness
strangle	weather (vat B)
stream	well
surface-to-air missile	what luck
tactical air command center	what state
tactical air control center	what's up
tactical air controller	which transponder
tactical air control system	zippers
tactical air direction center	zulu time
tactical air director	

INTRODUCTION

This appendix contains approved terms and titles, without definitions, relating to the specialized joint operational tasks encountered in the functional area of Artillery and Naval Gunfire Support. They are listed here for convenience and to facilitate usage. The definitions appear with the terms and titles in alphabetical order in the main section of this dictionary.

Many of these terms are also used in other functional areas within the Department of Defense and by international organizations and activities, as indicated by the status of agreement and applicability shown after each term listed in the main section.

Recommendations for changes to this list should be submitted through channels as indicated in paragraph 8b, page ii.

Appendix B

ARTILLERY AND NAVAL GUNFIRE SUPPORT

add	cancel converge
adjust	cannot observe
adjust fire	charge
adjustment	check firing
advance	circular error probable
air	combat information center
air defense control center	contingent effects
air defense direction center	contingent zone of fire
all available	continuous fire
allocation (nuclear)	continuous illumination
altitude	converge
angle T	converged sheaf
assignment (nuclear)	coordinated illumination
at my command	coordinates
attitude	correction
available supply rate (ammunition)	counterfire
barrage fire	crest
basic load (ammunition)	crested
battery center	danger
battery (troop) left (right)	danger close
bearing	delay
bracketing	description of target
call fire	desired ground zero
call for fire	destruction
cancel check firing	destruction fire

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direct fire
direction
direct laying
direct support
doubtful
down
drop
end of mission
fallout contours
fallout pattern
fallout prediction
final protective fire
fire
fire barrage (specify)
fire capabilities chart
fire coordination area
fire coordination line
fire direction center
fire for effect
fire mission
fire support coordination
fire support coordination center
fire support coordination line
fire support station
first salvo at
forward edge of the battle area
fresh target
full charge
fuze (specify)
general support
general support-reinforcing
graze
grid
grid bearing
grid north
gun-target line
harassing fire
height of burst
high angle
high angle fire
indirect fire
indirect laying
initial radiation
interdiction fire
intermittent illumination
large spread
lateral spread
left (or right)
limit of fire
line
line of departure
list of targets
lost
low angle
low angle fire
main armament
mark
massed fire
maximum effective range
maximum ordnance
maximum range
mean point of impact
minimum range
minimum safe distance (nuclear)
misfire
mixed
mixed air
mixed graze
neglect
neutralization fire
no-fire line
number of rounds
observer identification
observer-target line
observer-target range
on call
o-o line
open sheaf
ovcr
parallel sheaf
phase line
polar coordinates
polar plot
prearranged fire
prescribed nuclear load
probable error deflection
probable error height of burst
probable error range
quadrant elevation
rad
radius of integration
radius of safety
range spread
ready

reconnaissance by fire	summit
record as target	supporting arms coordination center
reduced charge	survey control point
reference line	survey information center
reference point	tactical area of responsibility
registration	target
registration fire	target classification
registration point	target complex
reinforcing	target concentration
repeat	target intelligence
restricted area	target list
restrictive fire plan	target of opportunity
retard	target priority
rounds complete	target system
salvo	time of flight
scheduled fire	time on target (artillery)
secondary armament	trend
sheaf	trig list
shelling report	up
shell (specify)	verify
shifting fire	vertical interval
ship will adjust	will act fire
short	wrong
shot	zone I (nuclear)
special sheaf	zone II (nuclear)
splash	zone III (nuclear)
spot	zone fire
spotting	zone of action
spotting line	zone of fire
spreading fire	

INTRODUCTION

This appendix contains approved terms and titles, without definitions, relating to the specialized joint operational tasks encountered in the functional area of Close Air Support and Air Interdiction. They are listed here for convenience and to facilitate usage. The definitions appear with the terms and titles in alphabetical order in the main section of this dictionary.

Many of these terms are also used in other functional areas within the Department of Defense and by international organizations and activities, as indicated by the status of agreement and applicability shown after each term listed in the main section.

Recommendations for changes to this list should be submitted through channels as indicated in paragraph 8b, page ii:

Appendix C

CLOSE AIR SUPPORT AND AIR INTERDICTION

abort	air support
absolute altitude	air support radar team
accidental attack	air supremacy
aeronautical chart	air-to-air missile
agreed point	air-to-surface missile
air and naval gunfire liaison company	alert
air attack	alert force
airborne alert	allocation
airborne command post	allocation (nuclear)
airburst	altitude
air controller	amplifying report
air corridors	angels
aircraft control and warning system	antiair warfare
air defense control center	apportionment
air defense direction center	area bombing
air defense early warning	area control center
air defense identification zone	area of operations
air fire plan	area target
air interdiction	armed reconnaissance
air liaison officer	arming
air-sea rescue	armstrong
airspeed	Army air ground system
air strike	at my command
air strike coordinator	attack heading
air superiority	attack pattern

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authentication	demilitarized zone
authenticator	direct air support center
barrier combat air patrol	direct air support center (airborne)
beacon	direct support
beam rider	divert
bearing	dud
bent	dummy run
bingo	ejection
bingo field	electronic counter-countermeasures
blast effect	electronic deception
blind bombing zone	electronic intelligence
bogey	electronic jamming
bomb damage assessment	electronic warfare
bomb release point	elevation
bracketing	emergency priority
break off	emplacement
call mission	endurance
call sign	escort
carpet bombing	feet dry
chaff	feet wet
circular error probable	fire control radar
clean aircraft	fire coordination area
clock code position	fire coordination line
close air support	fire power
close support	fire support coordination
close supporting fire	fire support coordination center
coast-in point	fire support coordination line
collective call sign	first light
column cover	flak suppression fire
combat air patrol	flight
combat information center	flight operations center
communication deception	force combat air patrol
condensation trail	forward air controller
contact point	forward air control post
contact report	forward edge of the battle area
control	forward observer
control and reporting center	fragmentary order
control and reporting post	georef
controlled airspace	goldie
controlled firing area	goldie lock
conventional weapons	grid
coordinates	ground alert
coordinating authority	ground fire
counter air	ground liaison officer
date-time group	ground liaison party
deck alert	handover
delivery error	harassing fire

height	noneffective sortie
H-hour	objective
high altitude bombing	objective area
Identification Friend or Foe	observation post
immediate air support	on call
immediate mission request	on scene commander
impact action fuze	or station
impact area	on station time
indirect air support	operation map
initial point	operation order
in support of	orbit point
interface	ordinary priority
interval	ordnance
jet conventional low altitude bombing system	panel code
jettison	pass
joint	pathfinders
joint force	pattern bombing
joint operations center	phase line
joint rescue coordination center	pillbox
joint task force	point target
joint zone (air, land, or sea)	positive control
kill probability	preassault operations
laydown bombing	precision bombing
liaison	preplanned air support
low altitude bombing	preplanned mission request
Mach number	priority of immediate mission requests
magnetic variation	priority of preplanned mission requests
map reference code	pull-up point
mark	radar beacon
marking panel	radar coverage
mark mark	radio silence
maximum effective range	radius of action
maximum ordinate	rearming
mean point of impact	recognition signal
mean sea level	reference point
medium-altitude bombing	release altitude
military grid reference system	rescue combat air patrol
minimum-altitude bombing	restricted area
minimum attack altitude	restricted areas (air)
minimum safe altitude	restrictive fire plan
misfire	roll-in point
mission	safing
mutual support	salvo
net call sign	scramble
net (communications)	search and attack priority
neutralize	search and rescue
no-fire line	selective identification feature

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shuttle bombing
sighting
situation map
slant range
sortie
spot
spot report
steer
strafing
strike force
supporting arm's
supporting arms coordination center
surface-to-air missile envelope
surface-to-air missile installation
surface-to-air missile site
tactical air command center
tactical air commander (ashore)
tactical air control center
tactical air controller
tactical air control party
tactical air control party support team
tactical air control system
tactical air coordinator (airborne)
tactical air direction center
tactical air director
tactical air officer (afloat)
tactical air operation

tactical air operations center
tactical air support
tactical air support element
tactical area of responsibility
tactical map
tactical operations center
target acquisition
target bearing
target combat air patrol
target complex
target concentration
target folders
target list
target of opportunity
target pattern
target system
time on target (air)
train
turnaround
turn-in point
urgent priority
vector
vectored attacks
vertical separation
weapon system
zone of action

INTRODUCTION

This appendix contains approved terms and titles, without definitions, relating to the specialized joint operational tasks encountered in the functional area of Intelligence Handling. They are listed here for convenience and to facilitate usage. The definitions appear with the terms and titles in alphabetical order in the main section of this dictionary.

Many of these terms are also used in other functional areas within the Department of Defense and by international organizations and activities, as indicated by the status of agreement and applicability shown after each term listed in the main section.

Recommendations for changes to this list should be submitted through channels as indicated in paragraph 8b, page ii.

Appendix D

INTELLIGENCE HANDLING

access to classified information	authentication
accountability	authenticator
action agent	automated intelligence file
actual ground zero	ballistic missile
agent	basic encyclopedia
agent authentication	basic intelligence
agent net	biographical intelligence
airborne early warning	biological operations
air-breathing missile	black
air defense artillery	black listed
airhead	black propaganda
air target chart	blast effect
air target materials program	blood chit (intelligence)
air target mosaic	blow
air-to-air missile	bomber
air-to-surface missile	bomb impact plot
amphibious objective study	bomb release line
analysis	bug
apogee	bugged
area radar prediction analysis	burn
armed reconnaissance	burned
artillery	burn notice
assessment	capability
asset (intelligence)	case
atomic demolition munition	cell

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chaff	desired ground zero
chain	disaffected person
chemical operations	domestic intelligence
cipher	double agent
circular error probable	downgrade
cirvis	drop zone
clandestine operation	dual agent
clear	effective damage
code	electronic counter-countermeasures
code word	electronic countermeasures
cold war	electronic deception
collate	electronic intelligence
collection	electronic jamming
combat intelligence	electronic warfare
combined operation	elicitation (intelligence)
communications intelligence	encipher
communications security	encrypt
comparative cover	enemy capabilities
compartmentation	escapee
complaint-type investigation	escape line
compromise	escape route
confirmation of information (intelligence)	espionage
confusion agent	essential elements of information
consumer	estimate
contingency planning facilities list program	evacuee
control (intelligence)	evader
controlled mosaic	evaluation (intelligence)
counterespionage	evasion and escape
counterinsurgency	evasion and escape intelligence
counterintelligence	evasion and escape route
countersign	exfiltration
coverage index	expellee
cover (intelligence)	exploitation (intelligence)
covert operations	fabricator
critical intelligence	facsimile
critic report	fallout
cruise missile	ferret
cryptosystem	fire control radar
cultivation	first light
current intelligence	foreign intelligence
cutout	forward edge of the battle area
damage assessment	general war
decryt	grey propaganda
defector	ground zero
defense classification	guerrilla warfare
demilitarized zone	guided missile
departmental intelligence	gun

harassment	missile assembly-checkout facility
howitzer	mission
imagery	mortar
indications (intelligence)	mosaic
infiltration (intelligence)	national intelligence
informant	national intelligence estimate
information (intelligence)	national intelligence surveys
information report	net, chain, cell system
informer	Nth country
initial operational capability	operational testing
insurgency	order of battle
integration	overt operation
intelligence	paramilitary forces
intelligence annex	payload (missile)
intelligence collection plan	penetration (intelligence)
intelligence contingency funds	perigee
intelligence cycle	periodic intelligence summary
intelligence data base	photographic intelligence
intelligence data handling systems	pictomap
intelligence estimate	political intelligence
intelligence journal	possible
intelligence report	priority national intelligence objectives
intelligence reporting	probable
intelligence requirement	propaganda
intelligence subject code	psychological operations
intelligence summary	psychological warfare
intention	radiation intensity
intercontinental ballistic missile	radiological operations
interdepartmental intelligence	raid
interdict	ratline
interface	real time
intermediate-range ballistic missile	reception
internal defense	reconnaissance
interpretation of information	refugee
interrogation (intelligence)	repatriate
interview (intelligence)	reported unit
irregular forces	resistance movement
joint intelligence	sabotage
joint intelligence estimate for planning	safe area
kill probability	safe house
limited war	sanctuary
lines of communication	sanitize
maximum effective range	scale (photographic)
medium-range ballistic missile	scientific and technical intelligence
merchant intelligence	scientific intelligence
military characteristics	sea-launched ballistic missile
military intelligence	sensitive

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sensor	tactical warning
short-range ballistic missile	target
signal intelligence	target acquisition
small arms	target complex
sortie	target concentration
source	target data inventory
special agent	target soldiers
specific intelligence collection requirement	target intelligence
staybehind	target materials
sterilize	target system
strategic intelligence	technical characteristics
strategic mission	technical intelligence
strategic warning	technical survey
subversive activity	thermal radiation
surface-to-air miss:	treason
surface-to-air missile installation	uncontrolled mosaic
surface-to-air missile site	unconventional warfare
surface-to-surface missile	vulnerability
surveillance	vulnerability study
sweep	warhead
synthesis	warhead section
tactical information processing and interpreta-	weapon system
tion system	
tactical intelligence	white propaganda

INTRODUCTION

This appendix contains approved terms and titles, without definitions, relating to the specialized joint operational tasks encountered in the functional area of Reconnaissance and Surveillance. They are listed here for convenience and to facilitate usage. The definitions appear with the terms and titles in alphabetical order in the main section of this dictionary.

Many of these terms are also used in other functional areas within the Department of Defense and by international organizations and activities, as indicated by the status of agreement and applicability shown after each term listed in the main section.

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Appendix E

RECONNAISSANCE AND SURVEILLANCE

abort	altitude
absolute altitude	amphibious reconnaissance
acoustical intelligence	annotation
acoustical surveillance	area search
acoustic jamming	area target
ascend point	band pass
air and naval gunfire liaison company	barrage jamming
airborne alert	basic cover
airborne battlefield command and control center	basic intelligence
airborne early warning	beach photography
airborne early warning and control	beach survey
airborne sensor operator	beam width
air controller	camouflage detection photography
aircraft control and warning system	collection agency
Air Force Component Command Post	column cover
air ground operations system	combat intelligence
air liaison officer	combat surveillance
air observer	combat surveillance radar
air photographic reconnaissance	command and control system
air picket's	comparative cover
air reconnaissance	composite air photography
air reconnaissance liaison officer	contact print
air support	contact reconnaissance
air support radar team	continuous strip camera
air surveillance	continuous strip photography

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control and reporting center	infrared imagery
control and reporting post	infrared photography
controlled mosaic	Initial Photo Interpretation Report
coverage	intelligence reporting
damage assessment	intelligence requirement
data link	interpretability
destroyed	jamming
diapositive	Joint operational intelligence agency
direct air support center	Joint operations center
direction finding	Joint Tactical Air Reconnaissance/Surveillance
divert	Mission Report
doppler radar	low oblique
drone	meteorological data
duplicate negative	mission
effective damage	mosaic
electromagnetic radiation	moving target indicator
electromagnetic spectrum	oblique air photograph
electronic countermeasures	oblique air photograph strip
electronic intelligence	obliquity
electronic jamming	order of battle
electronic reconnaissance	overlap
extent of damage	overlay
facsimile	panoramic air camera
fan camera photography	panoramic ground camera
ferret	patrol
fire support coordination center	photographic coverage
flash report	photographic intelligence
forward lap	photographic panorama
forward oblique air photograph	photographic strip
fragmentary order	pilot's trace
frame	pinpoint
gap (imagery)	pinpoint photograph
ground control (geodetic)	plot
high oblique	possible
holiday	post-strike reconnaissance
horizon	precedence
hot photo interpretation report	preplanned air support
hot report	preplanned mission request (reconnaissance)
hydrographic reconnaissance	prestrike reconnaissance
image format	priority system for mission requests for tactical
imagery	reconnaissance
imagery interpretation	probable
immediate air support	pulse duration
immediate mission request (reconnaissance)	pulse repetition frequency
inflight report	radar imagery
information (intelligence)	radar reconnaissance
infrared film	radar signal film

<u>ratio print</u>	tactical air command center
real time	tactical air commander (ashore)
reconnaissance	tactical air control center
reconnaissance photography	tactical air control group
reduction (photographic)	tactical air control party
reporting post	tactical air control system
scale (photographic)	tactical air direction center
scan (elint)	tactical air observer
scan period	tactical air officer (afloat)
scan type	tactical air operation
sea-air-land team	tactical air reconnaissance
sensor	tactical air support
side lap	tactical air support element
side-looking airborne radar	tactical intelligence
side oblique air photograph	tactical operation center
signal-to-noise ratio	target acquisition
snap report	target analysis
sonar	television imagery
sortie	time on target (air)
sortie plot	transparency
specific intelligence collection requirement	trimetrogon photography
specific search	ultraviolet imagery
split vertical photography	uncontrolled mosaic
spot jamming	underwater demolition team
spot report	vertical air photograph
stereographic coverage	vertical strip
strategic intelligence	visual report
surveillance	

INTRODUCTION

This appendix contains approved terms and titles, without definitions, relating to the specialized joint operational tasks encountered in the functional area of Identification Friend or Foe. They are listed here for convenience and to facilitate usage. The definitions appear with the terms and titles in alphabetical order in the main section of this dictionary.

Many of these terms are also used in other functional areas within the Department of Defense and by international organizations and activities, as indicated by the status of agreement and applicability shown after each term listed in the main section.

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Appendix F

IDENTIFICATION FRIEND OR FOE

air corridors	identification
air defense	Identification Friend or Foe
air defense direction center	Identification Friend or Foe personal identifier
air defense identification zone	identification maneuver
air defense operations area	identify
air surveillance	lateral tell
Army Air Defense Command Post	overlap tell
authenticate	parrot
back tell	positive identification and radar advisory zone
bogey	recognition
challenge	relateral tell
coast-in point	reply
combat information center	selective identification feature
control and reporting center	skin paint
control and reporting post	skin tracking
cross tell	squawk
firepower umbrella	squawk flash
flight operations center	squawk .3W
flight plan	squawk may day
flight plan correlation	squawk mike
forward tell	squawk standby
fragmentary order	strangle
friendly	strangle parrot
georef	tactical air command center
hostile	track correlation

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track telling
transponder

unknown
which transponder

INTRODUCTION

This appendix contains approved terms and titles, without definitions, relating to the specialized joint operational tasks encountered in the functional area of Tactical Nuclear Weapon Employment. They are listed here for convenience and to facilitate usage. The definitions appear with the terms and titles in alphabetical order in the main section of this dictionary.

Many of these terms are also used in other functional areas within the Department of Defense and by international organizations and activities, as indicated by the status of agreement and applicability shown after each term listed in the main section.

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Appendix G

TACTICAL NUCLEAR WEAPON EMPLOYMENT

absolute dud	desired effects
actual ground zero	desired ground zero
afterwinds	dud
airburst	dud (nuclear weapon)
aircraft monitoring and control	dud probability
allocation (nuclear)	dwarf dud
arming system	early time
assignment (nuclear)	emergency risk (nuclear)
atomic energy	executing commander (nuclear weapons)
blast line	fallout
buffer distance (nuclear)	fallout prediction
clean weapon	fallout safe height of burst
cloud top height	fallout wind vector plot
complete round	fire time
contact burst preclusion	flare dud
crater	flash blindness
crater depth	flash burn
crater radius	gross error
custody	ground zero
damage	height of burst
damage criteria	high airburst
dazzle	high altitude burst
degree of risk (nuclear)	horizontal error
denial measures	immediate nuclear support
deployed nuclear weapons	initial radiation

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joint nuclear accident coordinating center
late time
light damage
low airburst
megaton weapon
militarily significant fallout
minimum safe distance (nuclear)
moderate damage
moderate risk (nuclear)
negligible risk (nuclear)
nuclear accident
nuclear airburst
nuclear burst
nuclear coordination
nuclear damage assessment
nuclear damage (land warfare)
nuclear detonation detection and reporting system
nuclear dud
nuclear incident
nuclear round
nuclear support
nuclear surface burst
nuclear underground burst
nuclear underwater burst
nuclear warning message
nuclear weapon
nuclear weapon(s) accident
nuclear yields
on call target (nuclear)
optimum height of burst
permissive action link
planned target (nuclear)
point target (nuclear)
precautionary launch
premature dud
preplanned nuclear support
probability of damage
probable error
probable error deflection
probable error height of burst
probable error range
proliferation (nuclear weapons)
rad

radiation dose
radius of damage
radius of integration
radius of safety
rainfall (nuclear)
rainout
reflected shock wave
releasing commander (nuclear weapons)
rem (roentgen equivalent mammal)
residual radiation
risk
safe burst height
salted weapon
schedule of fire
scheduled target (nuclear)
severe damage
shock wave
span of detonation 'atomic demolition munition employment)
stockpile to target sequence
tactical nuclear weapon employment
target
target list
target of opportunity
thermal radiation
thermonuclear weapon
time of attack
time of flight
time on target
time over target (nuclear)
troop safety (nuclear)
two-man rule
types of burst
vertical probable error
vulnerability program
war reserve (nuclear)
withhold (nuclear)
wooden bomb
wooden round
yield
zero point
zone I (nuclear)
zone II (nuclear)
zone III (nuclear)